

POLICE REPORTS

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1895.



Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1896.

FROM

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

TO

SIR E. CHARLES K. OLLIVANT, I.C.S., K.C.I.E.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department,
Bombay.

Poona, 30th April 1896.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Police of the Bombay Presidency excluding the Province of Sind, for the year 1895, together with the usual statements.

2. While in the year 1894, the figures of reported crime in the Presidency Proper both under "all classes" and "Indian Penal Code" showed a decrease as compared with the preceding year, those for the year 1895 when compared with 1894 show under the same heads increases of from 20,321 and 17,790 to 20,652 and 17,879 respectively, which are, however, not sufficiently great to call for special comment. Under "all classes" the Southern Division shows an increase of 313 and the Northern Division of 172 cases, while the Central Division shows a decrease of 154. Under the Indian Penal Code, while the Northern Division is credited with a decrease of 48 and the Central Division with a decrease of 56 cases, the Southern Division exhibits a rise of 193. Taking districts separately, Belgaum and Kolába show under "all classes" an increase in reported crime of no less than 116 and 290, and under Indian Penal Code of 103 and 141 cases, whereas of the districts which exhibit a decrease under both these heads, Poona and Ratnágiri have the largest, namely of 116 and 127 under "all classes" and 103 and 76 under Indian Penal Code. Under the latter head, Thána shows a decrease of 90 cases. The variations in the remaining Districts are slight. The rise in the Belgaum District is assigned to depredations by the Berads. As regards real crime, the total amount under "all classes" was 12,078 and under Indian Penal Code 9,668 as against 11,927 and 9,793 respectively, which under the former head show an increase of 151 cases and under the latter a decrease of 125. The increase is found in the Northern and Southern Divisions of 110 and 119, which increase is counter-balanced by the decrease of 78 in the Central Division. A decrease under the Indian Penal Code is also noticeable in the Northern and Southern Divisions of 114 and 12 respectively, while in the Central Division the figures have practically remained stationary, being 3,859 as compared with 3,853.

3. The following table gives in detail the comparative amount of actual crime for 1893, 1894 and 1895 under each class with a heading for each Division. The figures are taken from Supplementary Statement No. I, and according to the same process as was adopted last year, namely, by the addition of column 6 to column 14:—

Offences.	NORTHERN DIVISION.			CENTRAL DIVISION.			SOUTHERN DIVISION.			TOTAL.		
	Columns 6+14.			Columns 6+14.			Columns 6+14.			Columns 6+14.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Murders	80	85	83	65	78	67	58	60	60	173	199	160
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	84	27	30	20	24	30	19	12	13	97	63	79
Dacoities	16	22	18	73	63	60	20	36	57	116	121	131
Robberies	44	66	36	169	100	92	65	66	71	210	211	199
House-breaking with intent to commit theft	646	706	672	724	712	701	615	602	590	1,963	2,022	2,032
Thefts, including cattle thefts	1,672	1,546	1,493	1,892	1,864	1,902	1,806	1,846	1,667	6,972	6,427	6,962
Receiving stolen property	155	136	168	116	64	109	65	64	63	266	206	279
Abductions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class I	111	84	83	129	139	159	64	64	79	204	210	217
Do. II	426	354	379	309	304	417	240	343	273	1,076	1,064	1,079
Do. III	823	892	650	960	949	1,129	609	629	629	2,392	2,466	2,693
Do. IV	33	26	45	61	66	73	41	27	41	156	154	153
Do. V	2,021	1,699	1,819	2,537	2,520	2,511	1,965	1,929	1,977	8,513	8,217	8,267
Total, Indian Penal Code Cases	3,414	3,234	3,187	4,046	4,059	4,277	2,910	3,008	2,908	10,270	10,244	10,467
Class VI	3,637	1,449	1,656	606	969	537	708	742	665	4,246	3,191	3,176
GRAND TOTAL	6,041	4,683	4,843	5,002	5,028	5,114	3,618	3,750	3,573	14,516	13,435	13,643

The above table shows that the total amount of actual crime has during the year slightly risen from 13,495 to 13,645. Compared, however, with the year 1893, there is a decrease of 1,011 cases. Murders have decreased from 190 to 160, while attempts at murder and culpable homicides increased from 63 to 73. Taking jointly, these offences show a decrease from 253 to 233. Dacoities have risen from 121 to 132. Of the 132, 15 occurred in the Northern Division, 60 in the Central and 57 in the Southern. Compared with last year, the first two Divisions show a decrease of 7 and 3 respectively, and the Southern Division a rise of 21 cases, of which Belgaum alone accounts for 13 and Kánara for 6. Of the 15 dacoities committed in the Northern Division, Kaira alone contributed 7 as against 1 in the previous year, Ahmedabad 3 as against 3, Thána 3 as against 9, and Broach and Surat 1 each. In the Panch Maháls no dacoity occurred as against 3 in the year before. Of the 60 dacoity cases in the Central Division, 25 were committed in Khándesh as against 26, and 9 in Ahmednagar as against 11. In Poona the number rose from 3 to 7 and in Sholápur from 8 to 11, while in Násik it fell from 15 to 5. The Superintendents of Khándesh, Ahmednagar and Sholápur complain, as they have complained for years past, of the great difficulty in getting criminals, chiefly dacoits, extradited from the Nizám's territory and the failures of justice which occur on their account. During the year, however, the Government of India have appointed Mr. Hankin with special powers on the borders, and it is to be very much hoped that this officer will be able to deal with a question which has long been a thorn on the side of the Police administration on the Nizám's borders. Robberies have again decreased from 211 to 199, the falling off being in the Northern and Central Divisions, while in the Southern Division there is an increase of 16 cases. Instances of house-breakings and thefts have risen from 2,022 and 4,827 to 2,032 and 4902 and of receiving stolen property from 286 to 320. Turning to classes, a very small decrease is noticed in Classes I, II and V, while in Class III there is a considerable rise from 2,446 to 2,605. Class IV shows an increase of 31 cases. Under Class VI, the Central and Southern Divisions show a decrease of 162 and 88 and the Northern Division an increase of 237, which to a large extent is due to an increase in the number of offences under the Abkári and Opium Acts and chiefly in the Surat and Kaira districts.

4. The foregoing remarks refer to true cognizable crime reported to the Police as well as that reported to Magistrates. They have been dealt with conjointly, as fluctuations among such cases depend more or less upon the deterrent influence of the Police. In discussing the success of the Police in dealing with true crime, I will however treat Police cases separately. The number of pending cases at the close of the year has under "all classes" increased from 2,305 to 2,467 and under Indian Penal Code from 2,183 to 2,335. This gives an average of 137 per district in "all classes" and of 129 in Indian Penal Code cases as compared with 128 and 121 respectively. Of the 2,467, 949 were with the Police for investigation and 1,518 with the Magistracy for disposal. The amount of real crime reported during the year under the Indian Penal Code has decreased from 9,793 to 9,663, while under "all classes" it has risen from 11,927 to 12,078. 8,516 were disposed of under the Indian Penal Code during the year, of which number, no less than 2,926 were classed as undetected, giving a percentage of 34 as against 33 in the previous year. Of the 2,926 undetected cases, the large number of 2,340 comes under the two headings of "house-breaking with intent to commit theft" and "theft," the percentages under these offences having risen from 60 and 26 to 64 and 27. 5,572 cases were disposed of by trial and 4,818 convicted. The percentages of convictions to cases disposed of and decided by trial are practically the same as those of last year, namely, 56 and 86 as against 57 and 86 under the Indian Penal Code and 64 and 89 as against 64 and 88 under "all classes." In Class VI, the percentages are 94 and 95, the same as last year. Referring to more important heads of crime, the percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of have generally fallen except under robberies, which have risen from 45 to 51; those of convictions to cases decided by trial though satisfactory in themselves are, under the heads of murders, attempts at murder and culpable homicides and dacoities, not quite so good as those of the previous year.

