# POLICE REPORT

OF THE

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

### SIND AND RAILWAYS



FOR THE YEAR 1918.

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From
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The Hon'ble Mr. L. ROBERTSON, C.S.I., I. C. S.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency:

To

J. CRERAR, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., I. C. S.,

Secretary to Government,

Judicial Department, Bombay.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Poona, 6th August 1919.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the Bombay Submission of the report.

Presidency, including Sind and the Railways, for the 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 received on the undermentioned dates:—

```
B. B. & C. I. Railway
                                    30th March 1919;
G. I. P. Railway
                                    3rd April 1919;
M. & S. M. Railway
                                    3rd April 1919;
Sind (advance copies of statements
only)
                                    29th April 1019;
Southern Division (advance copies
  of statements only)
                                   16th May 1919:
Northern Division (advance copies
  of statements only)
                                   26th May 1919;
Central Division (advance copies
                                   12th June 1919;
  of statements only)
Northern Division (Review)
                                   7th June 1919:
Central Division (Review)
                                   12th June 1919;
Southern Division (Review)
                                   14th June 1919;
Sind report and Commissioner's
                               .. 18th July 1919.
  review
```

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. H. R. Hume;

Southern Range ... Mr. R. P. Lambert;
Sind ... Mr. W. IL Luck.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 109,867 as against 112,308 in 1917—a decrease of 2,441 cases under all classes. Taking Indian Penal Code and class VI \* cases separately.

both cognizable and non-cognizable, there was an increase of 3,200 cases under the former and a decrease of 5,641 cases under the latter, as compared with the figures of the previous year. Under cognizable crime there was an increase of 4,631 cases, whilst non-cognizable crime decreased by 7,122 cases. The Central and

<sup>\*</sup> Miscellancous.

Southern Divisions, Sind and the Railways contributed to the increase under the cognizable crime (Central Division +2,136, Southern Division +110, Sind +1,641, Railways +997). 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 Sind (Northern Division +2,179, Central Division -2,883, Southern Division -1,675, Sind -393). 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 1915 .. .. 114,260 1916 .. .. 117,862 1917 .. .. 112,308 1918 .. .. 109,867

The figure for the year under report was the lowest.

4. The following table shows the distribution of reported cognizable crime statement A-PART L under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the Police sognizable cause reported. year under report and the four preceding years:—

Year.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Presidency Railways.	Total.
14	5,853	- 8,166	4,716	10,189	1,724	30.648
15	0.321	8,190	4,524	11,503	1,614	32,154
16	6,248	7,621	4,277	10,702	1,653	30,503
17	8,844	0,341	4,495	10,060	1,545	31,289
18	6,436	11,553	4,861	11,935	2,550	37,335

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

 1914
 ...
 32,876

 1915
 ...
 34,447

 1916
 ...
 32,893

 1917
 ...
 33,668

 1918
 ...
 39,311

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 5,613 cases—an increase of 6,046 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 Railways in the Presidency Proper (Northern Division 515, Central Division 2,163, Southern Division 333, Sind 1,653 and the Railways 979). The decrease under class VI is similarly shared.

Coming to the districts, excepting Kolaba and Ratnagiri which show a decrease of 49 each, all other districts have returned increases, the most marked being on the G. I. P. Railway (638), in Poona (529), Nasik (399), Ahmednagar (396), B. B. & C. I. Railway (328), East Khandesh (269), Belgaum (261), West Khandesh (252), Sholapur (166), Satara (152), Kaira (147), Panch Mahals (118), Ahmedabad (105), Sarat (96).

5. The following comparative statement shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1918 and the preceding four years:—

Forms of crime.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
(1) Murders (2) Attempts at murder and culpable homicides. (3) Descrites (4) Robberies (5) House-breaking with intent to commit an offence (6) Thefts, including cattle thefts (7) Receiving stolen property	196 173 606 7,801 13,750	432 201 177 629 8,402 14,503 903	423 212 136 552 8,239 13,788 612	441 210 147 548 8,029 13,777 844	477 241 406 689 10,675 17,235
Total .	23,743	25,250	24,162	24,803	30,702

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.		Murders and at- tempts at murders and cul- pable homi- cides.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House- breaking with in- tent to commit an offence.	Thefts, including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen pro- perty-
Northern Division		156	103	113	2,141	2,149	107
Central Division Southern Division		171	220 60	306 145	3,663 1,490	5,072 1,844	113
Sind		231	19	116	3,285	5,955	469
Railways of the Presidency Proper		6	4	9	96	2,275	. 37
T	otal	718	406	689	10,675	17,295	919

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. I. 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 result high prices and food-shortage.

#### B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The figures were swollen by the inclusion of many cases 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 ascribed to the failure of the monsoon and the prevalence of high prices acting upon the untutored mindle already excited by the "passive resistance" campaign and the teachings of the home-rule league.

The reasons advanced may be accepted. The question of crime on a ways is occupying my attention and I shall submit my views shortly for the orders of Government.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. Cases for disposal, inclusive of cases pending from previous years, were as follows:—

	I	idian Penal Code	Class VI.	Total.	
1917	• •	35,837	2,523	38,360	
1918	• •	42,237	2,143	44,380	

The number of cases in which the police refused investigation under Section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, was 3,110 against 2,575 in 1917, leaving 41,270 cases for investigation as compared with 35,785 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases dealt with under Section \*157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, remained more or less stationary, viz., 7 per cent. as against 6.71 in 1917 and 7.52 in 1916.

7. The number of cases excluded as false increased by 148, viz., 8,286 cases in 1917 to 8,434 cases for the year under report. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal, which stood at 21°03 in 1916 and rose to 21°60 in 1917, fell in the year under report to 19. Except the Northern Division, in which the percentage remained practically stationary, a!' the Divisions, Sind and the Railways, show an improvement in this direction, the percentage of the cases excluded to those for disposal being 20°27 against 21°56 in the Central Division, 24°01 against 25°24 in the Southern Division, 18°56 against 22°38 in Sind, and 7°05 against 11°71 on the Railways. The improvement in the percentage noticed, although small, is worth recording in view of the increase of crime for disposal by 6,020 cases.

8. Out of the excluded cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, 1,496 cases were classed as being maliciously false, against 1,393 in 1917, or an increase of 103 cases. The figures for the three previous years were as under:—

1914	• •	• •	1,575
1915	• •	• •	1,508
1916	• •		1,379

The variations do not appear to represent any fact worth recording.

Prosecutions in 371 cases were undertaken during the year, 121 ending in conviction, while 149 cases remained pending at the end of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 24.79 against 23.47 in 1917. The percentages of convictions to the false cases tried during the last three years were:—

1916	• •	• •	63.47
1917	••	• •	54.58
1918	_		54·50

Whilst on this subject, I would like to invite attention to the following remarks by the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira:—

"It will be noticed that sanction to prosecute has been given in a larger percentage of cases than usual. This is a deliberate policy. If the case has been classed as 'B' and there is reasonable proof against the accused, prosecution should not be stayed merely on account of light doubt that the case is not certain to end in conviction. The more prosecutions there (25 more likely people are to think twice before making false complaints."

(105): views embody a sensible standpoint. It is necessary, however, to lay 5. Proviso that reasonable proof should be forthcoming of the mala fides ant.

Person of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, under which compensation may be awarded by the Magistrate to persons against whom maliciously false complaints have been in the year against 211 cases in 1917. The total d was Rs. 6,173 as against Rs. 6,339 in the previous (2) Attempts at murder and culpable hondroth as regards the number of cases (87) in which

(3) December (4) Robbergs (4) Robbergs (5) House breaking with intent to commit an offensoral of Police for Sind remarks that "there

(6) Thefts, including eatths thefts
(7) Receiving stolen property
... ection 250, Criminal Procedure Code,

Total .. 2 and,

Almost all District Magistrates are paying their attention to the use of this important section though they find that Magistrates do not understand how to make use of the section."

There appears to be considerable difference of opinion in the Presidency Proper regarding the use of this provision of law. It is clear that in police cases, the fact that the complaint is vexatious or frivolous should have been discovered in the course of the investigation. The statistics do not discriminate between cases conducted by the police and these taken up direct by the magistracy. So far as the police administration is concerned, a reduction in the number of police cases in which the section is used would be a healthy sign since it would indicate a proper use of the power to refuse investigation in false cases.

In all cases, however, where a Magistrate is satisfied that the accusation is false or frivolous, it would appear to be his duty to consider whether he should not put into operation the provision of law allowing compensation to the accused at the expense of the complainant.

10. With the increase (6,020 cases) in the number of cognizable offences for disposal, there was an increase of 1,707 pending cases, viz., from 4,746 to 6,453. Out of the total (6,453), 2,280 were pending with the police and 4,173 with the magistracy. The percentages of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last five years stand as under:—

1914	<b>~* *</b>	• •	11.3
1915	• •	••	10.2
<b>1</b> 916	••	• •	11.23
1917	•.•	••	12:37
1918			14:51

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 (622) 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 itself 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 rise in pending and undetected cases."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind has explained the increase as follows:—

"The increase is due to the increase in reported crime and also to the fact that the influenza epidemic prevented investigating officers from completing enquiries. The large number of cases pending disposal by Magistrates is also due to influenza and remission work due to lad inundation."

11. Eliminating "excluded" and "pending" cases, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to a total of 29,255 cases—a net increase of 4,109 cases on the total for 1917 (+4,560 cases under the Indian Penal Code, —451 cases under class VI). A detailed comparison of figures for the three years ending with the year under report shows:—

		Indian Penal Code.	Class VL	Total
1916	• •	22,891	2,131	25,022,
1917.	• •	23,019	2,127	25,14
1918		27,579	1,676	2nd,2551

The net increase of 4,109 cases on the total for 1917 was poeneral and occurred mainly in the Central Division (1,683 cases), Sind (1,201 cases) and the Rhilways (780 cases). An examination of the fluctuations of crimes under the several classes shows a considerable increase of 1,850 under class IIII (serious offences against person and property) and of 2,762 cases under class V (minor offences against property). On the other hand, there were decreased of 59 cases under class II (serious offences against the person), of 30 cases under class IV (minor offences against the person) and of 451 cases under class VI (other offences).

The details of true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of under the more important heads of crime for the year under report as well as those for the preceding two years are given below:—

	Year.	   	Murders.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-break- ing with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts, includ- ing cattle thefts	Receiving atolen property.
1916 1917 1916	• •	••	ו אות	117 102 227	282 305 358	7,021 7,610 9,236	10,801 10,329 13,056	503 638 700

Taking the figures by Divisions, the increase in the numbers of murders (23) is distributed over the Presidency Proper, while Sind showed a decrease of 14 over the figure of 1917. Though the number of true murders was greater as compared with the figure for the preceding year, it was smaller than the number for 1916.

The number of dacoities rose from 102 in 1917 to 227 in the year under report. The increase occurred in the Northern and Central Divisions, viz., 59 and 73 respectively. The Southern Division and Sind returned decreases of 9 and 2 respectively. The number of robberies increased from 305 in 1917 to 358. Excepting Southern Division where robberies decreased from 71 to 59, all the Divisions and Sind showed increases, viz., Northern Division +20, Central Division +30 and Sind +11.

There were 4 decoities and 4 robberies on the Presidency Railways during the year against none in the previous year.

The increase in dacoities 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 robberies in East Khandesh from 23 to 43, Kaira 22 to 39 and Nasik 10 to 27.

Cases of house-breaking and thefts totalled 9,236 against 7,610 in 1917. The increase which is general was most noticeable in the Central Division (616 cases) and Sind (582 cases). The districts returning the largest numbers were:—Ahmedabad (107 cases), Kaira (108 cases), West Khandesh (138 cases), Nasik (223 cases), Poona (142 cases), Belgaum (128 cases), Hyderabad (139 cases), Larkana (147 cases) and Nawabshah (200 cases).

Thests, including cattle thests, rose from 10,329 to 13,056 in 1918, or an increase of 2,727 cases. Of this increase, the Central Division, Sind and the Railways are responsible for 892, 885 and 757 cases respectively. The districts which return a large number of cases were Poona (211 cases), G. I. P. Railway (565 cases), Sind Railways (785 cases) and Nasik (166 cases).

True cases of receiving stolen property numbered 700 during the year under report against 638 cases in 1917. While the Central and Southern Divisions and Sind returned increases of 44, 6 and 17 respectively, the Northern Division and the Railways showed small decreases of 3 and 2 cases.

12. Concurrently with the increase in the number of reported crime and crime for disposal, there was a rise of 3,138 in undetected; we years are as under:—

preceding to the number of reported crime and crime for disposal, there was a rise of 3,138 in undetected; we years are as under:—

1916 .. 9,444 1917 .. 9,789 .. 12,927

The increase was distribut allowed by the Central Division with 1,071 cases, in Sind (1,191 cases), which was it ases, the Northern Division with 293 cases the Presidency Railways with 513 cases.

End Southern Division with 70 case.

The following tabular statement indicates the percentages of undetected cases	ŧ
to real cases disposed of according to the several Divisions of the Presidency :-	

*/				Real cases	Undetected	Percentage,				
Divisions	, eta.			disposed of in 1918.	Carrin 1918.	191L	1915.	1914	1917.	101%
Northern Division Central Division Southern Division Sind Railways		••	•••	8,579 3,544 9,136	2,050 4,001 922 5,056 808	32 9 25 7 27 1 48 1 31 6	35:3 34 8 25 5 44 2 25:7	34 49 38 27 22:18 40:30 31:07	31 24 42 49 24 97 44 70 23 67	33-66 46 64 26 04 85 34
Total fo	r the Preside	enc <b>y</b>		20,255	12,927	37.8	39-1	37-74	35 93	4613

The above figures include those of class VI. In respect of Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) cases only, the percentage of undetected cases for the whole Presidency stood at 46:58 against 42:27 in 1917 and 40:95 in 1916. The percentages for the Presidency Proper and Sind for 1918 under the Indian Penal Code were 41:61 and 57:15 respectively as compared with 37:64 and 52:09 in 1917.

On an examination of undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code by districts, it will be observed that in the Presidency Proper the highest percentage of undetected crime was once more in the Poona District (57). In Sind, the Railway with 70, Nawabshah with 62, Hyderabad with 61, and Larkana with 58 returned the highest percentages. The lowest percentage was obtained by Kanara (9), 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 falling off, the most marked deterioration being on the G. I. P. Railway from 21 to 40 and Nawabshah from 52 to 62.

In the course of their remarks on the increase in the number of undetected eases, the Commissioners of Divisions have made the following remarks:—

The Commissioner, Northern Division:-

- - 'I must note that while the police of Kinavli and Shahapur Circle were in blissful ignorance of the describes going on for nearly three weeks in villages close to their heal-quarters, the police officials from Thana, especially Mr. Honavar Harischandra, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, as soon as they heard rumour about the offences, acted with commendable promptitude, care and patience in tracing the culprits.'
- "The percentage of undetected to true cases was highest in Kaira and Thana, 33 3 and 33 respectively, and lowest in the Panch Mahals, 34."

The Commissioner, Central Division:—

- "......... The increase occurs in all districts, but it was marked 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 police were seriously handicapped this year with regard to military complaints. Even detected cases had to remain as undetected for want of the complainants, who had gone to the front and could not be secured to claim their property.'
- "The District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, writes that the abolition of the hazri system has something to do with the increase of undetected crimes.
- "The District Superintendent of Police, Satara, remarks that he finds the Sub-Inspectors become disheartened if they cannot find a clue at once and that he has formed his opinion deliberately after careful scrutiny of the criminal records of the Sub-Inspectors in the district. He thinks the present-day Sub-Inspector prefers his own comfort to investigation. This points to the necessity of the District Superintendent of Police visiting as many surious crimes as possible."

The Commissioner, Southern Division:

"........... In Bijapur the deterioration is ascribed to a large number of petty cases in which unidentifiable 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 doubtful whether influenza was the cause of the deterioration in Belgaum; it would seem more likely that the explanation given in Bijapur applies also to Belgaum. In any case the cause was outside the police."

The Commissioner in Sind:-

- "......... 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 reorganization scheme now under the consideration of Government."
- 13. The work of the police before the courts was slightly more successful in Police cases decided by trial. 1918 than in the preceding year. On a total of 13,218 true cases decided by trial, 11,542 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 86:60 in the previous year under all classes and was 86:27 against 84:72 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:—

Yoar.			Murders and attempts at murders and oulpable homicides.	Dacoltics.	Robberion	House- breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts, including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.	
1916 1917 1918	••	•••	73.48	92·15 87·23 81·11	85:34 87:75 84:56	88-70 88-84 - 89-66	93·14 92·86 93·17	50·28 85·57 88·14	

In respect of true police 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:—

 1916
 ...
 44.65

 1917
 ...
 44.02

 1918
 ...
 39.24

The highest percentage of convictions is returned by the Southern Division (51.24) and the lowest by Sind (31.58). The Northern Division shows a percentage of 48.06, the Central Division 36.88 and the Railways 41.18. The percentage for the Presidency, exclusive of Sind, stands at 43.03 as against 47.64 in 1917 and 48.38 in 1916.