5. The number of persons arrested during the year by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases was 12,389 as against 12,739, or 359 more than in

the previous year. Adding persons pending from last year, the number of arrested persons for disposal was 13,417 as against 13,599 in the preceding year, of whom 263 were released without being brought to trial—a percentage of 1·9 as against 2·3. In “all classes” the percentage is still lower, namely 1·3 as against 2·1. The following table will show the returns of each district in this respect :—

District.	Number of persons arrested in “all classes” (column 20)	Number of persons released without trial (column 21.)	Percentages.
Ahmedabad	1,821	36	1·97
Kaira	1,061	20	1·88
Panch Maháls	497	5	1·00
Broach	831	1	·12
Surat	588	18	3·06
Thána	1,483	8	·53
Ahmednagar	451	14	3·10
Khándesh	2,034	31	1·52
Násik	1,127	24	2·12
Poona	982	14	1·42
Sátára	696	12	1·72
Sholápur	579	19	3·28
Belgaum	1,206	13	1·07
Bijápur	868	33	3·81
Dhárwár	628	21	3·35
Kánara	333	29	8·70
Kolába	998	5	·55
Ratnágiri	361	2	·55

In connection with the figures of persons arrested to persons brought to trial, I would invite attention to the District Magistrate Broach's remarks on this point. I do not go so far as he does; at the same time, if too good percentages are expected in this matter, it is certain that a worse evil will happen and that the *Nazarkaid*, which of late years has been little heard of, will be revived. European supervision is limited, very limited, inasmuch as there is in most districts but one European officer. Chief Constables—the taluka executive officers—know that as Government require statistics and good ones, as a proof of good administration from the Superintendent, so in turn, Superintendents expect the same from them, and that their (the Chief Constables') worldly prospects largely depend on these statistics being up to or above the average; and in the matter of arrests, this average can be easily maintained by a little evasion of the rules laid down for arrests. I admit I am sceptical of the truth of such good results. To abstain from arresting a person until guilt is almost certain is an error on the right side, but if low percentages on this head are made too much of, this abstention is apt to be abstention in name only. It is preferable, in my opinion, to openly and honestly arrest men against whom there are reasonable grounds of suspicion and to place them in legal confinement with its proper safeguards than to put them in *Nazarkaid* with insufficient safeguards. But in the first case good percentages will not be obtained. These percentages could be obtained, no doubt, quite fairly, but not with the small number of European officers there are at present, for their supervision of every detail of daily routine, in all parts of the district, is an impossibility.

11,926 persons were disposed of under the Indian Penal Code, of whom 7,335 were convicted and 4,591 acquitted or discharged. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial have, under the Indian Penal Code, improved from 57 and 59 to 59 and 61; under Class VI, from 82 and 83 to 82 and 84 and in “all classes” from 61 and 63 to 64 and 65. Under murders and attempts at murder and culpable homicides, there is, however, a considerable falling off. The percentages under house-breakings, and receiving stolen property have also fallen. Those under dacoities and robberies have improved from 27 and 29 and 52 and 54 to 35 and 37 and 58 and 60 respectively. The number

of persons under arrest or on bail at the close of the year has increased from 1,042 under the Indian Penal Code, and 1,162 under "all classes" to 1,191 and 1,285. The increase under the latter head is, however, proportionate to the increase in the number of persons for disposal.

6. In accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 10 of Government Resolution No. 1503, dated 26th February 1894, on the Annual Police Report of 1892, I give below a table which shows in comparative form the percentage results of the working of the Police both with regard to persons and cases. The percentages of cases brought to trial and convicted to cases disposed of show a slight falling off over the previous year, while that of cases convicted to cases tried has slightly improved. There is a very small increase in the percentage of cases not sent for trial to disposed of, which is not satisfactory. With regard to persons, the percentages show an improvement in all respects:—

Real Penal Code Cases.				1894.	Average of 3 years.	1895.
<i>Cases.</i>						
Investigated	...	...	...	8,612	8,971	8,516
Brought to trial	...	...	...	5,699	5,961	5,572
Convicted	...	...	...	4,910	5,107	4,818
Acquitted	...	...	...	789	854	754
Not sent for trial	...	..	...	2,899	2,992	2,926
<i>Percentages.</i>						
Brought to trial to disposed of	...	...	...	66·17	66·44	65·42
Convicted to sent for trial	...	...	...	86·15	85·67	86·46
Convicted to disposed of	...	...	...	57·01	56·92	56·57
Not sent for trial to disposed of	...	...	...	33·66	33·35	34·35
<i>Persons.</i>						
Arrested by Police	...	...	...	12,557	13,445	12,226
Disposed of by trial	...	...	...	12,219	12,929	11,926
Convicted	...	...	...	7,257	7,595	7,335
Acquitted or discharged	...	...	...	4,962	5,334	4,591
Released without trial	...	...	...	315	484	263
<i>Percentages.</i>						
Convicted to arrested	...	...	...	57·79	56·48	59·99
Convicted to tried	...	...	...	59·39	58·74	61·50
Acquitted or discharged to tried	...	...	...	40·60	41·25	38·49
Released without trial to arrests	...	...	...	2·50	3·59	2·15

7. The value of property reported stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 7,94,792 as compared with Rs. 5,97,478 in the previous year. Including property stolen in pending cases of the year before, the total value to be accounted for during the year by the Police, amounted to Rs. 9,35,990 as against 6,87,484 in 1894, of which former sum they succeeded in recovering property worth Rs. 3,83,937 or a percentage of 41·01 as compared with 44·27 in the preceding year. The amount of stolen property remaining to be accounted for at the close of the year was Rs. 3,09,758, or an excess of Rs. 1,52,392 over that of the previous year. The large increase in the amount of property stolen and fall in recoveries, coupled with the fact that more than three lakhs of property remained unaccounted for at the close of the year, are unsatisfactory features of the Police work of the year. Property was stolen in 8,163 cases and recovered in 5,594, giving a percentage of 68·48 as against 69·54 in the previous year.

8. I append, as usual, the results obtained by the Police in the three Divisions in tabular form:—

Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.		Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	
1		2		3		4	
Northern Division.	76.74	Southern Division.	90.89	Central Division.	64.73	Central Division.	66.27
Central Division.	61.30	Northern Division.	89.11	Southern Division.	62.10	Southern Division.	63.94
Southern Division.	52.02	Central Division.	88.50	Northern Division.	48.93	Northern Division.	49.86

Percentage of property recovered to stolen.		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.		Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	
5		6		7	
Northern Division...	55.78	Northern Division.	79.55	Northern Division.	Rs. 45,906 7 0
Central do. ...	37.96	Southern do. ...	68.34	Central do. ...	1,16,996 3 3
Southern do. ...	36.56	Central do. ...	61.69	Southern do. ...	1,46,856 1 3

The results indicated in this table show that the Northern Division, which was foremost in several points in the preceding three years, again occupies the same place in the list, taking all tests into consideration. The Central Division comes second and the Southern Division last. The highest percentage of recoveries of stolen property is 55, which is 14 per cent. above the average of the Presidency proper, and it is attained in the Northern Division. The percentages in the Central and Southern Divisions have fallen to 37 and 36, which figures are 4 and 5 per cent. respectively below the average. With regard to convictions in cases tried in Courts, the Southern Division as in the preceding two years heads the list with a percentage of 90 as against 91, the Northern Division comes next with 89 as against 87, and the Central Division last with 88 as against 89. In the matter of stolen property remaining unrecovered at the close of the year, all the three Divisions show considerable increase over the previous year, the Southern Division having still to account for Rs. 1,46,856 worth of stolen property as against Rs. 75,709 in the year before. The Northern Division shows in this respect an increase of Rs. 42,589 with a rise of Rs. 27,367 in the amount of the property stolen during the year. The increases in the Central and Southern Divisions are accounted for by the large rise in the amounts of property stolen of from Rs. 2,71,647 and Rs. 1,90,003 to Rs. 3,56,840 and Rs. 2,74,763. This rise runs through all the districts except Surat, Thana, Nasik and Ratnagiri. I have criticised and given my opinion in detail in my review of each district.

Excluded Cases.

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

District.	Number of cases for disposal, column (4).	Excluded cases, columns (a), 5 (b).	Percentages.
Ratnágiri ...	930	664	71.39
Sholápur... ..	740	455	61.48
Ahmednagar ...	796	457	57.41
Poona	2,041	1,055	51.26
Kolába	1,500	739	49.26
Kánara	663	314	47.36
Násik	1,609	760	47.23
Bijápur	1,072	471	43.93
Broach	921	377	40.93
Dhárwár	1,539	623	40.48
Khándesh	2,736	1,075	39.29
Thána	1,857	710	38.23
Sátára	1,481	558	37.67
Belgaum	1,166	413	35.42
Ahmedabad ...	1,524	481	31.56
Kaira	1,176	340	28.91
Surat	811	150	18.49
Panch Maháls ...	476	54	11.34
Total	23,038	9,696	42.03

The total number of excluded cases is 9,696 out of 23,038 dealt with by the Police during the year. The percentage of cases excluded is 42 as compared with 41 in the previous year. The percentage in Ratnágiri has further increased from 66 to 71, which is the highest in the Presidency. It is followed by Sholápur with a percentage of 61. In the Panch Maháls the percentage is the lowest as was the case in the year before, but during the year it has risen from 9 to 11. Out of the 2,672 cases disposed of by the Magistrates direct in "all classes," 1,105 were excluded, which is 41 per cent. compared with 42 in Police cases as against 42 and 41 in the year 1894.

Maliciously false complaints.

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

District.	Number of maliciously false complaints under "all classes."	Number of prosecutions instituted.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending.
Ahmedabad ...	35	20	9	4	7.
Kaira	48	14	5	2	7. Of the 9 pending cases of 1894 one was convicted and 8 discharged.
Panch Maháls ...	*5	3	...	...	2+one case in which complaint could not be lodged before the close of the year.
Broach	46	5	...	3	2.
Surat	5	4	...	1	3. In one case of 1894, proceedings were instituted in 1895, but the accused was discharged.
Thána	54	14	...	10	4.
Ahmednagar ...	27	16	8	6	2+two cases in which complaints could not be lodged before the close of the year.

* One case ended by the death of the accused.

District.	Number of maliciously false complaints under "all classes."	Number of prosecutions instituted.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending.
Khándesh ...	62	38	12	17	9.
Násik ...	71	16	6	8	2+8 cases were pending with the Police.
Poona ...	48	26	9	12	5. Of the 3 pending cases of 1894, one was convicted, one discharged, and in one accused absconded.
Sátára ...	73	44	18	16	10. All the 4 pending cases of 1894 are still undisposed of.
Sholápur...	12	4	...	2	2+4 cases in which complaints could not be lodged before the close of the year. Four pending cases of 1894 were discharged during the year.
Belgaum ...	38	19	3	8	8.
Bijápur ...	45	12	4	7	1.
Dhárwár...	78	15	3	6	6.
Kánara ...	26	1	...	...	1.
Kolába ...	58	8	2	4	2+8 cases in which prosecutions could not be lodged during the year.
Ratnágiri ...	21	17	5	12	
Total ...	752	276	84	118	73.

The number of cases which have been classed as "Maliciously false" (Class B) has further decreased from 781 to 752. Prosecutions were instituted in 276 cases comprising 81 cases in which sanction was accorded by Magistrates and 195 cases in which prosecutions were instituted at the instance of the District Superintendents of Police as compared with 241 cases composed of 102 and 139 respectively in the preceding year. Convictions were obtained in 84 cases as against 76, and 118 ended in discharge or acquittal. Seventy-three were pending at the close of the year and 1 ended by the death of the accused. In 160 cases sanction of Magistrates was applied for and accorded in 100, and in 56 it was refused. In the remaining 4 cases, their orders could not be received before the close of the year. In 81 cases prosecutions were instituted as sanctioned by Magistrates. In 13 cases complaints had to be withdrawn for want of sufficient evidence, and in 6 no complaints could be lodged before the close of the year. District Superintendents of Police at their own instance accorded sanction in 221 cases, but in 18 complaints could not be lodged before Magistrates during the year, and in 8 they had to be withdrawn for want of evidence. The same difficulty is reported, year by year, of getting convictions in prosecutions for making maliciously false complaints. Prosecutions by the Police have been undertaken in a reasonable number of cases and a number of prosecutions have been sanctioned by the Magistrates. Yet out of 276 cases prosecuted, convictions were only obtained in 84. These results are a blot on Police and Magisterial administration. Malicious complaints are the most deliberate offences that can be committed. When a case is registered as maliciously false, there can be no doubt of its maliciousness. Doubtful cases are not registered under this head. This being the case, the very small number of successful prosecutions is still more to be regretted. It is obvious that however much a Magistrate may believe a case to be malicious, he cannot convict unless there is sufficient evidence; and sufficient evidence of malice is most difficult to obtain. Little improvement in this respect, therefore, can be hoped for, because in the future the same causes will exist to prevent conviction as have existed in the past. The Police and Magistracy have doubtless done their best to give effect to the law. The Magistracy have, however, in their hands a much more powerful weapon, and that is Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Malicious complaints will not be deterred by the very remote danger of conviction for making false complaints, but a large majority

will, I believe, be very effectually checked by the unsparing use of Section 560. If offenders realise that as soon as their complaint is made and is found to be malicious, they are at once fined, even a small sum, they will cease from making such complaints. The prosecution for this offence is too uncertain and cumbersome a proceeding to be feared greatly, a light but prompt punishment in the shape of a fine, with the knowledge that the tables have been completely turned, would be a strong deterrent. It is difficult to understand why this section is not more often made use of. Its use is simple, and under it the Magistrate has much latitude. That there is no difficulty in using it is apparent, for in Dhárwár 35 fines under this section were inflicted. Small as this number is, had this section been availed of in each district to even this limited extent, a heavy blow would have been struck. I would earnestly beg the attention of Government to the great injury to the public at large which is incurred by the too sparing use of this section. Exclusive of the 35 instances in Dhárwár, in but 29 instances in the whole of the rest of the Presidency were the provisions of Section 560 applied.