- 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 with 596 convictions. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried fell from 75.57 in 1916 and 74.22 in 1917 to 72.86 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 the Northern Division, namely, 77.73 against 80.58 in 1918. Similar percentages for the Central and Southern Divisions, Sind and the Railways were 71.23, 75.65, 70.16 and 58.82 against 77.60, 72.85, 66.4 and 86.66 respectively in 1917. Exclusive of Sind, the percentage of convictions for the Presidency Proper stood at 74.06 against 77.75 in 1917.
- offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 1,887 in 1918 against 2,217 in the preceding year, giving a decrease of 330 cases. Of the 1,887 cases, 1,429 were brought to trial and 1,366 ended in conviction as against 1,870 and 1,811 respectively in 1917. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried stood at 95.59 against 96.84 in 1917 and 97.12 in 1916.

- 16. The number of true cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the police during the year under report was 5,936 against 6,898 in 1917 and 6,133 in 1916. 3,193 or 53.79 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction against 3,970 or 57.55 per cent. in 1917 and 2,977 or 48.54 per cent. in 1916.
- 17. The total number of persons arrested by the police suo modu was 33,455 against 28,146 in 1917 and 27,520 in 1916. The increase (5,309) in the number STATEMENT A. PART II— of arrests during the year under report is due to the abnormal rise in crime.

Inclusive of the number of persons concerned in pending cases of previous years, the number of persons for disposal was 37,264 as compared with 31,618 in 1917 and 31,199 in 1916. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 710 against 592 in 1917 and 580 in 1916—a percentage of 2:12 on the total of persons arrested as compared with 2 10 in 1917 and 2 10 in 1916. Out of the number for disposal, 28,126 persons were placed before the courts during the year and 18,166 were convicted, i.e., 64.58 per cent. against 61.93 in 1917 and 63.72 in 1916. The similar percentages for the Presidency Proper and Sind for the year under report were 68.41 and 55.15 respectively against 67.05 and 50.61 in 1917. The percentage of conviction has noticeably fallen on the Railways (81'8 in 1018 against 86.27 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 connection with cases under the Indian Penal Code alone was for the whole Presidency 62:33 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 were 66:16 and 53:17 respectively. At the end of the year there were 7,356 persons awaiting trial against 3,700 in 1917 and 3,417 in 1916.

- 18. Non-cognizable crime decreased from 71,742 cases in 1917 to 64,620 in the year under report—a net decrease of 7,122 cases. The total of 1918 is the lowest for that of any year in the previous quinquennium. 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 Central Division (2,883 cases). Cases for disposal by the magistracy totalled 68,401 against 74,616 in 1917. Of the former, 46,161 cases were tried against 48,820 in the preceding year. Of these 37,043 cases ended in conviction, or 54:15 per cent. of the total cases for disposal, against 39,312 cases convicted, or a percentage of 52:68 in the previous year. Out of cases for disposal (68,401), 11,802 cases were of 'voluntarily causing hurt'.
- 19. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared STATEMENT B, PART II— before the courts during 1918 was 98,839 against 111,947 Persons in non-cognizable cases. in 1917; of the former, 6,102 persons against 5,799 in the previous year were discharged after appearance without trial; 63,707 persons were tried, 43,913 were convicted and 19,794 were discharged or acquitted against 70,292, 48,042 and 22,250 respectively in the preceding year. The percentages of persons convicted to tried and of persons convicted to those appearing before the courts were 68.92 and 44.42 against 68.63 and 42.91 in 1917.
- 20. The value of property stolen during 1918 in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 20,85,708 as against Rs. 15,51,816 statement c-property stolen in 1917 and Rs. 14,43,454 in 1916. The value of property recovered was Rs. 7,06,691 as compared with Rs. 5,76,900 in 1917 and Rs. 5,21,543 in 1916.

The percentages of recoveries for the years 1914 to 1918 are given below:—

		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1914.
Presidency, including Sind Presidency Proper Sind	••	39-61 37-4 40-67	32 64 31 62 32 77	26 13 33 41 25 61	37 17 31 43 3613	33 +4 24 26 32 h6

Except in the Northern Division and on the Presidency Railways where the percentages have remained almost stationary, (29) and (41) respectively, there has

been a decrease in the relative value of property recovered to stolen, which is most noticeable in the Central Division from 36.89 in 1917 to 29.05 in the year under report.

The number of cases in which property was recovered was 10,703 as against 8,851 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, 1915 and 1916 were respectively 59:01, 57:31 and 57:31.

These percentages, which are 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 recovered, the percentage will obscure much useful police work done in the recovery of property in a large number of small cases.

21. The following comparative table furnishes the detailed information annually submitted in respect of proceedings taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827:—

Division	•	•	-		Number of persons pro- ceeded against.	Number ordered to fur- nish security.	Number who furnished security.	Number released on agree- ment under Regulation XII of 1827.	Number who went to jail in default of security.	Number of persons in cases pending at the cluse of the year.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against.
Northern Division	{	1917 1918		•••	788 1,528	535 1,219	433 730	••	102 489	128 135	67-89 79-77
Central Division	}	1917 1918		•••	840 988	598 590	324 318	43 14	231 258	138 296	71·19 59·71
Southern Division	{	1917 1918		••	493 490	350 278	244 169	1	105 109	68 95	70·99 50·73
Sind	{	1917 1918		• •	804 874	604 461	149 105		455 356	132 260	69-91 52-74
Railways in the Presider Proper.	rc <b>y</b> {	1917 1918	•	••	63 30	38 21	13 5	••	25 16	15 5	60 81 70
Total	{	1917 1918		•	3,048 3,910	2,125 2,555	1,163 1,327	.14	918 1,228	479 701	69-71 65-34

The figures for the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, show a large net increase of 862 over the total of persons proceeded against in 1917. The largest increase (740) was returned by the Northern Division, next come the Central Division and Sind with 148 and 10 respectively, while the Southern Division and the Railways in the Presidency 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 District when the outbreak of the Dharalas mentioned in paragraph 5 above was at its height. In this connection the District Magistrate, Kaira, writes:—

"Very effective use was made of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and the immediate drop in the figures of crime shows that, generally speaking, the police got hold of the right people. ""

The slight decrease 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 the settlement at present) at the commencement of the year. These three classes furnished formerly almost the whole number that were chaptered."

The District Magistrate, Bijapur, however, remarks that "more sustained action under Chapter VIII should have been taken by the police, but in view of the fact that 31 persons were discharged out of 51 proceeded against, it appears that the police were by no means backward in instituting proceedings."

22. The Ahmedabad District was, as usual, visited by a number of Pathans and other wandering foreigners, but there was no special influx of suspicious characters. A gang of Muzapersons from other presidencies.—
The Presidency Proper.

The Criminal classes, wandering and other wandering foreigners, but there was no special influx of suspicious characters. A gang of Muzapersons from other presidencies.—
The Presidency Proper.

A gang of Kanjers (Pahadi Bhois) was noticed within the limits of the Breach City and action was taken under Section 46 of the Bombay District Police Act to disperse it.

During the year under report, 11 foreigners were arrested in the Kaira District of whom 10 were convicted and sentenced under various sections of the Indian Penal Code.

The Criminal Tribes Act continued in force against the Waghris and Dharalas of the Kaira District. In the case of the Waghris the Act continued to be effective, while operations against the Dharalas have not been successful and the matter is under further consideration.

A gang of Phanse Pardhis from the Ahmednagar District entered the Nasik District and started committing crime. They were pursued 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 purpose of preparing charcoal in the jungle, were detected committing dacoities in the Nasik District. They were eventually brought to book and convicted. Mang Garudia, 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 many 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, Uchalias 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 committed three house-breakings and thefts in the bungalows in the camp; cases against them were sent up and two of the party were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions. This gang had undoubtedly been looting throughout the district.

Considerable trouble was caused in the northern talukas of the Belgaum District by gangs of Mang Garudis, about twenty cases being attributed to them. About 4 gangs of Iranis, I gang of Mang Garudis, I of Haran-shikaris, 9 of Gujerati Bhats, 3 of Mahratta Gosavis, I of Konchi Korwas and I of Gollars were reported as moving about the district at different times during the year.

Two gangs of Iranis and one of Kanjar Bhats entered the Bijapur District. 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 Chapter, VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

In the Dharwar District the police had to watch 142 gangs of criminal tribes settled in or about the district such as Korchas or Pamlors, Lamanis, Kuikadis or Kalkorvis, Gosavis, Barkers, Wadders, Ghantichors, Iranis, Gollars, Kurbars, Haron-shikaris, Bedars, Talwars, Madars, etc.

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

In connection with the criminal tribes in Sind the Deputy Inspector-General of Police writes:—

"In the Hyderabad District the Bauriah and Sansi question is still being considered. The Kutchras, Bhils and other wandering tribes in the molusail continue to remain immune from the attention of the rural police. The Wagdai Khosas in the Tando Bago Taluka continue their depredations. The District Magistrate, Hyderabad, states that the reformation of this tribe is impossible in their present surroundings and he has under consideration their transfer to a deh (village) where they can get full supply of water for irrigation and have an opportunity of reforming themselves by carning honest livelihood.

- "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 Procedure Code, and by inflicting fines on the whole village when a crime is traced to that village, their activities will be lescened. The Bauriahs and Waghris still visit the district. One Waghri was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for making counterfeit coins.
- "In the Larkana District the campaign started against the Bauriahs last year has not failed to produce beneficial results. The District Magistrate, Larkana, has asked the District Superintendent of Police as to whether it is feasible to extend the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act to certain Magsis and Chandias of Mirokhan Taluka whose constant feuds are a menace to the general safety.
- "The Hurs in the Thar and Parkar District remained quiet except that 3 out of the 356 absconded from the settlement. Out of them 2 were recaptured and prosecuted. The remaining one is still at large. One Hur named Muried, son of Saleh, who absconded from Visapur Settlement was arrested during the year. Another Hur who escaped from the Hyderabad Prison was also arrested before he got to the Makhi Dhand where he would have soon raised a gang.
- "I agree with both the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate in remarking as to the inadvisability of relaxing repressive measures in dealing with the Hurs.
- "In the Nawabshah District there has been no crime, but 13 Hurs escaped from the settlement, 3 of whom have been arrested and 10 are still at large. Efforts are being made to arrest them.
- "Some Waghris and Pathans were found in the Upper Sind Frontier District, but no crime has been traced to them.
- "The tribes which commit thefts on the Sind Railways are the Shars, Turts, Jaghiranis, Jangegas, Shoras and Gaddas and continue to give trouble by committing thefts from running trains.
- "The question as to what action should be taken against criminal tribes is still under consideration. I have urged the importance of appointing a special officer to examine the question before 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 years' 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 year a large number of Waghris was transferred from class III to class II owing to their period of one year in class III having been completed without any misconduct. As no hazri (roll call) has to be given in class II, I had some misgivings that the Waghris would revert to crime. I am glad to say that my fears have been groundless: in spite of the reduction of hazri in a great many cases and of the great increase of crime in the district no tendency to go back to their bad habits was noticed among the Waghris and their standard of behaviour was maintained. This speaks well of the efficiency of the rules and the supervision of the special staff."

#### NOTE.-Transfer to a higher class means relaxation of restrictions,

As regards the working of the rules in respect of Dharalas, the District Superintendent of Police adds:—

The matter is under separate consideration.

West Khandesh.—The Mang Garudis who have been brought under the Criminal Tribes Act were confined to the district. Certain other tribes were also dealt with.

Dharwar.—1,417 members of the different criminal tribes were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. 68 prosecutions were undertaken under the Act, of which 45 ended in conviction. In addition, 68 registered members of the criminal tribes were warned for being absent without permission or pass.

#### Criminal Tribes Settlements.

Sholapur.—The number of immates in the settlements at Sholapur rose from 2.681 in 1917 to 3,223 in 1918. They include Kaikadis, Chapparbands, Mang-Garudis, Bhamptas, Pardhis and Bhats. In the agricultural settlement at Hotgi there were 13 Kaikadis and 83 Haran-shikaris. The settlement at Barsi contains

242 Phanse-Pardhis, out of whom 34 men, 10 women and 10 boys are working in the mills and presses and 27 boys and girls work half-time in the mills and attend school; 11 men and 40 women do miscellaneous work.

The two settlements at Sholapur are each provided with a night guard of 2 head constables and 10 constables, whose duty it is to prevent the inmates leaving and entering at night.

In connection with the settlements at Bijapur and Bagalkot in the Bijapur District, Hubli and Gadag in the Dharwar District, and Khanapur (including Sairoli Coupe settlement) and Gokak Falls in the Belgaum District, where 479 persons were confined under Section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act during 1918, the Commissioner, Southern Division, makes the following observations:—

"In Bijapur over 1,660 persons, mostly Lamanis, in Dharwar over 1,400 persons and in Belgaum over 800 persons have been registered under Section 5 of the Act. The Lamanis of Rijapur were responsible for 6 dacoities, 1 robbery, 2 burglaries and 8 thefts in 1918. In Belgaum 3 dacoities, 5 robberies and 24 burglaries committed during the year were traced to Mang Garudis, Chantichors and Kaikadis, all criminal tribes, most of these offences being committed by gangs which reside in Native States. Inroads on this scale are preventible by the adoption of the settlement system, and it is the clear duty of the States concerned to protect the neighbours against such depredations by their subjects by introducing a system which is known to be effective.

The effect of the six criminal tribes settlements in the three Karnatak Districts is visible 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 the hope which they contain of the eradication of criminal tendencies from classes which for ages have preyed upon the public. The Chapparbands, who infested the Bijapur District and marauded in all directions, are steadily moving forward to reformation, and the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer estimates that within five years the number of Chapparbands who will need to be registered and restrained will be less than 50, whilst five years ago there were 914 on the register. The Ghantichors of Bijapur are also moving forward 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 moving so rapidly towards reformation, but hopeful signs are not wanting and some of their lads are settling down to a peaceful and useful life. The Bhats in the Bijapur 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, specially 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 Belgaum reports give no information regarding the effect of the settlements upon criminal tribes and crime. The point is of such importance and has such a direct bearing on the administration of the police that the Superintendents of Police in those districts are being requested to include remarks on the subject in future reports. The District Magistrate. Dharwar, reports having heard frequent expressions of satisfaction on the part of villagers at 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 3,426.

During the year under report 3,327 of the 18,166 persons who were conHabitual offenders. Victed were identified as having previous convictions against them and 1,163 were classed as habitual offenders as compared with 3,013, 16,343 and 1,224 respectively in 1917. The highest number of habitual offenders (469) was returned by the Central Division, which is followed by Sind with 396 against 393 and 402 respectively in 1917. In the following districts of the Presidency Proper the number of habitual offenders was most marked:—

Sholapur (98), East Khandesh (93), West Khandesh (78) and Poona (70). In Sind, Nawabshah (121), Sukkur (83) and Thar and Parkar (69).

#### Gang Cases.

(Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated the 25th January 1916.)

In the Presidency Proper, the district police and the Criminal Investigation Department dealt with 9 gang cases inclusive of pending cases of former years—3 new cases and 6 pending from the previous year. Six of these cases ended in conviction, while one was pending at the end of the year. 127 out of 175 persons

concerned were tried, 44 being convicted, while 83 were discharged and 24 were pending trial at the end of the year.

Criminal Investigation depart Departments of the Presidency Proper and Sind continued to be the same as in the previous year.

The number of enquiries carried out during the year was 106 (including 12

pending from the previous year), of which 55 were criminal as against 64 in 1917 and 67 in 1916.

Altogether 210 persons (including 46 persons pending from the previous year) were sent up for trial, of whom 34 were convicted, 54 discharged and 107 were pending trial at the close of the year. The number of persons pending included 85 accused in the Akola Mamlatdar's murder case in the Ahmednagar District.

The following were some of the more important cases dealt with:—

I.—Poona Forged Pay Bill case.

The facts are briefly that three false pay bills were presented and cashed at the Poona treasury in November 1917 and January 1918. The names of the members of the establishment were factitions, the amounts in the bills were imaginary and the signatures were forged. The case was taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department in the middle of February 1918 and the offence was brought home to one Narayan Hari Ambdekar, a clerk in the office of the Consulting Surveyor to Government, who was arrested on the 12th May 1918, and Rs. 2,531 and a watch purchased by 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 imprisonment under Sections 420, 467 and 471, Indian Penal Code, respectively, the three sentences to be concurrent. The Sessions Judge highly commended the detective skill with which this case was dealt.