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

	Cases reported.		Cases for disposal.		Cases decided.		Cases convicted.		Cases investigated by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Excise Law ...	1,419	1,637	1,493	1,682	1,411	1,598	1,317	1,527	1,275	1,451
Opium Act ...	228	235	240	261	209	239	186	213	217	226
Salt and Customs Act ...	372	257	373	262	366	258	351	252	148	103

	PERCENTAGES OF					
	Cases investigated to those reported.		Cases ended in conviction to those investigated.		Cases ended in conviction to those decided by trial.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Excise Law ...	88	89	87	91	93	95
Opium Act ...	95	92	79	91	83	89
Salt and Customs Act ...	39	46	93	97	97	98

It will be seen that under the Excise Laws and Opium Act there is an increase from 1,419 and 228 to 1,637 and 235, respectively, while under the Salt and Customs laws, there is a falling off from 372 to 257. In all 2,129 cases under the Acts specified above have been taken up by the Police and Abkári Departments. Of these, 732 as against 588 in the previous year were detected and investigated by the District Police alone. Of this number, 710 were brought to trial, 665 ending in conviction and 33 in discharge or acquittal. This is a creditable result, and the percentage of convictions is satisfactory. It will be noticed that the number taken up by the District Police is more than one-third of the total number of cases. In paragraph 9 of Government Resolution No. 1088, dated 10th February 1896, Judicial Department, on the Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1894, Government have observed that the figures relating to the success of the Police in dealing with A'bkári cases do not correspond with the table given in paragraph 11 of my report. Government, it is respectfully presumed, referred to the figures found under "Cases investigated by the Police *suo motu*." These figures include also cases investigated by the A'bkári Police, whereas the figures discussed in the body of the paragraph relate to the operations of the District Police alone. In the same paragraph, Government have called for report

on the measures adopted by me in connection with the detection of cases under Excise and Opium Laws. On receipt of Government Resolution No. 1503, dated 26th February 1894, paragraph 12, orders were issued to the District Superintendents of Police directing earnest attention to the subject. The subordinate Police were impressed with the necessity for close supervision in this respect, and they were warned that any shortcomings on their part would be severely dealt with. Good work, on the other hand, is encouraged by the grant of good service certificates and money rewards. Their work is also reported to me in a tabular statement in the district administration reports. These efforts have happily been attended with the satisfactory improvement apparent from a perusal of the above figures.

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

Inspector-General of Police.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Humfrey, throughout the year.

Personal Assistant.

Mr. A. R. Maidment, from 1st January to 19th July 1895.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Humfrey, from 20th to 22nd July 1895.

Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, from 23rd July to 31st December 1895.

Districts.	Name of Officer,	Period.	
		From	To
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Ahmedabad	Mr. R. Mactier	1st January 1895	31st December 1895.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher	1st January ..	18th April ..
	" R. Mactier	19th April ..	14th June ..
	" R. M. Phillips	15th June ..	5th July ..
	" R. Mactier	6th July ..	31st December ..
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Kaira ...	Mr. L. H. Spence	1st January ..	18th April ..
	" R. M. Phillips	19th April ..	13th June ..
	" H. M. Gibbs	14th June ..	31st December ..
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Broach ...	Mr. R. P. Lambert	1st January ..	3rd January ..
	" C. A. B. Beatty	4th do. ..	29th April ..
	Rao Bahádur Anopram (Huzur Deputy Collector).	30th April ..	3rd May ..
	Mr. J. W. Fellowes	4th May ..	21st July ..
	" A. R. Maidment	22nd July ..	13th November ..
	" A. C. Logan (District Magistrate).	14th November ..	5th December ..
	" T. G. Foard	6th December ..	31st do. ..
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Panch Mahals.	Mr. C. F. G. Lester	1st January ..	8th May ..
	Vacant	9th May ..	13th do. ..
	Rao Bahádur B. R. Heblika (District Deputy Col- lector).	14th do. ..	16th do. ..
	Mr. E. H. Ingle	17th do. ..	8th July ..
	" R. P. Lambert	9th July ..	31st December ..

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Districts.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.		
		From	To	
NORTHERN DIVISION—continued.	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Surat ... {	Mr. F. Austin	1st January 1895.	25th July 1895.
		„ J. W. Fellowes	26th July „	31st December „
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Thána ... {	Mr. Dhanjisha Dadabhoy ...	1st January „	14th July „
		„ E. H. Ingle	15th July „	26th do. „
		„ F. Austin	27th do. „	31st December „
		<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Thána ... {	Mr. J. A. Taleyarkhan ...	1st January „	1st February „
		„ E. F. Green	2nd February „	21st March „
„ E. H. Ingle		22nd March „	14th May „	
„ Dhanjisha Dadabhoy ...		15th May „	10th July „	
„ E. H. Ingle		11th July „	2nd September „	
„ F. Austin		3rd September „	31st December „	
<i>Superintendent.</i>				
Ahmednagar. {	Mr. H. Kennedy	1st January „	31st December „	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
Khandesh. {	Mr. D. G. Ommanney ...	1st do. „	31st do. „	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. D. Davies	1st do. „	6th March „	
		„ H. Pogson	7th March „	3rd April „
		„ E. A. Bulkley	4th April „	31st December „
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
Mr. H. Pogson, E. D. ...	1st January „	31st do. „		
	„ W. H. Luck, W. D. ...	1st do. „	31st do. „	
<i>Superintendent.</i>				
Násik ... {	Mr. H. M. Gibbs	1st do. „	3rd June „	
	„ H. Scannell	4th June „	31st December „	
<i>Superintendent.</i>				
Poona ... {	Mr. M. Kennedy	1st January „	31st do. „	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. W. Heyland	1st do. „	19th March „	
16th May „		9th October „		
27th November „		28th November „		
<i>Superintendent.</i>				
Sátára ... {	Mr. J. E. Down	1st January „	1st May „	
	„ T. S. Greenaway	2nd May „	27th May „	
	Lieut.-Colonel T. R. M. Macpherson.	28th do. „	30th July „	
	Mr. J. E. Down	31st July „	31st December „	

Districts.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.		
		From	To	
CENTRAL DIVISION- <i>contd.</i>	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Sholápur...	Mr. F. H. Warden	1st January 1895	13th April 1895.
		" L. G. Deshanukh (District Magistrate.)	14th April "	21st do. "
		" T. J. B. Thatcher ...	22nd do. "	10th December ..
		" C. Kennedy (Assistant Collector).	11th December "	31st do. "
		<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Belgaum ...	Mr. W. Holland	1st January "	31st do. ..
		<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Bijápur ...	Mr. H. J. H. Henderson ...	1st do. "	22nd March "
		" W. Heyland	23rd March "	13th May "
" F. L. Goldsmid... ..		14th May "	2nd October "	
" G. D. Panse (District Magistrate.)		3rd October "	11th do. "	
" W. Heyland		12th do. "	21st November "	
	" A. R. Maidment ...	22nd November "	31st December "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Dhárwár ...	Mr. J. B. D. Adams ...	1st January "	31st December "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Kánara ...	" J. B. W. Biddle ...	1st January ,	31st December ..	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Kolába ...	Mr. E. F. Green	1st January "	25th January "	
	" E. A. Bulkley	26th do. "	28th March "	
	" E. F. Green.	29th March "	31st December "	
Ratnágiri...	Mr. E. A. Bulkley	1st January "	18th January "	
	" E. V. Mackay	19th do. "	17th April "	
	Rao Bahádur S. C. Chitnis (Huzur Deputy Collector).	18th April "	19th do. "	
	Mr. F. H. Warden	20th do. "	31st December "	

There is an insufficient number of European officers for the proper manning of the districts. At this moment an Inspector is acting as Assistant Superintendent, and it is not an uncommon thing for an Inspector to be in charge of a district. On one occasion, 3 years back, two Inspectors were in charge of districts. The insufficiency necessitates continual brief changes. Broach is an instance this year where the numerous changes—no less than seven—have been attended with serious deterioration in efficiency. In Bijápur, too, six changes were attended with a similar result.

Non-cognizable Crime.

13. The subjoined table, which is an abstract of Statement A, Part II, exhibits the number of non-cognizable offences committed in each district of

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

Districts.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		Persons.								Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.			
							Number of persons appearing before Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.					
							1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.			1894.	1895.
<i>Northern Division.</i>																		
Ahmedabad ...	10,174	19,447	12	8	·06	·04	39,219	42,763	4,577	4,510	6,121	4,256	9,830	7,624	15·60	9·05		
Kaira ...	10,066	10,029	47	27	·46	·26	6,557	6,470	1,001	890	1,970	1,337	3,238	4,224	30·98	20·68		
Panch Maháls ...	983	1,489	...	4	...	·26	1,745	2,698	637	1,243	488	949	613	467	27·96	35·17		
Broach ...	4,046	4,967	28	41	·68	·83	3,675	4,496	1,139	1,314	989	1,308	1,559	1,533	25·55	29·09		
Surat ...	9,700	7,120	9	67	·09	·94	11,019	9,894	5,059	2,847	2,760	1,405	2,296	4,942	25·04	14·20		
Tháns... ..	7,099	7,244	168	123	3·86	1·69	10,717	11,750	2,061	1,629	1,521	1,216	7,047	8,814	14·19	10·34		
Total ...	51,089	60,206	264	270	·51	·53	72,732	78,071	14,474	12,433	13,799	10,471	24,733	27,934	18·97	13·41		
<i>Central Division.</i>																		
Ahmednagar ...	3,847	3,634	12	238	·31	6·54	6,711	6,130	1,460	632	1,625	1,602	3,590	3,572	24·21	26·13		
Khándeah ...	7,289	6,678	52	96	·17	1·43	12,769	10,865	3,103	2,159	1,898	1,984	7,685	6,788	14·86	17·80		
Násik ...	6,898	8,413	228	121	3·53	1·43	10,934	12,867	1,181	3,469	2,944	3,582	6,695	5,677	24·92	26·28		
Poona ...	15,749	12,851	146	132	·92	1·02	24,137	20,185	2,983	2,094	9,787	7,662	10,187	9,428	40·64	38·10		
Sátára ...	8,215	7,404	47	37	·57	1·17	9,893	8,944	1,025	1,157	3,531	2,771	5,265	4,893	35·69	30·93		
Bhólápur ...	10,099	10,666	19	18	·17	·16	6,036	12,215	844	935	1,309	1,725	3,852	9,457	21·69	14·12		
Total ...	52,194	49,646	502	692	·96	1·39	70,479	71,206	10,606	10,816	21,094	19,106	37,264	39,760	29·92	26·33		
<i>Southern Division.</i>																		
Belgaum ...	2,566	2,508	167	96	6·50	3·82	4,457	4,567	949	1,042	11,53	1,001	3,323	2,491	25·55	21·82		
Bijápur ...	1,118	1,038	123	121	11·44	11·32	1,537	1,640	221	355	381	348	924	923	24·78	21·21		
Dhárwár ...	3,522	6,091	37	54	1·05	·89	4,178	4,484	773	744	774	1,133	2,464	2,546	18·52	25·21		
Kánara ...	1,477	1,820	13	13	·81	·71	1,899	2,112	891	834	338	391	1,150	1,383	17·79	16·03		
Kolgha ...	3,340	3,206	40	88	1·19	2·74	5,074	4,980	504	696	626	441	3,679	3,813	16·27	8·89		
Ratnágiri ...	3,899	2,925	148	107	5·00	5·70	2,735	3,898	593	618	439	623	1,698	2,628	16·05	16·13		
Total ...	14,922	17,618	529	539	3·54	3·03	19,880	21,686	3,426	3,789	3,911	3,932	12,223	13,794	19·07	18·13		
GRAND TOTAL.	118,205	117,560	1,295	1,501	1·09	1·27	163,091	170,963	28,506	26,938	38,804	33,509	74,225	81,488	33·79	19·60		

The year under report exhibits a further decrease of 645 in the number of non-cognizable offences, the figures being 117,560 as compared with 118,205 in the preceding year. The decrease is general in the Central Division except in Násik which shows an increase of 2,017 cases, while in Poona the number of non-cognizable cases fell from 15,749 to 12,851. In the Northern Division, except in Kaira and Surat, all the districts show an increase, Panch Maháls having this year 1,489 cases as compared with 983 in 1894 and 1,298 in 1893, Surat has the largest decrease, from 9,700 to 7,120. The Southern Division shows a rise of 2,696 from 14,922 to 17,618, Dhárwár alone contributing 6,091 cases as against 3,522 in the previous year. In the remaining districts, the fluctuations are very small. Some explanations should have been given for the large fluctuations in the districts noted above. In 1,501 cases the Police were employed in making enquiries as against 1,295 in the year before. 170,963 persons appeared before Courts as against 163,091, and of these, 33,509 were convicted as against 38,804, and 81,488 acquitted as against 74,225 in the year before. The percentage of convictions to persons appearing before Courts is 19·60 as compared with 23·79 in the previous year. The Central Division, as was the case last year, has the highest percentage of 26·83 as against 29·92. This is 7 per cent, above the average percentage of the Presidency. The percentages in the Northern and Southern Divisions have fallen from 18 and 19 to 13 and 18, respectively.

Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

14. During the year, 966 prosecutions were undertaken and 603 persons required to give security, of whom 384 furnished security and 219 were sent to jail in default. This is less than last year, and the decrease is owing to the failure of the officers of the districts I have mentioned in the margin to pay due attention to this duty. Khándeah shows a great falling off from 306 to 202,

Ahmedabad, Khándeah,
Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár.

and of this number convictions were obtained in but 57 cases. The 202 cases referred to include 157 pending from the previous year, so that during the year only 45 persons were proceeded against, of whom only 7 were convicted, a most regrettable state of affairs. I can assign no other reason for this than that sufficient care and attention have not been devoted to this duty. Khándesh is a large and difficult district and requires an experienced, energetic and capable officer in charge. Ahmedabad also shows a marked falling off, both in the number of cases taken up and in the percentage of convictions to cases. Belgaum has fallen off by more than half and has 23 cases pending, which should attract the attention of the District Magistrate. Dhárwár fell off from 31 to 9, and in these 9 cases not one conviction was obtained. Kaira is as good as the above districts are bad. One hundred and twenty-nine fresh cases were taken up during the year and 113 persons were required to give security and 3 cases were withdrawn. Ahmednagar shows up well with 78 cases, of which one was pending, and 68 persons were required to give security. Poona also has done well with 128 cases, of which 6 are pending and 91 persons required to give security. Sátára is nearly as good as last year; 100 persons were brought to trial before the Magistrates during the year, of which number 6 were pending at the close of the year, and 77 persons were required to furnish security. Sholápur is also good, having 22 cases which is sufficient for such a district, and of this number 19 persons were required to give security. Careful and hard work is required to work this very important preventive chapter properly. It is a most valuable instrument for the prevention of crime and is as useful in its way as detection and punishment. I am issuing instructions to those districts which have failed to give attention to this duty, which I trust will bear fruit.