#### II .- Cheating by sale of Bogus Goa Lottery Tickets at Erandol, East Khanlesh District.

A Goancse named A. F. Martin, proprietor of Martin & Co., general merchants, Bombay, who had been a regular dealer in Goanese lottery tickets for some years past, went to Erandol in September 1917 with a servant named C. X. Pereira, started a shop there and sold lottery tickets, called "the Santa Cruz Lottery Tickets," representing to the people that they were tickets for the well-known Goa lotteries, eiz., the Santa Casa and the Hospicio. Early in October copies of printed lists of winners of prizes in the September drawing were distributed. About 500 tickets were sold 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 Hombay, and finding on enquiry that the lottery was not genuine, laid a complaint before the Bombay City Police. The case was entrusted for investigation to an officer of the Poona Criminal Investigation Department, who discovered that the lottery was a bogus affair. Martin and Pereira were sent up for trial to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, East Khandesh, who discharged Pereira under Section 253 and sentenced Martin to pay a fine of Rs, 1,000 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 417, Indian Penal Code, on the 22nd August 1918.

The Bombay High Court has issued a notice to accused Martin on the recommendation of the District Magistrate, East Khandesh, to show cause why a substantial sentence of imprisonment should not be passed.

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

A Parleshi named Dagdusing Ganpatsing, of Nandurbar, died on the 14th December 1915, leaving behind him two widows named Hira and Durga and a daughter. In a deed disposing of his property, made on the 3rd December 1915, he referred to a desire to adopt a boy without naming any one. After his death a near relative, Dodhusing Rajaram, prevailed upon Dagdusing's senjor widow Hirabai to adopt a boy named Baliram. The widow was induced by misrepresentations to sign the deed of adoption in which Dodhusing was shown as the matager of the property. In this he was assisted by the deceased's gumasta Nathu Rawaji and Wani Lala whas Bechardas. Meanwhile Bahadursing, brother of Hira, lodged a complaint before the First Class Magistrate, charging Dodhusing Rajaram under Sections 403 and 414, Indian Penal Code. The case was thrown out, the Magistrate adjudying it a civil matter. During the progress of this case Dodhusing had a panchnama made of the crnaments on the 27th March 1916, the panch being partisans of his. The ornaments were then placed in an iron safe which was removed to an empty house where it was watched at night by Rajaram Rashram, uncle of the adopted son. All this was done under strong protest from the opposite party. Bahadursing, when his plaint was thrown out by the First Class Magistrate, went to the Sessions Court in revision, where he

also met with failure on the 12th June 1916. Dodhusing returned from Dhulia after the decision and lodged a complaint before the local police under Sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, stating that property valued at Rs. 7,835-4-9 was stelen from the safe and that Rahadursine. Durga and others were suspected. The papers of the investigation were sent to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Western Division, West Khandesh, who classed the case as maliciously false.

Dahadursing applied to the Inspector-General of Police for an enquiry by the Crimical Investigation Department and an officer was deputed to make enquiries. He went through the accounts during the managership of Dodhusing from the death of Dagdusing to 13th November 1916, when the property was handed over by the District Judge, West Khandesh, the Deputy Nazir, Dhulia, and discovered that (1) Dodhusing, (2) Natha Raoji and (3) Lala alias Bechardas had misappropriated various items amounting to about Ra. 14,381-50. The case under Section 406, Indian Penal Code, against the above three accused was pending before the Sessions Court, Khandesh.

#### IV .- Murder of the Mamlatdar of Akola, District Ahmedna ar.

A serious riot resulting in the murder of Mr. Abdul Ali Pirzada, Mamlatdar of the Akola Taluka, and of a Havildar of the 107th Pioneers, took place at Akola in the Ahmednagar District on Saturday, the 10th August 1918. The riot arose out of an incident which occurred in the course of recruiting operations. An angry crowd assembled near the Mamlatdar's house. Being unable to break it in, they set fire to the house. The other inmates, including the Mamlatdar's family, succeeded in escaping, but the Mamlatdar, who had succeeded in making his way into an adjoining house, was dragged out by the crowd and murdered. The Havildar perished in the burning house. The immediate cause of the murder appears to have been the shaving of moustaches, beards and hair of three Bairagis against their will, and forcibly enlisting them as recruits. A special tribunal consisting of three commissioners was appointed by Government under Section 4 of the Defence of India Act, IV of 1915. In all 52 accused persons were placed before the special tribunal. After the close of the year the case ended in conviction, I accused being sentenced to death, and 17 to 25 years' transportation.

#### V.—Gudgeri Railway Station theft on the M. & S. M. Railway.

An iron safe belonging to the Railway Company containing the Gudgeri Station Master's private property, Rs. 600 in cash, a currency note of Rs. 50 and a gold ornament of Rs. 5, was stolen on the night of the 26th May 1917 from the Station Master's office at the Gudgeri Station between 1 and 5 a.m. while the Assistant Station Master was sleeping there. The case was taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police. The officer deputed to investigate the case directed his attention to the Haran-shikaris who reside at Hulgur, six miles from Gudgeri. As a result of his enquiries in that direction, the leader of the gang confessed to the theft and produced the property including the iron safe. Five Haran-shikaris were convicted by the First Class Magistrate, taluka Bankapur, district Dharwar, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The following accounts are reproduced verbatim 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 case a Karachi merchant with the chief parcel clerls of Karachi and Quetta were sent up for trial for systematically robbing the North-Western Railway of its legitimate freights. All the three accused were convicted by the Judicial Commissioner of Sind. This case was most keenly contested and it kept the Judicial Commissioner busy for three weeks. It produced very salutary effect upon distonest railway employees and merchants throughout the province.
  - (ii) Pogus money orders of aggregate value of Rs. 10,400 bearing fictitious postal scals of Bhuj Post Office found their way into various village post offices of Sind. The fraud was successful till Rs. 1,000 were actually paid up by Dalipot and Khair post offices. Bhuj post office noticed the fraud while adjusting their accounts and informed the Superintendent of 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 habitual thieves were concerned were committed to the Sessions. These cases had good effect for a time, but as the District Magistrate remarks, dragged on too long.
  - (ic) A few dishonest post masters were sent up for trial for attempting to make money out of cash certificate transactions and convicted.

## Special Cases other than those dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department.

(i) Southpur murder, Kaira District.—After committing various offences, two desperadors named Dahya Bhula and Kala Lala became outlaws and began to terrorise the countryside.

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It soon became evident that the outlaws were committing arson in a systematic way. The houses and hay stacks of those who gave evidence against them were burnt; even those who were suspected of giving information against them to the police had their houses set on fire. In short, they became so daring that they prevented people on pain of death from carrying water to extinguish the fires. An armed police party was stationed at the village. This measure was effective, and the offences ceased for the time being. Orders were given for its removal; the offences immediately started again and the party had to be sent back. Finally, a patel who had given evidence against the outlaws was brutally murdered. He was waylaid in broad daylight near the main road—a mile from Sadhpur—and was killed with dharias (bill hooks). His body was removed and placed on a large haystack which was afterwards set on fire. Although during investigation it transpired that many people belonging to the village knew very well what had occurred, no information reached the authorities until the deceased's son who was enquiring into his father's disappearance learnt for certain that he had been done to death.

- (ii) Murder of Kailangir at Khandivav in Nadial Taluka, Kaira District.—Khandivav is an inami village and the patel Bechargir is the inamdar. Being a weak-minded man and given to the drug habit, he left all his business affairs in the hands of his manager, Kailasgir. The Dharalas of the village are tenants of the inamdar and for many years a fierce feud had been raging between them and Kailasgir. The latter was apparently a man of strong character and insisted on the Dharalas paying their dues. On the night of 26th August Bechar's house was attacked by a gang of armed men by whom Kailasgir was brutally murdered. Nothing was stolen, and although it was evident that the gang wished it to be thought that this was one of the raids which were so common about that time, it was conclusively proved that the object of the attack was merely to murder Kailasgir. Three of the assailants were recognised and were sent up for trial. But the case failed owing to want of sufficiently strong evidence of identification.
- mainly of Kathodis, about twenty in number, committed as many as thirty dacoities within a short period of one month in and round about the village of Kinavli. The gang was headed by a notorious criminal by name Ramya Tukya and they were armed with swords. There was panic and almost all the villages were ready to collect subscriptions so that a sufficient sum might be available to be paid to the robbers when they appeared. The District Deputy Superintendent of Police on hearing a rumour about the offences acted with commendable promptitude and traced the culprits. They were sent up for trial and eleven of them were convicted and sentenced by the Court of Sessions to various terms of imprisonment under Section 402, Indian Penal Code.
- (iv) Riot at Udtara, district Satara.—Recruiting became very unpopular in certain villages of the Wai Taluka. A meeting of villagers was convened at which it was resolved to rescue the next 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 there. This news was sent to Udtara and a mob numbering about fifty or sixty turned out with sticks, followed the two peons who had been sent with the boy to Satara, and rescued him, giving the peons a sound thrashing. Thereafter the crowd proceeded to the temple at Virmade where they renewed their oath to resist recruiting, resolved not to assist the authorities in investigating the offence, and in the event of the latter persisting, arranged that a horn blown in the village should be a signal for all the villagers to assemble and overawe them, the same signal to be passed on to other villages.

In the course of the following day the sub-inspector was assaulted, but not seriously, the I'ublic Works Department bungalow near Udtars was partially wrecked, and the peon in charge beaten. Returning to Udtars village, the 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 against the offenders. Additional police have been located in Udtars and the neighbouring villages to secure the maintenance of law and order.

I'ermanent-Way Inspector, Baroda, eame across a wagon loaded with railway scrap iron which was consigned to a man in Ahmedabad. As he was not aware of any scrap having been sold to Ahmedabad he informed the Executive Engineer and in the departmental enquiry that followed it was suspected that some of the railway staff at Baroda had conspired together to defraud the Company. In the course of investigation it came to light that certain members of the railway staff and Dayabhai, a clerk in the office of the Baroda State Chief Engineer, and a shopkeeper in Baroda had for some time past been stealing scrap iron in the Baroda Station yard by the wagon-load and sending it to Ahmedabad under a fictitious consignor's name for sale. Dayabhai was the presiding genius with regard to the actual sale of the stuff. As far as the police enquiries went, they had stolen Rs. 8,325 worth of property from the Company, of which the police subsequently recovered Rs. 3,399. They had realised Rs. 7,892 by the sale of the scrap. The case was sub-judice.

25. During the year under report, 2,334 counterfeit coins were received at various stations on the different Railways, showing an average of 1945 per menth as against 2813 of last year. Of this total, 338 were tendered at stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, 428 on the G. I. P. Railway and 1,568 on the M. & S. M. Railway, as against 1,216, 528 and 1,632, respectively, in the previous year. The marked decrease is probably due to the rise in the price of silver and the introduction of the rupee and 21 rupee currency notes. Special attention was paid to the examination and classification of counterfeit coins (one new serial no. 131 was classified during the year) with a view to locating the area where the coins of one mould or die were in circulation. Efforts were also made to trace the origin of these coins but without success.

No sweated sovereigns were received on the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. and M. & S. M. Railways.

The number of counterfeit coins received in the various treasuries in the districts of the Bombay Presidency amounted to 25—Ahmedabad 2, Surat 1, Kaira 2, Poona 17 (3 rupees and 14 eight-anna pieces), Ahmedaagar 3 (1 rupee, 1 four-anna piece and 1 two-anna piece).

Finger Print Bureau.—Pressdency Proper.

26. The strength of the Bureau consisted of Inspector, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Clerk and 2 Constables.

At the beginning of the year there were on record 102,330 finger impression slips, and during the year 8,328 new slips were received for record, against 7,400 in the previous year, making a total of 110,667. Of these, 9,834 slips were destroyed in accordance with the rules, thus leaving a total of 100,833. Of the 8,328 new slips received for record, 530 were from the city of Bombay, 7,222 from districts and Railways in the Presidency Proper, 84 from Sind, and 492 from other Presidencies, Native States, etc. 703 slips were sent for record and 2,166 for search to the Central Bureau, Simla.

The number of slips received for search was 20,393 as against 16,389 in 1917—an increase of 4,004 slips. Of the total, 881 were received from other Presidencies and Provinces, 1,384 from Native States and 148 from Agencies.

In 2,305 cases, including 50 from other Provinces and Presidencies and 132 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were traced, 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 806 cases, previous convictions were proved and enhanced punishment was awarded in 626 cases, against 970 and 737 respectively of last year. The accused received lighter punishments in 141 cases and the same punishment as previously awarded in 39 cases. All the former were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned.

In 21 cases as against 33 in 1917, the accused were identified locally by the chief operators or sub-inspectors without a reference to the Finger Print Bureau. All these cases were traced before the accused were convicted.

The number of finger impression slips received in the Central Finger Print
Bureau for Sind at Karachi during the year under report was 2,850 as against 2,598 in the previous year.

1,511 slips were destroyed during the year. The grand total of slips 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 slips received for search was 7,157 as against 6,571 in 1917. Of these, 1,619 were traced against 1,618 in the preceding year. 560 slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla, 53 to Allahabad, 156 to Phillaur, 83 to Poona, 84 to Mount Abu, 2 to Mysore, 10 to Calcutta, 3 to Nagpur, 2 to Shillong, 2 to Indore, 1 to Excise Bombay, 2 to Hyderabad (Deccan), 2 to Baroda and 1 to Madras for record.

27. In addition to licensing and supervising public conveyances and excerting prisoners and many lakks of treasure, the police served a total of 269,166 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,482 fires, destroyed 130,137 degs, enquired into 1,047 cases referred by the magistracy and into 18,803 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and minor Acts, 755 suicides, 6,344 accidents (863 on the Railways) and 595

suspicious and sudden deaths. The police in the Presidency Proper also apprehended 917 Military deserters during the year under report against 700 in 1917.

Personal Investigation of serious scenes of 911 or 70.8 per cent. against 662 or 70.4 per cent. in 1917 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 by going to these places. For not visiting the scenes of the remaining cases satisfactory reasons have been shown."

In the Certral Division where 115 out of 421 scenes of serious crime remained unvisited, the Commissioner scens to be satisfied with the reasons advanced by District Officers. In the Ahmednagar District alone 26 serious cases remained unvisited by Gazetted Officers. This the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, attributes to the energies of the Gazetted ranks having been concentrated on the suppression of the Koli outbreak and the investigation of the murders of a Mamlatdar 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 non-visitation was the immediate arrest of the offender. The rule on this subject (paragraph 504 (7), Police Manual) is that the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent need not proceed to the spot, but in view of the number of recent cases (3 in Belgaum in 1917, 2 in Belgaum in 1918 and 2 in Dharwar 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 504 (1) and (2) are clear and sufficient. In Bijapur the scene of crime in seven serious cases was not 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 Assistant Superintendent is not available it would seem to be a matter for consideration whether the existing orders concerning investigations by Deputy Superintendents outside headquarters should not be made more clastic. A matter on which insistence needs to be laid, is the necessity for immediate investigation of serious crime on the spot. This duty must have priority over inspections."

Commenting on the large number (126 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 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 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 officers from liability to visit the scenes personally and the Commissioner is taking steps to impress 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 Superintendents of Police are satisfactory.

As regards 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, while with regard to the second relative to the liberal use of Deputy Superintendents of Police for investigation of serious crime, I have in hand the preparation 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. Strength of the the railways but exclusive of the Dangs, stood at 1,210 police. officers and 26,569 men as against 1,210 officers and 26,667 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 proposals 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 certain reductions in the police establishments, vide Government Resolution,

Judicial Department, No. 2171, dated the 18th March 1919. Sanction has also been received to the reduction in the strength of Sub-treasury guards with some modification, and to the abolition of the mounted police in the East and West Khandesh Districts, while orders are awaited on the proposals regarding further reductions in railway police establishments.

Temporary police consisting of a total of 293 officers and men were entertained under the head of "additional police establishments", "plague" and "miscellaneous duties."

- 30. Total cost of the police for the year 1918-1919 amounted to Rs. 86,31,142

  as against Rs. 77,61,909 in 1917-1918. 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.
- Proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was one policeman to 5:19 square miles, 2:19 population and cognizable crime investigated.

  railway miles, 726 persons and 1:23 cognizable crime investigated, respectively, in the preceding year.
- 32. There were 523 police stations and 907 outposts against 518 police stations 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 police stations and outposts that were not visited in each of the divisions, Sind and on railways:—

	1	Police Station.	Outpost,
Northern Division	• •	1	9
Central Division	1-	29	51
Southern Division		2	1
Sind		19	<b>75</b> ·
Railways	• •	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 51 outposts remained unvisited against 3 and 15 not visited in 1917. 7 police stations and 16 outposts remained uninspected in West Khandesh owing to the ill health of the late Mr. Power. Influenza 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 Assistant Superintendents shows a marked improvement; the number of police stations visited was 111 out of a total of 130, of outposts 250 out of a total of 325. It will be observed that nearly 50 per 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 desert 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."