15. The following table, as directed in paragraph 15 of Government Resolution on the annual report for 1889, shows the comparative number of persons for the years 1894 and 1895 dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

District,	NUMBER OF PERSONS				Remarks.
	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.		
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	
Ahmedabad ...	119	42	100	18	18 discharged, 6 pending.
Kaira ...	54	137	43	118	6 discharged, cases against 6 withdrawn, 7 pending.
Panch Maháls ...	10	13	7	13	
Broach ...	53	37	44	26	11 discharged.
Surat ...	17	28	15	19	7 discharged, 2 pending.
Thána ...	70	54	51	46	3 discharged, 4 pending, 1 absconded.
Total ...	323	311	260	210	45 discharged, 19 pending, 6 withdrawn, 1 absconded.
Ahmednagar..	52	78	44	68	5 discharged, 1 pending, 4 excluded.
Khándesh ...	306	202	55	57	111 discharged, 4 pending.
Násik ...	49	28	31	22	2 discharged, 4 pending.
Poona ...	86	128	58	91	31 discharged, 6 pending.
Sátára ...	101	100	85	77	17 discharged, 6 pending.
Sholápur...	30	22	19	19	3 discharged.
Total ...	624	558	292	334	199 discharged, 21 pending, 4 excluded.

District.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				Remarks.
	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.		
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	
Belgaum ...	94	43	61	14	6 discharged, 23 pending.
Bijápur ...	19	28	4	3	6 discharged, 15 pending, and in four cases Magistrates refused to issue process.
Dhárwár ...	31	9	16	...	9 discharged.
Kánara ...	6	6	2	2	4 discharged.
Kolába ...	12	9	9	8	1 discharged.
Ratnágiri ...	3	2	2	2	
Total ...	165	97	94	29	26 discharged, 38 pending. In four cases, Magistrates refused to issue process.
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,112	966	646	603	270 discharged, 78 pending, 6 withdrawn, 4 excluded, 1 absconded. In four cases Magistrates refused to issue process.

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

District.	Number of prosecutions under Chapter VIII.	Number of convictions under Chapter VIII.	INDIAN PENAL CODE CASES—COLUMN 6.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
			1894.	1895.			
Ahmedabad ...	42	18	742	650	...	92	
Kaira ...	137	118	595	607	12	...	
Panch Maháls ...	13	13	211	244	33	...	
Broach ...	37	26	418	460	42	...	
Surat ...	28	19	241	235	...	6	
Thána ...	54	46	836	733	...	103	
Ahmednagar ...	78	68	253	274	21	...	
Khándesh ...	202	57	1,084	1,122	38	...	
Násik ...	28	22	638	668	30	...	
Poona ...	128	91	934	828	...	106	
Sátára ...	100	77	711	725	14	...	
Sholápur ...	22	19	238	242	4	...	
Belgaum ...	43	14	496	607	111	...	
Bijápur ...	28	3	482	476	...	6	
Dhárwár ...	9	...	777	810	33	...	
Kánara ...	6	2	306	252	...	54	
Kolába ...	9	8	552	513	...	39	
Ratnágiri... ..	2	2	279	222	...	57	

16 The following table gives the number of accused persons who were identified during the year as having been previously convicted and adjudged as habitual offenders in accordance with paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 3255, dated 20th June 1892, Judicial Department:—

District.	Number of accused persons convicted under "all classes."	Number of accused identified as having been previously convicted.	Number of accused adjudged as "habitual offenders."	Remarks.
Ahmedabad ...	1,125	60	27	
Kaira ...	724	106	24	
Panch Mahāla...	371	20	...	
Broach ...	366	59	36	
Surat ...	465	42	21	
Thāna ...	871	47	6	
Ahmednagar ...	287	38	26	
Khāndesh ...	1,148	96	51	
Nāsik ...	758	64	8	
Poona ...	642	75	19	
Sātāra ...	448	...	102	
Sholāpur ...	253	24	13	
Belgaum ...	542	73	18	
Bijāpur ...	389	27	11	
Dhārwar ...	369	13	24	
Kānara ...	163	26	55	
Kolāba ...	592	39	17	
Ratnāgiri ...	261	17	15	

Four hundred and seventy-five accused persons were classed as habitual offenders as against 560 in the previous year, and 826 were identified as having been previously convicted as against 944.

Statement C.

17 During the year, the re-organization scheme has been completely introduced in every district except with regard to the Mounted Police which is being reduced by yearly reductions extending over 3 years. The total force of the Police (Foot and Mounted) inclusive of the Abkārī and Cantonment Police, as sanctioned in the scheme and mentioned in my last year's report, was 15,843 officers and men, exclusive of Inspectors and officers of higher rank. The total sanctioned force of the Presidency proper as shown in Statement C consists of 14,763 officers and men, which shows a decrease as compared with the previous year of 181, due chiefly to the omission in some districts of the Abkārī Police from the statement where they were being inadvertently shown by some District Superintendents, and which only came to my notice during the year. It is also in part due to further reduction in the Mounted force. The increase in the total cost of the force is ascribed in a great measure to the complete introduction of the re-organization scheme. The above force was distributed as follows:—

General Police Duties ...	7,412
Jail Guards ...	195
Treasury and Miscellaneous Guards ...	4,751
Town Duties ...	2,145
Cantonment Duties ...	233
Inspector-General, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.	27
	<hr/>
	14,763
	<hr/>

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

District.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF FORCE.	
				To Area.	To Population.
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Ahmedabad	1,155	3,949	921,712	3.41	795.95
Kaira	712	1,609	871,589	2.25	1,224.14
Panch Maháls	682	1,588	313,417	2.33	459.54
Broach	465	1,453	341,490	3.12	734.38
Surat	813	1,662	649,989	2.04	799.49
Thána	752	3,935	819,580	5.23	1,089.86
<i>Central Division.</i>					
Ahmednagar	774	6,645	888,755	8.41	1,125.00
Khándesh	1,719	10,907	1,460,851	6.34	849.82
Násik	815	5,940	843,582	7.28	1,035.06
Poona	1,266	5,369.4	1,067,800	4.24	843.44
Sátára	981	4,983	1,225,989	5.08	1,251.00
Sholápur	591	4,521	750,689	7.64	1,270.18
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Belgaum	683	4,657	1,013,261	6.63	1,443.33
Bijápur	661	5,695	796,339	8.61	1,204.74
Dhárwár	841	4,535	1,051,314	5.39	1,250.07
Kánara	649	3,910	446,351	6.02	687.75
Kolába	474	2,137	594,872	4.50	1,255.00
Ratnágiri	690	3,922	1,105,926	5.68	1,602.79
Total	14,723	77,422.4	15,163,506	5.24	1,027.33

Conduct of the Police.

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

Districts.	Strength of Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number departmentally punished.	Total punishments in 1895.	Average for the last three years.	Percentages of punishments in 1895 on total strength.
Kolába	473	1	18	19	34	4.01
Ratnágiri	689	5	25	30	22	4.35
Bijápur	660	...	57	57	70	8.63
Kánara	648	2	61	63	77	9.72
Panch Maháls	681	4	66	70	157	10.27
Sholápur	590	2	64	66	65	11.18
Thána	750	10	74	84	88	11.20
Belgaum	682	6	75	81	131	11.87
Kaira	711	5	85	90	63	12.65
Ahmednagar	772	9	102	111	118	14.37
Poona	1,264	17	174	191	136	15.11
Surat	812	3	120	123	109	15.14
Násik	814	6	119	125	131	15.35
Khándesh	1,716	9	291	300	442	17.48
Dhárwár	840	5	143	148	143	17.61
Ahmedabad	1,152	11	192	203	255	17.62
Sátára	979	17	233	250	243	25.53
Broach	464	6	119	125	81	26.93
Total	14,637	118	2,018	2,136	2,366	14.53

The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 2,136 as against 2,227 in the previous year. The falling off is mainly due to a large

reduction in the number of punishments inflicted in the Khándesh District. The average number of punishments for the 3 years preceding the year under report was 2,366 as compared with 2,297, the average of three years preceding 1894. The percentage of punishments on the total strength of the Presidency Proper is 14·53 as against 14·96. The number of judicial punishments has risen from 98 to 118. There were 13 dismissals among officers and 141 among men as against 16 and 172 respectively. Other departmental punishments have also fallen from 445 among officers and 1,496 among men to 412 and 1,452. The decrease noticed above is found in Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls, Khándesh, Násik, Belgaum, Bijápur Dhárwár and Kánara; the remaining districts show an increase, that of Poona, namely 97, being the largest.

19. The following table shows the number of men who have been rewarded for good service by promotion and otherwise, each district being arranged in order :—

Districts according to joint percentages of Columns 4 and 6.	Number of men..	REWARDS.			
		By promo- tion.	Percent- age.	By money.	Percent- age.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sátára	979	115	11·74	3	·30
Kolába	473	2	·42	52	10·99
Panch Maháls	681	2	·29	65	9·54
Ahmedabad	1,152	1	·08	63	5·48
Surat	812	3	·36	41	5·04
Násik... ..	814	13	1·59	28	3·43
Kaira... ..	711	4	·56	27	3·79
Thána	750	1	·13	28	3·73
Kánara	648	...	...	24	3·70
Ratnágiri	689	...	...	20	2·90
Khándesh	1,716	39	2·27	7	·40
Poona	1,264	28	2·21	1	·07
Ahmednagar	772	...	...	17	2·20
Sholápur	590	4	·67	7	1·18
Broach	464	...	...	7	1·50
Belgaum	682	3	·43	6	·87
Dhárwár	840	2	·23	1	·11
Bijápur	660	...	...	1	·15
Total	14,697	217	1·47	398	2·70

The number of rewards by promotion has during the year fallen slightly from 238 to 217 and that of money rewards from 534 to 398.

Education.

20. The following table gives the number and percentage of educated policemen who can read and write an intelligible report of crime, the districts being arranged in order:—

Serial No.	Districts.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		PERCENTAGE OF ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last three years.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
1	Ratnágiri ...	151	538	135	347	89.40	64.49	69.95	63.20
2	Kánara... ..	152	496	133	312	87.50	62.90	68.67	57.13
3	Ahmednagar ...	171	601	147	337	85.96	56.07	62.69	57.15
4	Sátára	216	763	184	419	85.18	54.91	61.59	56.25
5	Kolába	102	371	78	194	76.47	52.29	57.50	54.07
6	Kaira	146	565	120	285	82.19	50.44	56.96	49.44
7	Broach... ..	99	365	79	172	79.79	47.12	54.09	43.63
8	Sholápur	120	470	85	229	70.83	48.72	53.22	49.16
9	Dhárwár	205	635	151	285	73.65	44.88	51.90	50
10	Násik	189	625	143	270	75.66	43.20	50.73	46.02
11	Belgaum	154	528	110	220	71.42	41.66	48.38	54.80
12	Poona	248	1,016	184	422	74.19	41.53	47.94	42.99
13	Thána	162	588	116	211	71.60	35.88	43.60	40.04
14	Ahmedabad	255	897	182	317	71.37	35.34	43.31	42.47
15	Bijápur	154	506	83	194	53.89	38.33	41.96	31.89
16	Surat	169	643	138	201	81.65	31.25	41.74	53.89
17	Khándesh	374	1,342	210	479	56.14	35.69	40.15	33.52
18	Panch Maháls... ..	135	546	64	43	47.40	7.87	15.71	18.83
	Total	3,202	11,495	2,342	4,937	73.14	42.94	49.52	45.67

The number of educated officers and men was, during the year under report, 2,342 and 4,937 as compared with 2,192 and 4,834, a satisfactory increase. The percentage of education, taking both officers and men together, has risen from 47.22 to 49.52; the percentage of officers alone has also increased from 69.98 to 73.14 and of men from 41.15 to 42.94. At the close of the year, there were 229 vacancies as compared with 658 in the previous year.

Recruiting.

21. At the end of last year there were no less than 658 vacancies in the Police. This year, owing doubtless to the better pay under the re-organization scheme, that number has been reduced to 229, notwithstanding that a higher standard of education has been demanded by Superintendents. A certain number of vacancies, though not so many as 229, must always exist at any given date throughout the year in consequence of deaths, men going on pension and resignations and dismissals which Superintendents cannot fill up at a moment's notice.

22. The following table shows the prevalence of sickness in the force of each district during 1894 and 1895:—

District.	Percentage of Sick.	
	1894.	1895.
Ahmedabad	71.35	63.71
Kaira	16.57	21.89
Panch Maháls	76.46	54.33
Broach	37.34	30.33
Surat	23.74	31.40
Thána	55.54	40.13
Ahmednagar	29.77	16.58
Khándesh	6.7	23.33
Násik	32.31	43.12
Poona	41.15	39.36
Sátára	38.18	23.48
Sholápur... ..	40	26.
Belgaum	18.84	22.23
Bijápur	17.1	18.1
Dhárwár... ..	39.40	80.59
Kánara	54.93	48.76
Kolába	10.63	16.01
Ratnágiri	10.8	18.7

Drill and Ball Practice.