Of the 46 police stations and outposts remaining unvisited on the railways, 28 appertained to the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways 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 Police in December is not satisfactory as there was no reason why the work should have been left over to the last month of the year. The Superintendent of

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

In addition to the inspection work done by the district officers, the Range

Deputy Inspectors-General inspected the following offices:—

			Deputy Inspector- General, Northern Range.	Deputy Inspec- ter General, Southern Range.	Tetal.
Office of Superintendents of Police	••		10	5 -	15
Office of Assistant Superintendents of	Police	. •	2	• •	2
Office of Inspectors	• •		3	5	8
Office of Sub-Inspectors, including Sub-Inspectors' offices	headqu	arters	24	17	41
Outposts	••	4' '	2	5	7
			41	32	73

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

Mr. Souter visited and inspected the East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Thana Districts. He
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 the force. The arming of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors with Webley revolvers continued to be in abeyance in consequence of the inability of the Arsenal authorities to supply revolvers. Recent experience in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts has proved that it is essential 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 and truculent mobs with guns and other dangerous weapons in their hands unless the officers carry fire-arms.

A special effort will, therefore, be made to obtain the required number of revolvers.

34. The year recorded a further decrease in the total number of punishments, the number of officers and men punished being 2,025 Punishments. as against 2,239 in 1917, 2,670 in 1916 and 2,900 in 1915. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 8.73 against 9.66 in 1917, 11.08 in 1916 and 11.6 in 1915. Of the total 2,025 punishments, 1,931 were departmental and 94 judicial against 2,121 and 118 respectively in the preceding year. The Southern Division has again returned the lowest percentage (4.6 against 6.30 in 1917) of punishments, whilst the fluctuations elsewhere are insignificant. In the Northern Division, Kaira with 17.8 yielded the highest percentage of punishments and the Panch Mahals with 2.9 the lowest. In the Central Division, Satara with 15.3 was the highest and Nasik with 2.5 once more the lowest. In the Southern Division, Dharwar once again returned the highest percentage 10.4 though considerably lower than that in the preceding year, namely, 17.56, and Belgaum with 0.5 showed 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 the Riverain.

The steady decrease in the total number of punishments represents a satisfactory feature of police administration in recent years. 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 diminution 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 circumstances the blind eye has often to be turned on faults which under other conditions would be visited with richly deserved punishments. The standard of discipline, it must be admitted, is

extremely low and, if a police force is to be kept together at all, it cannot be tightened up to the level desirable until the men are paid on a scale which will induce them to attach some value to their appointments."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, in agreeing with these remarks, has added "the discipline of the whole force in the Range has reached a dangerous point."

In regard to the increase in the number of punishments on the Sind Railways and in the Thar and Parkar District, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, remarks:—

"As remarked last year discipline on the railway was bad. The police in the Thar and Parkar District are also wanting in discipline, they do not like the District and try their best 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 service really attractive and that will fill it with contented self-respecting men. I have recently proposed an enhancement of the war allowances admissible to the constabulary as a temporary expedient, and I shall shortly submit further proposals with this end in view.

35. It is satisfactory to notice that since 1015 rewards of all kinds have been steadily on the increase, as will be seen from the following figures of totals of rewards:—

· · <del>-</del> -			
1915	• •	• •	9,039
1916	• •	• •	10,573
1917	• •	• •	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 925 to 377 and Dharwar from 684 to 484. The causes that led to these decreases are of a temporary and removable nature, and I shall take steps to remedy them.

Titles were conferred as personal distinctions on the following officers:—

#### Presidency Proper.

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 Yadav Sadoba, of the Eijapur District Police.

#### Sind.

Head Constable Bhagwan Laxman, of the Karachi Harbour Police; Head Constable Rajwali Nadirkhan, of the Karachi Harbour Police.

36. The total number of educated officers and men remained practically stationary, namely, 13,031 or 50.42 per cent. of the actual strength against 13,063 or 56.41 per cent. in 1917. There was, however, a decrease of 41 in the number of educated petty offi-

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cers and an increase of 59 in the number of men as compared with the figures for 1917. Taking the Divisions, Sind and Railways individually, the fluctuations in the percentages of the educated to the actual strength are unappreciable excepting, perhaps, in the case of the Province of Sind where the percentage has fallen from 35.32 in 1917 to 32.88 in 1918. Here, again, a proper scale of remuneration represents the chief means required for the attraction of educated recruits. Other measures, such as the payment of a literacy allowance, the establishment of Central Recruit Schools and the like, are under consideration.

37. There was a substantial reduction in the number of resignations from 1,425 in 1917 to 1,060 in 1918. The figure for the year under report was the lowest during the quinquennium as the following figures will show:—

 1914
 ...
 1,527

 1915
 ...
 1,818

 1916
 ...
 1,573

 1917
 ...
 1,425

 1918
 ...
 1,060

The decrease has been shared by all the Divisions, Sind and Railways, and is probably due to the grant of war allowance and also to the hopes entertained of obtaining in the inuncdiate 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 364 in Sind) to 2,394 (2,130 in the Presidency Proper and 264 in Sind). The number was, however, considerably larger than the number in the three years preceding 1917, namely, 1,697 in 1916, 901 in 1915 and 780 in 1914. The districts returning the largest number of vacancies were Poona (247), Ahmedabad (212), Thana (208), Nasik (203), Surat (153), Panch 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 1916. The difficulties 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 sanctioned strength I have had to sanction the enlistment of 366 men who were undersized or overage, whereas last year 314 such men were enlisted. I have recently issued instructions not to enlist such men as the War is now over and recruits of the right stamp should be forthcoming."

In the Presidency Proper also there were more enlistments in 1918 than in 1917, namely, 1,476 as against 972. During the quinquennium ending 31st December 1918 the number of men who left the force under all conditions inclusive of by deaths was 14,565; out of these, however, only 2,257 retired on pension or a percentage of 1549 only. Since the close of the year revised rates of pay and war allowances have been 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 force is to be filled with recruits possessing the qualifications that modern conditions demand.

39. The statistics relative to the health of the force show that there was an improvement in certain districts and a deterioration in others, the number coming under the latter category being greater than that under the former.

Highest percentages of sickness appear to have been amongst the police of Kanara (237.61), Dharwar (162.96), Bijapur (154.86), Poona (151.09), Satara (144.56), Kolaba (132.58), Ratnagiri (117.19) and G. I. P. Railway (105.62).

There were 858 deaths as against 334 in 1917. The increase is mainly due to the epidemic of influenza. In districts where there was an outbreak of plague, 2,037 policemen were inoculated.

40. 188 persons escaped from custody during the year under report—29 from jails and lockups, 150 from the custody of the police and 9 from that of the village police, against a total of

112 prisoners in the year before. There were 147 recaptures against 76 in 1917. The percentage of recaptures to escapes works out to 78:1 against 67:8.

41. A sum of Rs. 1,36,043 was expended during the financial year (1918-1919) on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the police in the Presidency Proper.

Inspection of arms and ammunition shops (supplementary statement No. II.)

42. There were 349 shops licensed to deal in arms as against 318 in 1917.

The number inspected by Gazetted Police Officers was 197 against 203 in the year before.

During 1918, 13,875 licenses for possession or carrying of arms, including fire arms, were issued against 12,743 in 1917.

The total number of cases instituted in respect of breaches of licenses was 34, of which 11 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 523.

43. The Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency, inclusive of the prosecuting staff.

The work of the prosecuting staff.

1917. The number of cases ending in conviction of the accused was 3,366 against 3,679 and the percentage of convictions to the number of cases conducted was 69.90 as against 71.10.

The Head Constables in the Presidency Proper were more successful in 1918 than in 1917. They conducted 6,989 cases as compared with 6,841 in 1917 and secured convictions in 5,353 cases, representing a percentage of 76:59 of the total 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 from the Deputy Inspector-General's reports, has on the whole been satisfactory notwithstanding the number of vacancies and the heavy demands made on the force at different times.
- 45. In the Presidency Proper a total of 5,269 armed police, foot and mounted, went through the annual musketry course against 5,586 in 1917 and 5,824 in 1916. The decrease in the total number is due to the reduction of the mounted police and to the vacancies. The number who secured marksmen's badges was 2,276 as against 2,358 in 1917 and 2,309 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 course rose from 39.36 to 40.20 in the year under report. The variations are not significant and need not be discussed.

Among districts, Belgaum has maintained its position at the top 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. Railway. 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 recorded in all the districts except Thar and Parkar, the most marked rise being in Upper Sind Frontier from 46 to 115, Sukkur from 61 to 129 and Larkana from 57 to 128.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, in noticing the improvement remarks:—

"In spite of the number of resignations and new recruits the shooting results were fairly good and the shooting was held according to the new musketry rules for the police in Sind...... The increase in the number of marksmen is due to the more rational system adopted this year whereby the whole course has counted towards qualification for the badge instead of one day's 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 404 in 1917. 76 were adjudged marksmen against 72.

Prizes to the value of Rs. 1,200 were awarded to the winners of the different competitions. The West Khandesh District secured the first prize and gold badge for the rifle squad, East Khandesh the first prize and gold badge for the mounted police, and Sholapur the first prize and gold badge for the ordinary armed police. Inspector Channappa Fakirappa Lokur of the Bijapur District once again went the first prize for revolver shooting.

In Sind the first prizes for the smooth-bore weapon for the foot and mounted police were secured by the Sukkur District, and for the rifled weapons for the Rifle Squad and Mounted Police by the Thar and Parkar and Larkana Districts respectively.

45. A sum of Rs. 9,13,000 approximately was spent during the year on major works and Rs. 81,500 on minor works. In addition, a sum of Rs. 34,500 was spent on works executed

departmentally.

Considerable progress has been effected in recent years in the provision of suitable quarters for the constabulary, but much remains to be done in this direction, while owing to the increase in house-rents that now prevails, especially in towns, the question of providing Government quarters for sub-inspectors has now become urgent.

In Sind the allotments for major and minor works were Rs. 2,44,000 and Rs. 35,020 respectively. A sum of Rs. 36,500 from the former and a sum of Rs. 13,042 from the latter were surrendered due to want of contractors.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, in regard to the state of police buildings, remarks:—

"The Commissioner in Sind is fully aware 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 previous reports, I do not, therefore, consider it necessary to labour the point any further. But I would urge that the construction of quarters for the constabulary would be a great attraction towards recruitment and police efficiency. In these circumstances, it is hoped that Government will be pleased 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 rendered special assistance was 648 against 679 in 1917. Their services were recognized by the grant of good service tickets and monetary rewards amounting to Rs. 3,659 against Rs. 3,888. In addition, in the Northern Division two patels were rewarded by the award of 'phetas' and one by that of a sword. On the other hand, 327 village police were reported against for various forms of neglect of duty, against 401. Of the former, 97 who were concerned in the commission of crime were prosecuted with the result that 56 were convicted.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, reproduces the following remark of the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira:—

"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 public are so much against the police, it is essential to prevent the good will of Patels being alienated, the more so as a strong Patel 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 duties.

43. The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India and His Excellency
the Viceroy, who arrived at Bombay from Madras on24th December 1917, left for Delhi on 2nd January.

1918 via the G. I. P. Railway. The Right Honourable the Secretary of State
travelled by the B. B. & C. I. Railway during March 1918 cn route to England.

There 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 authority encouraged the lawless tendencies of the Dharalas and other criminally-minded inhabitants.

49. The Police Training School remained closed during the year under report. It has been re-started with effect from 5th July 1919.

50. During the year under report the outpost at Matheran was turned into a police station. In Sind, 4 new police stations were created and 18 outposts abolished.

The power to hear appeals from Head Constables and Constables was transferred from District Magistrates to Deputy Inspectors-General.

Since the close of the year sanction was received to the abolition of the mounted police in the East and West Khandesh Districts.

51. Since the close of the year sanction was received to a number of measures, of improvement of the emoluments of the several grades of the force.

During the year pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 24,000 was afforded to 244 families of the deceased members of the constability from the "widows' fund for the constability." Donations to the extent of Rs. 1,200 were also sanctioned to 8 European subordinate officers during their or their families' illness from the "fund for providing passages for the wives and children of the European police subordinates to England or to the hills in case of sickness." There was no case for the grant of relief from the "widows' fund for European police subordinate officers."

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies of the Ratnagiri and Thana Districts and B. B. & C. I. Railway police continued to work satisfactorily during the year. I hope that similar organizations may shortly be started in other districts.

Needs of the Department.

52. The needs of the Department are many in number and varied in nature.

So far as the constability are concerned, they may be summed up thus: better pay, better education and better accommodation; and although considerable progress has been made in improving the remuneration of the force, literacy does not increase to any marked degree, while the training of recruits after enlistment stands in need of reform. All improvement, however, must be based upon the payment of a full living wage. This prime requirement has recently been 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 admissible 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 upon 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 large increase in the record of cognizable cases. The heavy burden of work thus thrown upon the police was discharged with a degree of success which, as measured by statistics, does not exhibit any appreciable deterioration. The members of the force suffered in common with the rest of the population from the effects of high prices and food shortage, while the virulent epidemic of influenza, coming at a time when crime due to scarcity and famine began to appear, was a severe trial. It is, therefore, with satisfaction that I bring prominently to the notice of Government the remarks of the Commissioner in Sind and the Divisional Commissioners which are quoted below.

The Commissioner in Sind:—

"The year 1918 has been one of severe trial to the whole police force 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 year."

The Commissioner, 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 difficulties 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 influenza. 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 difficulties the police well maintained their efficiency and one of the best tributes to their watchfulness and reputation is to be found in the fact that in a province 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

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

The 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 deficiencies 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 the Commissioner's Review on the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1918—

For the word "Hyderabad" read "Karachi".

J 13

The Commissioner 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 throughout the year. Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar were the only districts in which there were no changes of Superintendents during the year.
- 3. The figures of reported crime rose from 10,661 in 1917 to 12,314 in 1918, 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 scanty rainfall, the low inundation, the prevailing scarcity, the unprecedented rise in prices, and the distress consequent upon the influenza epidemics, it was inevitable that the general 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 year'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 enumerated above. The only satisfactory feature was the decrease by nearly a half in the thefts from passengers and other private persons.

4. There has been a general rise in serious crime relating to property. Of the eight dacoities five occured in the Larkana district. It is satisfactory to note in this connection 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 Sind Frontier district. The dacoity in the Karachi district deserves mention in view of the fact that within nine days all the eleven dacoits concerned 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 aroused considerable public interest was the murder of a Sub-Inspector of Police in the Hyderabad district, while in the execution of his duty, by an important zamindar, Bhurasing by name and eleven of his men. The trial ended in the conviction and sentence of Bhurasing to seven years' transportation and of the other accused to various terms of transportation and imprisonment, a result which has had a beneficial effect on the police and zamindars alike.

The absence of criminal activity among the Hurs still continues and affords further proof, if proof be needed, of the efficacy of the present policy of deportation to Visapur.

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."

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

#### No. Judl.-483 of 1919.

#### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND, Government House, Karachi, 30th June 1919.

#### MEMORANDUM.

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4. There has been a general rise in serious crime relating to property. Of the eight dacoities five occured in the Larkana district. It is satisfactory to note in this connection that the notorious dacoit and outlaw, Muhammad Khan Burdi, the leader of a gang who was responsible for a considerable proportion of these crimes, was killed in an encounter with the police in the Upper Sind Frontier district. The dacoity in the Karachi district deserves mention in view of the fact that within nine days all the eleven dacoits concerned were arrested and nearly all the property recovered. The conviction of all the accused has had a salutary effect locally.

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The absence of criminal activity among the Hurs still continues and affords further proof, if proof be needed, of the efficacy of the present policy of deportation to Visapur.

Thirteen men escaped from 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 3rd September 1917 and was captured in the Thar and Parkar district on the 3rst January 1918. One 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 preceding year, the percentage on the total number of cases 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 cases still pending. Deducting pending cases, the percentage of convictions was 71.87. Although 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. 2,645 as compared with Rs. 2,985 for the preceding year. 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 29.83 per cent. ended in conviction as against 32.18 per cent. in 1917 and 33.4 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 92'51 to 84'67.

The proportion of undetected cases to true cases for disposal rose to 57.15 per 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 in connection with the recovery of stolen property; the percentage of property recovered fell from 34.3 in 1917 to 32.86 and of persons who received back their stolen property from 49.69 to 46.64.
- 8. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the 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 so good as those of last year, may be regarded as satisfactory. That and Parkar led in the matter of convictions with 118 cases, followed 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 percentage of convictions in the same district, 39'42, is attributed in part to the fact that prosecutions were undertaken wholesale by an Inspector unacquainted with his division. This emphasises the need of the utmost discretion and circumspection in the preparation of Chapter VIII cases.

- 9. The general question of the action to be taken against criminal tribes in the province is still unsettled. The appointment of a special officer to deal with the subject is under consideration.
- Personal Investigation and Inspection. Crime by gazetted officers disclose virtually no variation from those recorded for the preceding year. Of 334 cases returned as serious 127 were visited by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents and S1 by Deputy Superintendents. The high proportion of unvisited cases in the Hyderabad 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 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 officers from liability to visit the scenes personally and the Commissioner is taking steps to impress upon the Superintendents their responsibility in such cases.

Assistant Superintendents shows a marked improvement; the number of police-stations visited was 111 out of a total of 130, of outposts 250 out of a total of 325. It will be observed that nearly 50 per 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 Desert 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.

- Pending 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 inflicted on officers and men. The figures for the several districts exhibit the same variations as were remarked on last year, 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 strength rising from 43'46 in 1917 to 54'74.

- 13. The widespread incidence of the influenza epidemics was responsible for a bad year as regards the health of the force.

  The admissions into hospital rose by 3 per cent. 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 vacancies sell from 364 to 264, of this the Thar and Parkar district was responsible for 119. Service in the Desert 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 486, while the enlistments totalled 1,146, as compared with 863 in 1917 and 900 in 1916.

These figures all tend to show that with the cessation of hostilities the police recruiting problem is becoming less acute. The difficulty of securing the right stamp of recruit will not however be entirely removed until there is an improvement in the pay and prospects of the men commensurate with the general rise in prices and in the standard of living. The reorganization scheme now before Government will to a great extent effect this consummation, and the Commissioner may be permitted to express the hope that no avoidable delay will be allowed to occur in its introduction.

- of a considerable portion of the funds allotted for police buildings amounting to Rs. 36,500 on Major Works 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 factors 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 amalgamation of the two branches, which is a feature of the new organization proposals, has been effected.
  - The year 1918 has been one of severe trial to the whole police force 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 year.

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 tank and file were submitted some 16 months ago. Temporary allowances have met this demand for the present. Further experience has emphasized the demand for a more liberal scale of house and conveyance allowances for the officers 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 required to deal with crime in cities, and it is pertinent to point out that within the last five years Government have begun to levy more adequate-

taxation in cities; for the income-tax in Sind has increased threefold by 20 lakhs of rupces; this increase has undoubtedly fostered resentment and a tendency to crime in cities, and it is only reasonable that a fair proportion of this increased revenue should be expended on giving better protection through the Criminal Investigation Department to law-abiding citizens from these lawless elements in revolt.

18. The Commissioner concurs with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in his special commendation of the work of Messis.

McCulloch and Khan Bahadur Sayed Mahmud Shah. The latter officer, it may be noted, is the first Indian District Superntendent 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 obligations. He has set the force a high standard of conduct, and a fine example of devotion to duty. It is no easy task to command a body of 6,000 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. L. RIEU, Acting Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

# APPENDICES

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918

### 231 to 254	forial No.	7 Law.	Off⊩nce₄	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number In which investi- gation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number dus to metake of law or fact or declared non-coguz- able.
1 116, 117, 118, 119 Abstracts of cognizable control 120 B (1) Cognizable criminal conspiracy.  Class 1.—Off-nece sominat the State, Public Tranquility, Sofety and Jestice.  1 131 to 136, 138 Off-nece relating to the Army and Navy.  5 231 to 256 Off-nece relating to Coin 1 22 23 1	1	\$	8	4		6	7	8	•
120-B (1)     Cognizable criminal conspiracy.   Class   L—Off-news consist the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice,   2   131 to 136, 135   Off-nees relating to the Army and New Y.   2   23   1   2   23   1   2   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   2   3   1   2   2   3   2   2   3   2   2   3   2   2		Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
120-B (1)   Cognizable eriminal conspiracy   Class I.—Off-ness against the State, Public Tranquility, Sofety and Justice,   2   131 to 130, 138   Off-ness relating to the	1	116, 117, 118, 119		***	1	•••	1	***	•••
131 to 136, 138   Offences relating to the Army and Navy.		120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal con-		***	•••	•••	•••	•••
### 231 to 254 Offences relating to Coin 1 22 23 1 ### 255 to 263-A Offences relating to Stamps 2		Class I.—Offences of Tranquillity,	igainst the State, Public Safety and Justice,						
4 2.55 to 2.63-A Offences relating to Stamps 2	2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	•••	7	***	7	<b></b>	2
5 467 and 471 Offence relating to Government Fromissory Notes.  6 439-A to 489-D Offence relating to Currency Notes.  7 212 to 210, 210-A Harbouring an offender 6 0 12 1	8	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	1	22	•••	23	1	6
Mount Fromissory Notes.	4	255 to 263-▲ •	Offences relating to Stamps.	* ***	2	***	2		,
Total   130   13	6	467 and 471	Offences relating to Govern- ment Promissory Notes.	445	8	* ***	8	•••	•••
234, 225, 225-B and 226. Other offences against public justices:   234     2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2	6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	•••	1	•••	1	•••	•
118 to 163, 157, 158   Ricting or unlawful assembly.   10   140, 170, 171   Personating public servant   8   43     46       120   170, 171       Personating public servant   8   43     46       120   1	7	212 to 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	. 6	G	***	12	,	5
159,   140, 170, 171	6	234, 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice,	46	188	***	234	***	22
Total 136 703 3 896 21 81  CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.  11 302, 503, 306 Marder 130 477 9 593 1 77  12 807 Attempts at murder 9 88 , 1 46 4  13 804, 808 Culpable homicide 52 203 255 3 6  14 876 Rape by a person other than 20 89 109 20 8  15 877 Ulmatural offence 3 80 89 4 1  16 817, 318 Exposure of infants or 18 92 110 22 concealment of birth.  17 306, 306, 809 Attempts at a abetment of, 24 170 184 55 315.  18 825, 826, 829, 831, 833, Grivous hurt 150 1,009 2 1,157 21 52 315.  19 979 Administering stuppfying 12 83 1 44 1 1 1 drogs to cause hurt 124 907 6 1,023 85 41 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9	148 to 153, 157, 158 159,		- 80	400	3	507	20	271
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.  11 302, 303, 306	10	140, 170, 171		8	43	***	46	100	6
11 302, 303, 306 Murder 130 477 9 598 1 77  12 807 Attempts at murder 9 38 , 1 46 4  13 304, 808 Culpable homicide 52 203 255 3 6  14 876 Rape by a person other than the huband. 15 877 Unnatural offence 3 30 89 4 1  16 817, 318 Exposure of infants or 18 92 110 2  17 306, 306, 809 Attempt at, and abetment of, 3 22 110 2  18 825, 326, 829, 831, 833, 335. Grievous hurt 150 1,000 2 1,157 21 52  19 823 Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt, 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		]	Total	136	768	3	896	21	812
12 807 Attempts at murder 9 38 , 1 46 4  13 804, 808 Culpable homicide 52 203 255 3 6  14 876 Rape by a person other than the husband.  15 877 Unnatural offence 3 80 89 4 1  16 817, 818 Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.  17 306, 306, 809 Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.  18 825, 326, 829, 831, 833, Grievous hurt 150 1,009 2 1,167 21 52  19 823 Administering stupefying 12 33 1 44 1 1  20 324, 827, 330, 832 Hurt 124 907 6 1,025 35 41  21 303 to 309 & 871, 872 Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves, Wrougful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extertion.  23 353, 854, 856, 357 Crimical force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit that or wront of the commit that or wront of the commit that or wront or woman, or an attempt to the prost of the prost of the prost of the p		CLASS II,—Serious	Offences against the Person.		<b> </b> .	}	ļ		
12 807 Attempts at murder 9 33 , 1 46 4  13 804, 808 Culpable homicide 52 203 255 3 6  14 876 Rape by a person other than the husband.  15 877 the husband.  16 817, 818 Exposure of infants or 18 92 110 2  17 305, 306, 809 Attempt at, and abstment of, and abstment of such as a suicide.  18 825, 326, 829, 831, 833, 335.  19 823 Administering stupefying 12 33 1 44 1 1  20 324, 827, 330, 832 Hurt 124 907 6 1,023 85 41  21 803 to 309 & 871, 872. Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.  23 553, 354, 856, 357 Crimical force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit that or wrongfully confine.  24 804-A, 833 Rape by a person other than 20 89 109 20 3 4 110 20 3 5 3 12 4 12 4 13 1 109 17 6 110 20 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	11	302, 303, 396	Marder	130	477	9	598	1	76
14 876 Rape by a person other than the husband.  15 877 Unnatural offence 3 80 89 4 1  16 817, 318 Exposure of infants or 18 92 110 2  17 305, 305, 809 Attempt at, and abetment of, suicido.  18 825, 826, 829, 831, 833, 335.  19 823 Administering stupefying 12 33 1 44 1 1  20 334, 827, 830, 832 Hurt 124 907 6 1,025 85 41  21 303 to 309 & 371, 872. Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. Wrotegful confinement and restraint in accret or for the purpose of extertion.  23 353, 354, 856, 357 Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wronefully confine. Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	12	807	Attempts at murder	. 9	88	, 1	46	4	9
the husband. Unnatural offence 8 80 89 4 11  18 817, \$18 Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.  17 305, 306, 809 Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.  18 825, 326, \$29, 831, 833, Grievous hurt 150 1,009 2 1,157 21 52  19 823 Administering stupefying 12 33 1 44 1 1 1 20 334, 827, 830, 832 Hurt 124 907 6 1,025 85 41  20 334, 827, 830, 832 Hurt 124 907 6 1,025 85 41  21 303 to 309 & \$71, 872, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.  Wroteful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.  Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.  R4 804-A, 838 Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	13	804, 808	Culpable homicide	52	203	•	255	3	61
15 877	24	876	Rape by a person other than	20	89	***	109	20	88
18 817, 318 Exposure of infants or conceanent of birth.  18 306, 306, 809 Attempt at, and abetment of, suicida.  18 825, 826, 829, 831, 833, 335.  19 828 Administering stupefying 12 33 1 44 1 1 1 20 324, 827, 830, 832 Hurt 124 907 6 1,025 85 41 109 17 6 363 to 369 & 871, 872, 373.  21 863 to 369 & 871, 872, 373.  22 840 to 348 Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in alavea Wroteful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.  23 553, 854, 856, 357 Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. Rash or heligent act causing death or grievous burt.	15	1	Time stune 1 - France	i .	86	***	89	4	14
17 305, 306, 809 Attompt at, and abetment of, suicide.  18 828, 326, 329, 831, 833, Grievous hurt 150 1,009 2 1,157 21 52 325.  19 829 Administering stupefying 12 33 1 44 1 1 1 20 324, 827, 830, 832 Hurt 124 907 6 1,025 85 41 303 to 309 & 871, 872, 373.  21 840 to 348 Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion. Crimical force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.		1	concealment of birth.			•••	110	•••	27
335.  19 828 Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt. 20 324, 827, 830, 832 Hurt 124 907 6 1,025 85 41  21 863 to 369 & 871, 872. Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in alavea.  Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.  Crimical force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.  Rabbor negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.		1.	suicido.	14			184		54
drugs to cause hurt.  Hurt	15		Grievous hurt	150	1,009	2	1,157	21	522
20 324, 327, 330, 332 Hurt 124 907 6 1,025 35 41 21 303 to 309 & 371, 372. Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in alaves. Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion. Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	19	829	Administering stupefying	12	33	1	44	1	19
selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion. Crimical force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. Nash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	20	334, 827, 830, 832	Hart *** *** *** ***	124	907	6	1,023	85	419
Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extertion.  Solar	21	363 to 369 & 371, 872	solling, etc., for prostitu-	43	156	1	109	17	69
23   353, 354, 356, 357 Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.  14   804-A, 338 Nash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	12	7840 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for		7	bed	9		5
14 804-A, 838 Rash or negligent act causing double or grievous hurt.	33	\$53, \$54, \$56, \$57	Criminal force to public ser- vant or woman, or an at- tempt to commit theft or		819	4	403	84	120
Total 658 8,608 24 4,802 142 1,47	24	804-A, 838	Bash or negligent act cans-	. 23	102		124	2	40
			Total	658	8,668	24	4,302	142	1,473

A-PART I.

POR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

	Grand	Total	Total		CARR.	Taus		
Remarks	total of true cases (Columns 16+15).	Magin- trates' cases ending in conviction.	Magin- traies' true cases.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12 +120.	Not detected or appre- hended,	Dis- charged or acquit- ted.	Convicte 1.	Number pending at end of year.
19	17	16	15	14	15	19	11	10
			25.50					1
		·	•••		•••		•••	
	8			8			3	2
1 compounded.	13	1	1	12		4	. 8	4
	2		•••	3			2	
	8			3	•••	1	2	•••
*								1
	13	6		6				
1 died; 6 transferred; 7 compounded and wi	189	11	13	176	34	9	138	1 81
drawn,							133	01
1 died; 1 transferred; 29 compounded and widrawn; 81 non-cognizable.	416	43	268	148	16	42	87	1:9
1 withdrawn.	43	8	9	84	4	1	29	6
2 died; 5 transferred; 38 compounded and widrawn; 81 non-conguizable.	682	64	298	884	54	87	270	175
•								
6 died, escaped, &c. 8 transferred; 8 compounded withdrawn; 4 non-commable; 13 jirga; 8 committed sections.	348	7	8	840	113	65	153	179
2 non-cognizable ; 1 jirga ; 2 committed to session	31	1	8	23	8	8	16	11
1 compounded; 5 non-cognizable; 6 jirg 17 committed to sessions.	147	8	8	144	10	22	112	47
1 compounded; 3 nou-cognizable.	85	1	7	28	7	3	18	23
1 compounded ; 3 non-cognizable,	16	. 1	1	15	2	•	9	. / 6
1 died; 1 non-cognizable; 1 committed	116	8	10	106	84	5	28	21
sections. 6 died, escaped, &c. 6 transferred; 830 co- pounded and withdrawn; 54 non-cognizable.	586	4	134	452	29	187	97	28 152
pounced and withdrawn; or non-cognizable,	81							
3 died ; 3 transferred ; 363 compounded and wi	671	28	149	18	3	6	8	7
drawn; 38 non-cognizable.  1 died; 6 transferred; 6 compounded and with	115	6	40	66	36 12	223	158	149
drawn; 7 non-cognizable. 4 compounded and withdrawn; I non-cognizable							-	
e combenies and airmana 1 1 son-solutions	20	•	17		1	2		1
2 died, escaped, &n. 1 transferred; 12 or pounded and withdrawn; 16 acs-cognizable.	291	41	113	179	10	20	144	72
•								
12 compounded and withdrawn; 2 non-cognishie.	67	î 4	9	58		9	40	24
10 died, escaped, &c., 21 transferred; 7:3 compounded withdrawn; 136 non-cognizable; 20 jirga; 25 commit	2,436	161	521	1,915	272	560	1,059	756

### STATEMENT A-PART I-RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918

	SINIE	MENI A-PARI I-R						TV.DUTOR PROGRAMME
Berial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year,	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investi- gation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cogniz- able.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III. Seriou	s Offences against Person against Property only.						- 5
25		Dacoity and preparation and	70	406	4	472	21	29
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	assembly for dacoity.	115	689	28	776	115	160
27		Serious mischief and cognate		569	48	603	23	151
28	433, 435 to 440.	offences.	35	228	6	257	8	121
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	ing, or maiming any animal.		10,675	1,127	11,106	881	781
80	311, 400, 401	offence, or having made preparation for burt, Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	6	6		12	•••	1
		Total	1,866	12,573	1,213	13,226	548	1,248
81	CLASS IV Minor O	Offences against the Person.  Wrongful restraint and	28	280	21	287	20	189
82	336, 337	confinement.		126		182	2	42
33	874	endangering life. Compulsory labour					ļ	
		Total	34	406	21	419	22	181
	CLASS V Minor O	fences against Property.	419	0.700				
34	379 to 382	/ andimanu	1 900	2,726 14,569	101	3,038	138	555
95	406 to 409	a		773	1,601	14,301 899	523	2,185
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property		919	1	1,098	20	228 244
37		Cheating	83	355	, 9	429	8	107
88	447, 448, 453 and 456	and lurking house-trespass	} 46	£20	70	486	26	196
39	461, 469	or house-breaking. Breaking closed receptacle	4	68	18	54		7
		Total	2,208	19,925	1,818	20,315	753	3,522
	Total of Indian Penal C	ode Cases (Classes I to V)	4,902	37,335	3,079	39,158	1,486	6,731
	CLASS VIOther Of	ences not specified above.					7	
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	16	1	17		4
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local		23	215	24	214		44
42	laws.	Offences under special and local laws declared to be	106	1,270	6	1,370	10	189
43		cognizable. Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	86	475	. <b></b>	511	·	20
		Total	167	1,976	31	2,112	10	207
		GRAND TOTAL	•5,069	89,311	3,110	41,270	1,496	6,938
	Northern Division Central Division Southern Division Sind Railways	ween column 4 of this statement are Part I, for 1917—4,746 cases.  + 56 cases of previous year age.  + 67 cases of previous year age.  + 72 undetected cases of previous.  + 124 cases—difference not exp.  + 4 cases of last year brought.  + 323 cases.	ûn taken uj ûn taken up ous year de	this year. this year. teeted this		I, for 1917 :-		

### FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS-concluded.

		Tava	CARRE	1		Total							
Number pending lend of year,	Convicted	Dis- charged or acquit- ted.	Not detected or appre- hended,	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12 +13).	Total Magin- trates' true cases,	Magis- trates' conding in convic- tion,	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks					
10	11	13	15	16	18	16	17	ts .					
		1		i I			15						
197	73	17	138	227	18	2	240	2 transferred; I non-cognizable; I jirga.					
167	137	25	168	358	25	7	333	4 transferred; 4 compounded and withdraws					
79	23	21	305	397	80	11	447	19 non-cognizable; 1 jirga.  1 died; 1 compounded; 2 non-cognizable.					
38	48	8	34	96	46	9	142	1 withdrawn ; 3 non-eognimble.					
1,809	1,943	294	5,942	9,236	180	66	9,366	11 died, escaped, &c.,; 15 transferred; 21 corpcunded and withdrawn; 31 non-cognizable.					
4	6	1	<b>.</b>	7			,						
	-				•••	•••	•						
2,294	2,230	296	6,582	10,821	264	95	10,585	12 dled, escaped &c. 21 transferred; 27 co pounded; and withdrawn; 56 non-cognizable 2 jirga.					
35 13	28	61 25	6	111	269	47	380	3 transferred; 78 compounded and withdraw 6 non-cognizable.					
			6	76	21	9	96	42 compounded and withdrawn : 2 non-cognizal					
48	67	86	12	186	291	56	477	3 transferred; 120 compounded and withdraw					
	<del></del>							8 uon-cognizable.					
383	787	143	1,073	2,054	156	82	2,210	2 died; 7 transferred; 2 withdrawn; 7 n- cognizable.					
2,119	4,598	248	4,555	11,002	699	378	11,701	10 died, e-caped, &c. 63 transferred; 22 eo pounded and withdrawn; 68 non-cognizable.					
173	278	34	140	475	272	50	747	8 transferred; 22 compounded and withdraw 2 non-cognizable.					
124	565	76	58	700	92	49	792	1 died; 10 transferred; 5 compounded and wi drawn; 3 non-cognizable.					
105	142	7	55	213	123	27	335	2 died; 3 transferred; 4 withdrawn; 3 committed to sessions.					
60	94	92	27	288	769	144	1,052	1 dled; 140 compounded and withdrawn; 4 no cognizable.					
14	- 13	1	19	14 770	49	21	95						
2,978	6,427	601	5,927	14,778	2,150	751	16,932	16 died, encaped, &c. 91 transferred; 195 compound and withdrawn; 95 non-cognizable; 3 committed sentions.					
6.251	10,053	1,600	12,847	27,579	8,533	1,127	31,112	40 died, escaped, Ac; 141 transferred; 1,113 compound and withdrawn; 365 non-cognizable; 23 jirga; 26 com mitten to sessions.					
2	7			12	18	2 2	25						
22	116	18	18	171	81	58	252	1 transferred ; 3 compounded and withdrawn.					
131	975	45	58	1,084	1,948	1,666	3,082	4 died, escaped, &c. ; 8 transferred ; 5 compounds and withdrawn ; 8 non-cognizable,					
47	391	18		400	361	340	770	35 died, cscaped, &c. 9 compounded and withdrawn.					
202	1,489	76	80	1,676	2,403	2,066	4,079	29 died. cscaped, &c. 9 transferred; 17 cos					
6,453	11,542	1,676	12,927	29,255	5,936	3,193	85,191	pounded and winhdrawn; 8 non-cognizable. so died, comped, &c 190 tenesterred; 1130 compounds and withdrawn; 137 non-cognizable; 23 Jirga; 26 co- mitted to remions.					

n regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders, desired to be deliberately false, direct by Magistrates, not all cognizable under faction 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are the sake of convenience.

STATEMENT

### RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918

			TELLO	KN OF					EAR 131
Scrial Num- ber.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under sec- tion 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magis- trates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	•	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.			-					
1	115, 117, 118,119	Abetment of cognizable offence							
•	120-B (1)	. Cognizable criminal conspiracy				•••			•••
	CLASS I.—Offence Tranquillity,	es against the State, Public Safety and Justice.	-						
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and		4			2	1	)
8	231 to 254 255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Coin		2? 2	1		18	10 2	8
5	467 and 471	0.00		8	2		6	3	3
6	489-A to 489-D	00 - 14 0 374		1		V			
7	212 to 216, 216 A 224, 225, 225-B and 226	Harbouring an offender	9 28	8 227	•••	***	15 220	7 174	8
9	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	510	2,130	95		1,556	657	46 899
10		Personating public servant or soldier	1	88			35	29	6
		Total	548	2,440	98		1,854	883	971
	CLASS II.—Seriou	s Offences against the Person.							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	160	740	21	1	530	261	269
12	307	Attempts at murder	17	40	2		86	24	12
13 14	376	Culpable homicide	91	434	. 3	4	345	193	152
15	377	husband Unnatural offence	18 3	81 26	1	•••	70 24	29 9	41 15
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	13	4	2	•••			
17	305, 306 309	Attempt at, and abetment of,	11	50		•••	43	36	7
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	226	140 1,790	44		125 1,539	98 457	27 1,082
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	, ,			100	802		22
20 21	324, 327, 330, 332 363 to 369 & 371, 372,	Hurt Kidnapping or abduction, selling,	196	26 1,408	.5 15	1	31 1,211	10 249	21 962
1	378.	etc., for prostitution and dealing	00	100	10			-	
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of	99	189	18	•••	217	69	148
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or		10	1		6	***	6
24	304-A, 338	woman, or an attempt to com- mit theft or wrongfully confine	75	470	4		431	243	188
		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	16	89	2		78	44	34
		Total	931	5,495	117	6	4,686	1,722	2,964
	Property, or	es Offences against Person and against Property only.			-				
25		Dacoity and preparation and as- sembly for dacoity	118	2,479	64		504	250	254
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	57	534	17		377	238	139
27 28	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	offences	90	161	3		133	33	106
40	428, 429		13	157	9	•••	125	67	
-				101			159	67	58

A-Part II.

FOR THE BONBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

			PRATES CA		
Number of persons evading arrest at loss of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investiga- tion or on ball at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted,	Number sequitted or dis- charged.	Remarks,
11	13	18	14	15	16
<b>:::</b> ·	:::	:::	::	:::	
•••	9 8 	1	1	:::	1 compounded.
 17 22	1 2 33 672	 11 13 1,781	 8 11 219	3 1 1,389	1 withdrawn. 1 died; 1 transferred; 4 withdrawn. 39 died, escaped, &c. 93 transferred; 185 non-cognizable; 165 compounded and withdrawn.
	4	8	2	6	
39	717	1,764	241	1,399	40 died, escaped, etc.; 94 transferred; 185 non-cognizable; 171 compounded and withdrawn.
85 	320 14 130	8 11 4	7 1 8	1 8 1	15 died; 3 transferred; 10 non-cognizable; 6 compounded and withdrawn, 4 approvers; 16 jirga; 4 committed to sessions. 1 died; 4 non-cognizable; 1 jirga; 3 committed to sessions. 3 died; 16 transferred; 24 non-cognizable; 3 compounded and withdrawn.
4	21 5	16 1	2	8	2 transferred; 1 withdrawn. 1 withdrawn,
	16				1 died ; 2 withdrawn.
1 18	19 303	10 331	8 83	2 226	3 died; 1 committed to sessions. 11 died; 44 transferred; 75 non-cognisable; 735 compounded and withdrawn.
1 25	299	854		2 265	8 died, escaped, etc.; 23 transferred; 49 non-cognizable; 713 compounded and withdrawn.
9	49	163	19	148	5 died, escaped, etc.; 2 transferred; 2 non-cognizable; 56 compounded and with- drawn.
		43	9	34	3 transferred ; 6 compounded and withdrawn.
5	97	219	66	143	5 died; S transferred; 6 non-cognizable; 20 compounded and withdrawn,
	22	10			1 transferred; 2 non-cognizable; 9 compounded and withdrawn.
104	1,298	1,172	269	833	52 died, escaped, etc.; 95 transferred; 172 non-cognizable; 1,550 compounded and withdrawn; 4 approvers; 17 jirgs; 8 committed to sessions.
36	2,000	84	2	4	17 died, escaped, etc.; 12 transferred; 9 compounded and withdrawn; 2 approvers.
30	189	64	18	_	7 transferred; 1 non-cognizable; 5 compounded and wishdrawn; 3 jirga; 9 com-
9	24	158	18		mitted to sessions, 1 died ; 2 transferred ; 12 non-cognizable.
1	34	102	11	88	1 transfered; 1 non-cognizable; 1 compounded.

## STATEMENT A-PART II-RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918

		n 9							
Seria! Num- ber	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under sec- tion 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magis- trates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Offeres against Person and						·	
29	Property, or again	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	<b>5</b> 67	<b>5,07</b> 1	86 19	7	<b>4,</b> 553	3,229	1,324 83
		Total	910	8,471	198	7	5,829	3,865	1,964
32	341 to 344 386, 387	Wrongful restraint and confinement	23	349 119	. 4		307 121	53 59	254 62
33		Total	36	468	5	<del></del>	428	112	316
	CLASS V - Minor	Offences against Property.						9 /	-
	379 to 392 406 to 409	Theft ordinary Criminal breach of trust	144 617 80	1,609 9,625 483	16 140 8	 10	1,518 8,705 462	1,013 6,839 334	505 1,866 128
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	205	1,176	36	1	1,152	769	383
	419, 420 447, 448, 453 and 456 .	Criminal or house-trespass and lurk- ing house-trespass or house-break-	69	338	19		278	174	99
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	45 2	551 76	7		532 66	186 51	396 15
		Total	1,162	13,858	235	11	12,703	9,816	3,392
	Court VI - OII -	Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V)	3,587	30,732	653	24	25,505	15,898	9,607
40 41			8 13	21 159	:::	:::	23 153	18 12 <b>6</b>	5 27
42	iaws.	Offences under special and local		6.0	-		3.004		200
43	*****	laws declared to be cognizable Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1911	175 31	2,011 532	33	•••	1,964 481	1,680	284
	,	Total	222	2,723	38	<del>-:-</del>	2,621	2,268	353
		GRAND TOTAL	*3,809	33,455	686	24	28,126	18,166	9,960
		Same LVIII	0,000	20,300	000	24	20,220	20,100	3,300

Nove.—Columns 13 to 15.—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

\* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1917:—

Column 12 of Statement A, Part II for 1917 = 8,790.

Contral Division ... — 6 persons erroneously shown as pending last year have been omitted this year.

Sind ... + 25 persons—difference not explained.

Total ... + 19 persons.

## POR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS-concluded.

		Princs	CONCERNI	un. ID IN	
Number of persona evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investiga- tion or on ball at end of year,	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or dis- charged,	Remanne
* 11	12	13	14	18	16
					•
رجعي					
82	. 887	279	118	147	51 died; 32 transferred; 22 non-cognizable; 40 compounded and withdrawn.
2	49				3 died; 2 transferred; 27 compounded and withdrawn.
160	3,183	657	162	450	72 died, escaped, etc.; 56 transferred; 36 non-cognizable; 82 compounded and withdrawn; 3 jirga; 2 approvers, 9 committed to sessions.
1	59	660	118	540	2 non-cognizable; 164 compounded and withdrawn.
	10	44	18	24	45 compounded and withdrawn.
•••		1	•••	1	~
1	69	705	136	565	2 non-cognizable ; 209 compounded and withdrawn.
	-				
88	193	266	122	126	8 died; 1 transferred; 17 non-cognizable; 3 compounded and withdrawn.
140	1,288	1,208	546	608	47 died, escaped, etc.; 29 transferred; 28 non-cognizable; 35 compounded and withdrawn.
24	88	426	66	345	1 died; 1 transferred; 3 non-cognizable; 39 compounded and withdrawn.
19	144	145	63	65	10 died, escaped, etc.; 19 transferred; 19 non-cognizable; 5 compounded and withdrawn.
5	103	186	29	150	7 died; 3 transferred; 2 non-cognizable; 4 compounded and withdrawn.
5	47 5	1,884 4	329	1,508 4	2 died ; Stransferred ; 3 non-cognizable ; 254 compounded and withdrawn.
226	1,868	4,114	1,185	2,804	75 died, escaped, etc.; 56 transferred; 72 non-cognizable; 340 compounded and withdrawn.
580	7,130	8,412	1,963	6,050	239 died, escaped, etc.; 301 transferred; 467 non-cognitable; 2,352 compounded and withdrawn; 6 approvers; 20 jirga; 17 committed to sessions.
3	14	84 140	5 62	29 78	1 died. 2 died ; 3 non-cognizable ; 5 compounded and withdrawn.
9	165	2,838	2,226	572	11 died ; 18 non-cognizable ; 3 compounded and withdrawn.
12	47	446	413	25	35 died ; 6 compounded and withdrawn.
23	226	3,458	2,706	706	49 died; 16 non-cognisable; 14 compounded and withdrawn.
553	7,356	11,870	4,669	6,754	288 died, escaped, etc.; 301 transferred; 483 non-cognizable; 2,366 compounded and withdrawn; 6 approvers; 20 jirga; 17 committed to sessions.

### STATEMENT B-PART I.

## Return of Non-Oognizable Crime for the year 1918 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

						Cases in which accused died, escaped	NUMBER OF TRIED CONCLUSION ENDING	TO A OF COM	-			
	Law. Offence.	Number pending at begin- ning of year.	cases reported in the; year.	isposal	Number dismissed without trial.	or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandon-ed, compounded or with-drawn (Sections 247, 246, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cogniz- able offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision,
	2 3	•	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	16 .
1	Sections of I. P. Code.	1										
1	115 Abetment of non-cognizab offence not committed, &									•••	•••	
1	117 Abetting commission	of		•••		•••						Telescope (
11,	public &c. Concealing design to communon-cognizable offence.	it										
11-	120B (I) End; Non-cognizable crimis	al										
	120B (2). conspiracy.											
	Total	···									_=_	- 7
	CLARS I. Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.											1 00
	121 to130, 505, Offences against the State		1	1	1							X
	187 Harbouring deserters Master of Ship.										,	
•	172 to 190, 201 Offences against put to 204, 213 to justice. 215, 225a,	lic 35	409	441	23	31	130	220	40			1.
0	227 to 229. 161 to 169, 217 Offences by public servant	11	46	67	2	6	22	15	11			1 committed to Sessions.
8	to 223. 163 to 200, 205 False evidence, false et to 211, 421 to plaints and claims, a fraudulent deeds, and company of the com	nd is-	419	. 408	14	21	196	167	100			1.
7	position of property.  Forgery or frauduler using forged documents being Government Property.  sory Notes, and faisify	is-	82	45	0	2	22	8	. 0			1 committed to Sessions.
	264 to 267 Offences relating to weig	hts 6	111	117	3		28	79	7		1	
9	482 to 489 Making or using false tra	de	11	11	1		1	7	2		,	
10	marks. Rioting, unlawful assemi	dy, 8	601	609		6	105	471	23			•
	150, 160. affray.	162	1,680	1,782	54		504	967	189	<del></del>	-	2 ; 2 committed to Sessio
	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.											
11	312 to 316 Causing miscarriage		6	6	3		2	•••				
13	370 Buying or disposing of sla	res										
12a	376 Rape by the husband								•••			
	Total		8	5	3		2					
	CLASS III Serious Offences against		-								-	
4	Property.	١.						,,	١.			
	Property.		81	87	<sub>e</sub> 30	1	30	10	7			
13				87				10				
	384 to 380 Extortion  Total  CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against								7		-	
13	Total CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.		81	87	30	1	39	10	7		_ <u></u>	
18	Total CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.  345 Wrongful confinement		81	87	30	1	39	10	7		- <del></del> -	3.
13 14 15	Total CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.  345 Wrongful confinement 352, 355, 358 Criminal force	20	81	87	30	1 493	39	10	- 7 		- <del></del> -	3.
14 15 16	Total CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.  345 Wrongful confinement	20	14 1,183 23	87 14 1,163	203	1 493 5	10 240 9	10	33			3, 13; 2 transferred.
14 15 16	Total  CLASS IV.—Minor Offeness against the Person.  345 Wrongful confinement  362, 355, 358.  Criminal force  Hurt on grave or sud provocation.  Voluntarily causing hurt	90	14 1,133 23 11,430	14 1,163 23 11,802	30 263 2 1,812	1 493 5 6,200	10 240 9 2,383	10 1 110 6 1,085	33 1 320			13; 2 transferred.
14 15 16	Total  CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.  345 Wrongful confinement  352, 355, 358. Criminal force  Hurt on grave or sud provocation.  323 Woluntarily causing hurt  Total  CLASS V.—Minor Offences against	90	14 1,133 23 11,430	14 1,163 23	30 263 2 1,812	1 493 5 6,200	10 240 9 2,383	10 110 6	33 1 320			
113 114 115 116 117	Total  CLASS IV.—Minor Offeness against the Person.  345 Wrongful confinement 362, 355, 358  Hurt on grave or sud provocation.  323 Woluntarily causing hurt  Total  CLASS V.—Minor Offeness against Property.	20	14 1,133 23 11,430 1 12,600	14 1,183 23 11,802	263 263 2 1,812 2,084	1 493 6 6,200	10 249 9 2,383 3,651	10 1 110 6 1,085	33 1 320	1 5		13; 2 transferred.
14 15 16 17	Total  CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.  345 Wrongful confinement 352, 355, 358 . Criminal force  Hurt on grave or sud provocation.  Voluntarily causing hurt  Total  CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.  417, 418 . Cheating	20	14 1,183 23 11,430 12,600 8 149	14 1,183 23 11,802 12,002	263 263 2 1,812 2,084	1 403 5 6,200 6,699	39 10 249 9 2,383 3,651	10 1 110 6 1,085 1,202	33 1 320 354	1 5 6		13; 2 transferred. 16; 2 transferred.
113 114 115 116 117	Total  CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.  345 Wrongful confinement 352, 355, 358 . Criminal force  Hurt on grave or sud provocation.  Voluntarily causing hurt  Total  CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.  417, 418 . Cheating	20	14 1,183 23 11,430 1 12,600 8 149	14 1,183 23 11,802 12,002	263 263 2 1,812 2,084	1 403 5 6,200 6,699	39 10 249 9 2,383 3,651	10 1 110 6 1,085	33 1 320 354	1 5 6		13; 2 transferred.
14 15 16 17	Total  CLASS IV.—Minor Offeness against the Person.  345 Wrongful confinement 352, 355, 358  Hurt on grave or sud provocation.  323 Voluntarily causing hurt  Total  CLASS V.—Minor Offeness against Property.  417, 418 Cheating  Criminal misappropriation property.	20	14 1,133 23 11,430 12,600 149 7 430	14 1,183 23 11,802 12,002	30 263 2 1,812 2,084	1 493 5 6,200 6,699	39 10 249 9 2,883 2,651 79	10 1 110 6 1,085 1,202	33 1 520 354	1 	1	13; 2 transferred. 16; 2 transferred.

# STATEMENT B-PART I-Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1918 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways-concluded.

							Cases in which accused died, escaped or became	NUMBER CONCLUS	PO A				
Series of the Color	Law.	Offense.	Number pending at begin- ning of year,	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Co- lumns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	inmane during trial or in which charges were	Discharge or sequil- tal.	Conviction,	Number pending at close of year.	Number despared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact,	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed,	Cases reversal on app al or on revision.
	3		•		•	,		•	10	11	19	19	н
	CLASS VI.—Oth	er Ofenses not specified above.											
	298	Offences against religion		14	14	1	,	6	-		_		
	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract	-	11	- 11		1		•	1		-	
-	493 to 498	of service. Offences relating to marriage.	120	1,210	1,338	319	543	919	50	· 95	***	-	
	500 to 502	Defamation	21	190	211	61	68	61	11	19	***		ı.
•	504, 508 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	77	8,240	8,317	784	1,276	805	200	92	-	-	L.
1	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,		7	346	363	18	19	20	200	•	-	-	
7	2944	Keeping a lottery office		13	19	•••	-	1	n	-	-		
•	Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	peace on conviction.		215	228	•		**	. 165 10	49	-	-	
9	Chapter X, C. P. C.		- <b></b>	21	21		•	'		-	-	-	1
)	Cases under Chapter XII,	Disputes as to immovable property.	13	83	95	,	•	4	27	19	-	-	
ι	C. P. C. Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	21	334	365	61	87	137	43	,	-	-	9
	P. C.	Total	279	5,676	5,963	1,105	2,111	1,480	992	207	-		2
		*	_		-								1
	Offences und	er other special or local law ole by the rolice.	2,812	42,098	44,921	571	5,008	3,614	31,090	2,154			6; 10 transferred.
		Total	2,612	42,086	44,938	501	5,008	3,614	33,630	2,166	<b>-</b>	-	6; 10 transferred.
		Grand Total	*3,781	61,630	68,401	- 4,380	14,739	9,116	37,043	8,107	•	1	36; 9 committed to Hessi 19 transferred.

Note.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

*Explanation of di	fer	ence	between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1917 and column 4 of the same statement for 1	91
			3.786 Figure in column 11 of Statement B. Part I, for the year 1917.	
Southern Division			<ul> <li>3 cases erroneously shown as pending last year have been omitted this year.</li> </ul>	
Sind			- 1 case - difference not explained.	
Railways			<ul> <li>1 case erroneously shown as pending last year not shown this year.</li> </ul>	
Tota			_ Losses	

Total ... - 5 cases

3,781 cases.

( xii )

### TATEMENT B-PART II.

## Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1918 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

			pend.	PERS		e they filed to ng the whom at end	t t	appear-	Pun	SONS	ed to	4			REWAR	K 6.
serial Number.	Law,		Persons concerned in cases p ing at beginning of the year, under trial or against whom cess had issued.	WHOM P	BOCKES	sted becaus readed or fa mmons duri ms against outstanding	Persons who appeared before Courts.	Persons discharged after app	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of year.	Number concerned in cases alsandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column il convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	- 201
1	2	5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(8)	14(c)	
1	Beete	ions of I. P. Code.			Ī								1,			
	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	2000							***	•••					
,		Abetting commission of non- cognizable offence by public, &c.			-				-			•••	, <b></b>	-	-	1
	118, 119 120-B (1) and	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence. Non-cognizable criminal con-										•••			•••	7
l	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	spiracy,														- 8
		Total														
	CLASS IOffer	nces against the State, Public nquility, 4c., &c.			-			_	-	-	_			-	-	
	131 to 180, 505							_								
8	187	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.					=	-		==	:::	=		==		
*	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225a, 227 to 220.	Offences against public justice	72	496	21	12	577	24	197	259	50.00	49	49		•••	
8	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants		54			76	182	81		85.59	1	6			1 committed to 8
	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of pro-	li .	443	24	15	552	15	281	175	37-47	95	83			
7	465 to 477a	perty. Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being	23	43		1	64	4	81	9	21-43	14	6			1 committed to 1
	and the second second	Government Promissory Notes, and faisifying accounts.														sions.
8	264 to 267 i	Offences relating to weights and measures. Making or using false trade-		110	5	•	120		81		74.78	5				=
10	149, 153a to 156,	marks. Rioting, unlawful assembly,		2,417	94		2,610	23	715	1,721	50°	119	32			
	160,	affray.						_	_	_	_					
		Total	295	3,593	152	87	4,003	67	1,237	2,273	60-69	296	128			2 committed to 8
	CLASS II Series	is Ofences against the Person.			_		-		-	-	_			<u> </u>	-	
11	870	Causing miscarriage Buying or disposing of slaves	:::	6	:::		6	2	4			:::	=		·••	
110	a76	Rape by the husband										•••		•••	•••	
		Total		6			6	2	4				<b></b>	-		
1	CLASS IIISerie	nus Offences against Property.					——	_	<u> </u>	_					_	
13		Extortion	21	193			213	27	134	27	14.06	22	3			
					<del></del> -			_						-		
		Total	21	192	•••		213	27	134	27	14:06	22	3			
		r Offences against the Person.						_				_		_	-	
18		Wrongful confinement Criminal force		65			65		50		18:46		3	·		
16		Hurt on grave or sudden pro-		1,880			1,914	138	807		8.07	3	943		1	
17		vocation . Voluntarily causing hurt	1,115	23,927	70	137	24,975	2,777		2,194	8-14		12,293	92	-	6 Fransferred.
									-					_	_	
		Total	1,180	26,033	. 77	145	27,148	2,935	7,544	2,417	9*25	922	13,821	92	1	6 Transferred.
-	CLASS V Minor	Offences against Property.									_				_	
18	417, 418 3	Cheating Criminal misappropriation of	9	161 539		,1	169	18	115		13.04	13	3			
		property. Mischief (simple)	344	4,180	6	19 47	579 4,483	368	298 1,491	50000	8-82	212	11 2,055			
1													2,000			
1			- 1	- 1	- 1						- 1			and the same of		

## STATEMENT B-PART II-Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1918 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways-continued.

Servi M	Law.	Offence.		Press	NAL DOCUME	Persons not arrested became they abmonded, or evendon or failed in comply with summons during the just, and persons against when precesses were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Gents.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged		Percentage of reupber convicted to number against whom process larged (Columna & and 6).	Prov. a under trial at clear of the year.	Number contented in cases sharefored, ampounded or withdrawn, and number who died, camped or bemans in- same during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 contributed of corpolarios different.	Perwitte who deat compared or work transferred befores appearables.	
1		3	•			7	•		10	21	13	19	14(a)	14(3)	16(0)	
	National III	or Offenese not specified above,														
21	298	Offences against religion	•	74	900			-	81	3	4 '08.	479	20	101	-	
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	-	10	,	1.	11	•••	•	7	56"30	***	-	104		
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage.	363	2,464	•	52	2,779	200	727	100	4-97	213	1,439	100		
24	500 to 503	Defamation	61	319		,	878	31	160	28	P83	R	141	*04	200	
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoy-	348	5,670	6	39	8,908	610	1,515	404	8-17	250	2,790	148	198	
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288,290.	Public and local nuisances	13	429	18		467	-	-73	354	70-78	٠	23	•••		
27	294a	Keeping a lottery office	-	-	-	••••		1.0				***		90.4		ì
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(s),	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	82	too	*	21	663	-	120	350	64-57	56	27	1.04		
29	C. P. C. Cases under Chap- ter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances		30			30		11	15	to			1118	100	
30	Cases under Chap- ter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable pro- perty.	61	271	23		* 365	7	190	100	87 107	•0		-		
31	Cases under Chap- ter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	22	339	_	1	360	48	184	80	19-63	1.5	79			
-		Total	***	10,115	83	115	10,973	983	3,305	1,610	14'85	604	4,812		-	1
	Offences under o	other special or local taws not	8,347	47,184	1,462	724	51,209	1,644	6,000	37,173	76-41	1,000	4,447	-		15 trausferred.
		Total	3,317	47,181	1,463	794	51,209	1,644	8,000	07,170	76:43	1,905	4,007		f	11 transferred,
		GRAND TOTAL	*6,183	92,009	1,794	1,081	98,839	6,102	19,794	43,913	40-02	4,111	34,900	92	,	2 committed to five- stone, 17 trans- ferred.

#### STATEMENT C.

#### Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1918.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which pro- perty was recovered to cases in which pro- perty was stolen.	Amount propert stolen.	y	Amount of p	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolea.	
1	2	3	4	5		6	1	7
A.—Cognisable.			,	Rs.	а. р.	Rs.	♣ p.	
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	6,705	8,036	45-27	10,86,504	0 0	2,54.405	0 0	24.54
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	•••	620	•••	·····		44,822	0 0	••
(o) Other thefts	11,870	6,588	55.20	8,08,930	0 0	3,40,649	0 0	42-11
E. Robbery.	187	85	45:45	1,44,747	0 0	26,292	0 0	18-16
(b) Other robbery .	300	175	68.83	38,453	0 0	11,934	0 0	81-21
3. Criminal breach of trust	309	176	56-95	36,886	0 0	15,565	0 0	42.19
i. Criminal breach of trust by pub- lic servant or by a banker, mer- chant or agent.		21	28*	19,409	0 0	12,851	ő ó	66-21
(a) Murder	2			457	0 0			•••
(b) Kidnapping	2	2	100-	322	0 0	173	0 0	53.72
Total	19,450	10,703	55.02	20,85,708	0 0	7,08,691	0 0	33.88
			,					,
B.—Non-cognizable.								
. Extortion	19	5	26.31	589	0 0	160	0 0	27.16
. Criminal missppropriation	97	60	61:85	4,150	0 0	2,432	0 0	28.60
Total	116	65	56-03	4,789	0 0	2,592	0 0	54-69

<sup>(1)</sup> Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrate's cognizable cases:

Column 5.

Rs. 32,800

Rs. 18,773

(2) Rs. 39,122 worth of property was recovered during the year, out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 54,686 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police in this Presidency during the year, out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective districts and railways.

(4) Value of property stolen in 2,°44 cases pending at the beginning of the year, Rs. 5,06,374.

(5) Value of property stolen in 4,076 cases pending at the close of the year, Rs. 8,35,238.

(6) Value of property recovered in 2,149 cases pending at the close of the year, Rs. 2,02,509.

STATEMENT D.

#### Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police for the Bo

District.		Inspector  I Deputy Inneral.  Superintens	ssistani	Deput	tors.	Sub-Inspec-	inte.	Numb	er of H	ead s.	Number	of Con	stables.	
Total	District.	Number of General and D spectors-Gener Number of Su ents.	_	-	Number of Inspectors.	Number of tors.	Number of Sergeants.	Foot.		Monnted.	Foot.			Total.
1. Aumendahan	1					1.			-					15
1	Broach Kaira Panch Maháis Surat			2	3 4 3	14 23 26 20	::	95 121 133 142			476 627 674 772	::	 9	1,5 5 7, 8, 9,
Total	Total	6	1	8	24	154	. 4	914		4	4,724		9	5,84
14. Belgaum	Fast Khåndesh West Khåndesh Nåsik Poona Såtåra			2	6 5 7 5	37 32 44 46 40	 	180 163 180 259 173	::	 	923 779 967 1,463 940		21 19 	1,10 1,17 1,00 1,16 1,74 1,161 483
15. Big and	T-4-1		-	11	39	277	13	1,257		9	6,612		40	8,2
20. Riverain	Bijāpar Dhárwár Kánara Kolába	1 1 1	""1 ""	1 1	5 4 3	41 43 23 21		149 174 119 97	=======================================	::	750 972 597 500		 	97. 94. *1,19; 74. 623. 821
21. Karáchi	Total	6	2	. 6	26	190	1	818			4,261			5,305
28. G. I. P. Railway       1   1     4   19   5   76       406       29. M. & S. M. Railway	Karáchi Hyderabad Sukkur Lárkana Thar and Párkar Upper Sind Frontier	1     1     1     1		1 1 2 1	8 4 6 5 4 8	35 25 33 27 22 15*	- :: ::: :::	184 151 141 109 73 65	15 	57 34 34 46 61 38	1,195 725 746 519 255 245		162 131 87 154 297 167	75 1,669 1,072 1,049 863 714 535 464
29. M. & S. M. Railway   1	Total	7	1	10	88	180	9	792	18	304	8,960	6	1,119	6,43
Signature   Sign	M. & S. M. Railway B. B. & C. I. Railway	::: ····†	t	:::`	8	11 21	1	46 101	:::	:::	251 435	***	•••	512 312 567 349
33. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.   1       1       1			1		15	63	13	282			1,363		,.,	1,740
35. Grazetted officers serving   clsewhere in the Presidency, on deputation, etc., vide foot-note   1   8   21   6	Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range. Dy. Inspector-General of	1			<b>.</b>	1		,	,				•••	2 2
35. Grazetted officers serving   clsewhere in the Presidency, on deputation, etc., vide foot-note   1   8   21   6	Dy. Inspector General of Police, Criminal In- vestigation Department. Dy. Inspector General of	1 1			11				1900.00				Switch 1	96
dency, on deputation, etc., vide foot-note   1   8   21   6	Principal, Police Train- ing School, Násik. Gazetted officers serving			1										24 19
Total 0 10 23 6 18 37 29 53	dency, on deputation,		21	6				•••			•••			36
Grand Total 6; 39; 28; 41; 155 901 40 4,087 18 317 20,973 6 1,168	Total	0 10	22	6	18	37		29		_	53	"		181
	Grand Total	6‡ 59;	28‡	41‡	155	901	40		18	317	20,973	6	1,168	27,779
Dangs								5			19			1 24
Northern Division	thera Division  thera Division  d  in the Press, proper.		:::	:::	2	 	:::	20 5	::: :::	:::	193 47	:::	:::	56 159 50
Total 2 13 35 243	1.													298

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned force but should be added at the end of the statement, the purpose for statement are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column is should include contingencies.

One of these officers is a veterinary officer.

The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, hold charge of the M. & S. M. Railway also.

The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 114 which represents the strength of 110 permanent and 4 temporary Gasetted Officers.

This figure includes 4 officers serving in the City of Bombay, 4 in Agencies, 1 at Aden, 21 on Military duty one officer of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Friends in the City of Bombay, 4 in Agencies, 1 at Aden, 21 on Military duty one officer of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Friends in the first of the Bombay of the Government of India, and 5 vacancies among Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Sind a dischure of the Dangs a rength comes to 20,931. The difference of 3 is explained as under:

6 'ab-inspectors referred to in the remark B of the Armament Return of the Presidency Proper form part of the district strength where there is a corresponding number (Acanetes,

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

otal Cest payable from Injerial and Provincial Revenues.	retal Cost payable from other sources than Impe- rial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles,	Population of District.	Population of	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts.	Prope	rtion of lice.	ns of cogniz- investigated.	cogninable ted to the
20	5.5	18	100	9	all all	Fire	t d			t of	0 1
į,	+ 19.	30	1 1	9	0.0	2	0	1	- 5		2 4 8
S 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	cetal Cost other source rial and Revenues.	1 2 2	Ä	- Ca		10	5		.4	s.mora cerimos	9 4 4
7 2 5	2 5 C S	2 4	les.	al al	2 E	1 2	Ž,	1	8		5 3 5
Total Impe Revs	Total other rial Reve	16 3	Area of miles,	P. P.	Urban District.	Nan	Nan	To	To population.	Total	Proportion of cog crime investigated Police force.
16	17	18	19	20	21	29	23	24	25	26	27
Re.	Rs.	Rs.	3,824	827,809	802,794	34	20	2-46	588-72	1,547	-99
•••	•••		1,468	306,717		8	16	2.83	519-85	469	-79
***	•••		1,596 2,545	691,744 398,131	108,026 39,216	14	17	2-05	890°27 467°28	1,877 658	2-41
•••			1,651	654,109		13	23	1.76	696-60	661	77
•••			3,576	882,309	98,163	22	37 -	3-13	774-63	1,557	1.36
			14,660	8.760,819	760,931	96	139	2-61	643*00	6,709	1-15
144			6,613 4,651	945,305 1,034,886	109,913	24 22	23 37	5-98 3-87	855-47 880-75	1,081	93
•••			5,489	580,723	214,289 75,486	16	48	5-42	578 40	1,368 854	1.16
•••			5,940	905,030	71,804	31	33	4.95	754-19	1,906	1.58
	•••		5,349	1,071,512		25	32	2-99	598-61	2,875	1-60
•••			4,988 4,541	1,081,278 768,330	81,455 571,007	28 18	16 14	4·30 5·45	931·33 923-47	1,867	1.18
			87,421	6,387,064	1,348,749	164	198	4.52	772-69	10,437	1-26
	·		4,649	943,820	73,143	22	° 26	4:78	971-	1,241	1.27
			5,690 -	862,973	109,564	20	84	6.	911-27	659	.69
•••	•••	***	4,604 3,945	1,026,005 480,548	180,257 36,377	21 15	29 25	3-95 5-29	857-15 677-92	1,181	-99 -65
•••	···		2,131	694,166		13	18	3-42	958-72	584	*98
•••		• •••	8,998	1,203,638	98,157	17	23	4-87	1,466-	808	-63
	* V.		25,017	5,061,150	659,338	108	155	4-71	954	4,656	-68
•••		•••	11,971		174,892	8	15	7.17	2:::	103	1.87
•••	***	•••	4,418	521,721 612,039	101,899	19 16	68 28	4-11	312-59 570-4	1,887 2,155	1·13 2·01
***		***	5,485	573,913	109,136	21	33	6.32	547'10	1,837	1.27
•••	•••		5,053	660,879 433,398		19 21	54 38	19-10	765-79 607-00	1,800	2-09
•••	•••		13,637 2,644	263,007	11,361	9	32	4-94	491-60	829 544	1.16
•••		·	3,867	448,478		18	27	8-37	970-78	1,357	2-94
			47,175	8,513,435	451,906	121	295	7:33	545-65	10,012	1.55
•••			Miles. 958			9	24	1-87		1,189	2-82
•••	***		727.75	•	***	6	20	2-33	***	238	•76
•••		- :::	1,208 923		***	10	47 30	2-12	:::	773 1,512	1.36
	-:	<del> </del>	3,811.75			34	121	2-19		8,712	2-13
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		<del></del>						Pietelet			
81,98,748	1,48,949	*8,347,697	A. in eq. miles 124,273 Ry. miles. 3,811-75	18,722,468	3,120,924	523	907	District 5:19 Railways †2:19	† <b>7</b> 28-81	35,586	f1-38
***						•••					***
-:	•••		THE RESIDENCE OF	***	***	***	***				***
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::	1000	<b></b>	=					:	***		***
:	:::	•••		•							100000

<sup>•</sup> This figure is excitative of Rs. 2.63,465 on account of the cost of Scriptory Staff. The cost is for the financial year 1918-19, † The percentages are struck after deducting from the figure in column 15, 1,466 Coughnhies in the Presidency Proper, and 3 Sub-Inspectors and 601 policemen in Sind still to be recruited to complete the sanctioned endre.

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

		т	OTAL ST	RENGTH.			PORCE.	1	Punisements.											
	District.	Baneti	etioned.		ıal.		smooth-bores.	revolvers.	Dismi	ssed.	other tha	art-	Unde Police	or	Undesection 331, Indian	er s 330,	Und Chapte of Ind	ler er IX	Other Offence	
						Number of rifles.		5		_	- 1				Cox		Penal (	Code.	- 1	-
Suge,		ОЩость	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number	Number of	Number	Обсет	Men.	Officers.	Men	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Office:18	Men.	ОЩсегя.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	8	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
÷ (	1. Ahmedabad	44	1,104	45	1,223	40	371	8		6		162		1		•••				
Northern Derision.	2. Broach	17	671 748	17	677	23	389	35		1		35 123		1						
6	4. Panch Maháis	26 30	820	24	684	60	1396	4		8		0		2						2
orthe	5. Nurat	23	914	23	697	32	301	3		3		76								-
×	6. Thána	42	1,094	39	805	40	347	35		1	6	71								. 2
	Total	182	5,661	176	4,407	207	2,062	102		20	7	476		5						10
	7. Ahmednagar	- 52	1,060	40	932	29	405	7			1	82			-					
اه	8. East Khándesh	43	1,129	33	984	77	397	44		•	1	70		1						
Central Division.	0, West Khándesh	37	965	29	845	67	869	32		2		64								-4
	10. Násik	40	1,147	47	823	84	420	5		5		16		1			•••			
Cent	11. Poons	65	1,722	44	1,293	40	436	52 5	1	3	1	185								1
	12. Sátára	38	793	34	725	29	279	28		. 3		91		1						,
`						316	9 795			21	-3	652		3	·	-				-
	Total	320	7,⊌16	277	6,523		2,725	173						_						-
e (	14. Belgaum	49	927	41	840	38	368	86	1	3		1								1
Dimesio	15. Bijāpur	40	1,148	31	760 853	23	435	39	1	3	1	45 88								1
Ē	16. Dhárwár	27	716	23	644	23	362	4		2		28		1						
South	18. Kolába	24	897	22	to0	22	203	6	1	1		9						1		-
æ (	19, Ratnágiri	30	789	36	706	22	331	4				15							•••	
	Total	917	5,074	181	4,312	168	2,107	1/3	3	18	1	181		1				1		- 8
ſ	20. Riverain 21. Karáchi		69 1,613	- 4 51	61 1,360	40	601	5 51	:::	1 7	,	110		,	:::	-::- :::	:::	:::		
-0	22. Hyderabad	29 39	1,041	27 37	791 881	40	461	28 35	1	3	1	15 <b>6</b> 8	:::	5 2	:::			2		
all di	26. Thar and Parkar	32 26 18	828 686 515	31 26 18	804 530 497	339 56	427 209 338	32 26 18		4 3 8	2	35 71 40		<sub>4</sub>					:::	3
Ų	26. Upper Sind Frontier 27. Nawabshah	21	429	20	426	27	272	21		8		19		3	-::	:::	:::	<u> </u>		
	Total	222	6,199	214	5,353		2,814	216	1	37	6	358		16				2		-1
gi g	28. G. I. P. Railway 29. M. & S. M. Railway	28 15	482 207	12	246		10	3				<b>2</b> 0		1	-					1
Railways	30. B. B. & C. L. Railway	30	<b>53</b> 6	25	478		61	5	1		2	27								
- (	31. Sind Railways	18	330	18	817		50	19		8		82								-
	Total	91	1,645	78	1,445		204	30	1	10	2	137		1				•••		8
Administrative offices.	32. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges	2	,.	2									-			-				
office	gation Department 34. Deputy Inspector-General	36	68	30	54			28	<b>'-</b> ,							-				
Adn	of Police for Sind 35. Principal, Central Police Training School, Nasik	11	11	11	10			3				1				-				
į,	Training School, Nasik		13		9			28	•••						••					_
	Total	65	82	62	73			59				1								-
	Grand Total	1,096	26,569	978	22,203	1,274	19,912	673	6	101	19	1,805		26	-	-	=	3		65
	Dange .		24	***	24		123	<b>§</b> 1												-

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Peputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

\*\*Column 29.—The italic figures in this column show real vacancies among Constables in the District concerned.

\*\*The figure is inclusive of 163 Smooth-bores in hands of temporary and additional police at Kaira, Panch Maháls, Surat, Ahmednagar, Poons, Sátára, Sholápur, and Kathagiri.

\*\*Trently-three municutes and I revolver shown against the Dangs, when added to the grand total in columns 8 and 9 of this statement, will give the total number as shown in the Armament Return.

\*\*N. B.—The difference between the figures in columns 3 and 5 and those in 4 and 6 is 118 officers and 4,366 men respectively. This difference is made up of :—

\*\*Trently three municutes in columns 3 and 5 and those in 4 and 6 is 118 officers and 4,366 men respectively. This difference is made up of :—

\*\*The figure is inclusive of 163 Smooth-bores in 4 and 6 is 118 officers and 4,366 men respectively. This difference is made up of :—

\*\*The figure is inclusive of 163 Smooth-bores in 4 and 6 is 118 officers and 4,366 men respectively. This difference is made up of :—

\*\*The figure is inclusive of 163 Smooth-bores in 4 and 6 is 118 officers and 4,366 men respectively. This difference is made up of :—

\*\*The figure is inclusive of 163 Smooth-bores in 4 and 6 is 118 officers and 4,366 men respectively. This difference is made up of :—

\*\*The figure is inclusive of 163 Smooth-bores in 4 and 6 is 118 officers and 4,366 men respectively. This difference is made up of :—

\*\*The figure is inclusive of 163 Smooth-bores in 4 and 6 is 118 officers and 4,366 men respectively. This difference is made up of :—

\*\*The figure is inclusive of 163 Smooth-bores in 4 and 6 is 118 officers and 4,366 men respectively. This difference is made up of :—

\*\*The figure is inclusive of 163 Smooth-bores in 4 and 6 is 118 officers and 4,366 men respectively. This difference is made up of :—

\*\*The figure is inclusive of 163 Smoo

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

Rs	WARDS.	Epro	ATION.	Nu	MEAN OF	CONSTAB	L30.		No.	ests w	EO HA	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STREETS OF					
dari	warded ng the sar	who e	of Police an read write.	be year						MENGO		ag ,				A more	
By promotion.	By khillsts, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	О Бееги.	Men.	Number entisted during the year	Constables, I Chas.	Constables, II Class,	Constables, III Class.		On penalon or gratuity.	By resignation, without por graduity.	By distributa.	By discharge otherwise under proceding columns	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Dally average comber of absent from duty on no of elektrom.	Deaths.
23	23	24	25	26	27	28	*29	30	31	89	80	34	85	56	17	300	- 20
	1,133	43	727	164	216	376	319 211		18	607		19		35	45-63	838	2-76
 1	434	17 28	192	110	97 125	143	76 203 243		:	83	•	8	-	14	60 96	0-67	8-97
	303	26	200	65	133	188	217		13	28	,		.,	30	38·1 64·33	2-65	475
	215	23	305	37	154	229	136		8	14	3	8		16	45-62	0-13	2-22
6	373	38	496	83	183	271	163 171 211		11	•0	1	•	1	47	60-58	0.15	6-87
- 6	3,023	176	2,416	464	937	1,404	1,2% 885		74	236	23	58	•	172	61-30	0-17	2'00
	694	40	631	118	173	261	318 37	_	15	16	- 1	•		*	39:77	1.01	4-02
	626	33	701	56	193	289	318 87		26	23	٠	1		19	37-73	0*25	1.00
•••	185	20 48	391 550	58 73	193	243	273 55 180		10	18				34	22°61 48°35	0.13	2:75
-	770	50	613	113	239	439	806 856		30	85		,		61	151 09	6-70	4.04
1	1,007	"44	625	64	188	282	278 278 79		n	12	2		1	81	144'56	0-39	3-11
	683	84	484	119	134	201	268 16		7	31	2	11		28	47-97	1.03	3-08
1	4,238	278	3,895	600	1,381	2,006	1,971	_	96	189	21	31	1	147	63-11	0-16	3-63
_	1,018	41	885	70	156	235	308 15	_	•	41	•	10		28	67-99	0'19	293
8	408	80	609	35	150	233	238 48		9	25	4	, 1	-	32	154-96	0.42	4'04
•••	484	38	601	74	195	287	197		10	20		11		22	103-96	0-45	247
•••	812 846	23	460 309	69 33	190	179	226  164		11	16	,	2	···.	31	192-50	0.62	1-13
	362	27	553	38	133	198	81 348			11	-			20	117-10	6:33	3.00
8	3,015	181	3,047	319	853	1,971	1,376	_	-	137	16	20	1	141	143-01	0:30	8-13
-,	.38 1,395	47	18	13	233	14 945	23 673	_	"is	70	;	1		41	26-15 33-95	0°07 0°10	700
*	483	26 35 28	311	148	136 145	345 300 218	323 364		1	-	:	25 23 6	15	41 42 44 85 32 33	67-33	0.19	5 18 6 79
3	229 215 136	28 24 15	241 180 105	169 106 164	131	187 147 137	384 168 179		n,	50 46 47 56	:	13 5	32 4	n	60-66 44-55	0°25 0°11	5-76 5-76
_1	204	20	160	103	71	106	176		13	_		19	- 1	-	11.39	0.00	6 19
18	3,098	199	340	1,011	71	1,353	2,133	_	77	- 441	20	161		255	106'62	0.81	2-01
-	347	12	233	16	45	65	71						_		61-24	0.0	7-00
-	308	25	409	45		130	158 58		•	10	1	4	-	7	42'68	0'64	1:39
	115	18	118	134	63	79	130	_	_:	40		24		13	49'57	0-1.5	PH
	1,105		1,099	237	250	365	- 623		17	66	n			4	-		200
_	_		_	_		_	_		_	_	_	188		_	100	-	-
	15	30	45			13	16		_	_	***	_	_	٠,	197	9-75	P15
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_	-	80	54	1	11	18	15	_	-	77	=	-1	-	,	-	-	1.6
28	14,523	961	12,117	2,623	4,365	6,424	7,254	_	\$11	1,060	100	206	90	851		-	3-70
						-	_			_				_			

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

Rav	FABDL	Epp	ATIOE.	Ne	*****	Cusates	L PG.	<u> </u>	Nen Fo						t Function of Toris   ditables organism of			
dani	rarded ng the	w ha e	of Police	1				' 				1	 					
By promotion	By Millata, presents, gree conduct attipes, or money research.	O bears.	ente	Number entisted during the year	Comstables, 1 ( lass.	C tortal log, II Cines,	Contation, III Cam.		On prime a or gratuity.	By realization, mitterst general	Ey duminant	By disharps adjorates to asset as a second	By deposit to	F) 4min.	Administration in the last	La parenta a mice de parenta de la compania del compania del compania de la compania del compani	- Lawin	
23	23	24	35	20	27	28	*:9	30	31	23	33	34	25	<b>30</b>	1.7	14	. 50	
	1,139	42	127	164	310	876	3'0		10	•	•	23	-	24	65 61	111	170	
	474	17 29	191	345 310	97 128	1 td 196	7M 1-3 1-3 1-3		13	23 24	4	•	~ .	14	80 M	₩47 Pref	9 17 17 M	
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