23. I submit the following table showing the number of marksmen in each district during 1894 and 1895:—

District.	Number of Marksmen.	
	1894.	1895.
Ahmedabad	38	42
Kaira	67	50
Broach	37	38
Panch Maháls	67	60
Surat	44	36
Thána	99	123
Ahmednagar	53	60
Khándesh	69	82
Násik	36	83
Poona	58	63
Sátára	58	54
Sholápur	41	35
Belgaum	35	Not held.
Bijápur	36	72
Dhárwár... ..	37	43
Kánara	18	19
Kolába	25	25
Ratnágiri... ..	22	24
Total	839	909

It does not include the number of marksmen in the Belgaum District, no competition shooting having been held there, as all available men were on special duty in connection with the Berad dacoities. In spite of this, the shooting of the Presidency shows continued improvement, the number of marksmen having increased from 839 to 909. As in the previous year, Thána heads the list, Kánara coming last. Of the 17 districts represented at the competition, 10 won

the 25 Presidency prizes. Násik carried off 6 prizes and nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total amount of money, and of the remaining 19 prizes Ahmednagar and Khándesh secured $3\frac{1}{2}$ each, Poona 3, Sátára, Sholápur and Bijápur 2 each, and Ahmedabad Kaira and Thána 1 each. Among the Foot Police the competition was held with breach-loading smooth-bore carbines, the first prize being won by Násik and the 2nd by Bijápur. Among the Mounted Police, two competitions were held, one with breach-loading carbines and the other with revolvers. In the former Bijápur secured the 1st prize and Sátára the 2nd, while in the latter the first two prizes were won by Khándesh.

Statement E.

24. The subjoined table gives the different castes of the officers and men composing the force as compared with 1894 :—

Castes,	Officers,		Men.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Christians	62	66	61	59
Mahomedans	1,044	1,080	3,848	3,804
Bráhmíns	426	467	752	855
Maráthas	774	824	3,451	3,401
Rajputs	107	87	386	356
Bhils	102	112	708	711
Kolis	54	48	366	365
Pársis, Jews, Zoroastrians	41	38	16	17
Sikhs and Gurkhás	2	1	1	2
Lingáyats and Jains	45	50	116	118
Banias... ..	15	19	13	14
Hindus of all other castes	343	384	1,513	1,616
Total	3,015	3,176	11,231	11,318

Note.—There were 229 vacancies.

Supplementary Statement No. II.

25. The total number of licenses issued or renewed in the Presidency Proper has increased from 16,236 to 19,536. Of these, 3,994 were issued in the Northern, 6,134 in the Central, and 9,408 in the Southern Division. The increase noticed above is found in all the three Divisions, especially in the Southern Division which shows an increase of 1,677, due to licenses granted and renewed for a term of 5 years from 1891 having been included this year. The number of licenses for fire-arms alone have increased from 12,461 to 14,497. Ratnágiri has the greatest number of licenses, the number having during the year increased from 3,643 to 3,897 and the actual number of fire-arms from 3,658 to 3,971. As against 172 in the previous year, 143 cases under the Arms Act were taken up. In 104 cases, fines to the amount of Rs. 1,307-8-0 were imposed. The inspection of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was satisfactorily performed by Superintendents of Police and their subordinates. The following table shows the number of licensed shops in each district and the number inspected by District Superintendents and their Assistants :—

Districts.	Number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent of Police.	Remarks.
<i>Northern Division.</i>			
Ahmedabad	5	2	The Assistant Superintendent Mr. Thatcher visited the shop in his charge. All the shops were visited four times each by the different Police Inspectors during the year.
Kaira	3	3	The Inspector examined one shop four times and the others three times. The Nadiad Division is a new Inspector's charge who only came in September.
Panch Maháls	2	2	The Inspector inspected these shops four times during the year.
Broach	2	2	These were inspected by the City Police Inspector also.
Surat	3	3	The two in the city were twice inspected during the year by the City Police Inspector and the shop at Bulsár was inspected four times by the District Inspector.
Thána	17	17	The Assistant Superintendent visited the shops, and so did also the Inspectors twice during the year.
<i>Central Division.</i>			
Ahmednagar	27	21	Three shops were examined by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, while the Inspectors also examined those in their respective charges.
Khándesh	42	18	Nine shops were examined by Mr. Bulkley, seven by Mr. Pogson, and two by Mr. Luck. No shop was examined by Mr. Davies. Forty out of forty-two shops were examined by the Police Inspectors.
Násik	17	14	Eight shops were examined by the Málegaon Division Police Inspector and nine by the Násik Division Inspector.
Poona	41	27	Mr. Heyland examined thirteen shops in Poona City. The District and City and Cantonment Inspectors all made periodical inspections of all shops in their charges.
Sátára	24	15	All the shops were examined by both Inspectors, some twice, thrice and four times.
Sholápur	18	18	All the shops were inspected by the Police Inspector.
<i>Southern Division.</i>			
Belgaum	19	19	The two Inspectors inspected the shops in their respective divisions.
Bijápur	6	6	The Inspectors visited all these shops and some of them twice.
Dhárwár	20	16	The Northern Division Inspector inspected thirteen shops once and the Southern Division Inspector inspected six twice.
Kánara	10	10	The Inspectors inspected these shops once and the Payanghat Inspector inspected his shops twice.
Kolába	7	6	The Inspector visited six shops twice.
Ratnágiri	23	10	Twenty-two shops were inspected by Police Inspectors in the District.

Supplementary Statement No. III.

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

District.	Number escaped.	Number re-captured.	Number still at large.	REMARKS.
<i>Northern Division.</i>				
Ahmedabad	18	5	13	
Broach	2	2	...	
Kaira ... ..	...	...	...
Panch Maháls	1	1	...	
Surat	8	6	2	
Thána	4	3	1	No re-capture from previous year.
Total ...	33	17	16	
<i>Central Division.</i>				
Ahmednagar	5	*5	1	* One prisoner who escaped last year was re-captured during the year.
Khándesh	6	4	2	
Násik	2	2	...	
Poona	6	5	1	
Sátára	11	4	7	
Sholápur	1	1	...	
Total ...	31	†21	11	† Do. do.
<i>Southern Division.</i>				
Belgaum	1	1	...	
Bijápur	1	...	1	Ran away from the custody of the jail peon.
Dhárwár	5	3	2	
Kánara	3	3	...	
Kolába	1	†2	...	† One of the persons re-captured had escaped in the year 1888.
Ratnágiri	2	2	...	
Total ...	13	¶11	3	¶ Do. do.
GRAND TOTAL ...	77	§49	30	§ See remarks against Kolába and Ahmednagar.

The return shows a decrease of 12 in the number of escapes as compared with last year, the figures being 77 and 89. The Southern Division shows a decrease from 53 to 13, while the Northern and Central Divisions show increases from 16 to 33 and 20 to 31, Ahmedabad and Sátára being mainly responsible. In Ahmedabad, the increase was due to 11 prisoners having escaped from the Sábarmati Jail; of the 77 escapes, 47 were re-captured during the year, giving a percentage of 61·03 as against 91·01. Two prisoners who escaped in the previous years were re-captured during the year. There were 21 escapes from jails, 8 from lock-ups, 35 from the custody of the District Police, and 13 from that of Village Police as compared with 42, 3, 32 and 12 in the previous year.

27. In accordance with paragraph 16 of Government Resolution No. 1503, dated 26th February 1894, Judicial Department, on the report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1892, I subjoin a table which shows the number of police-stations and outposts visited by the District Superintendents of Police and their Assistants, and a second table which shows the number of serious crimes in which personal investigation was made by those officers.

Districts.	Officers.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
		Number of stations.	Visited.	Not visited.	Number of Out-posts.	Visited.	Not visited.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Ahmedabad ...	Mr. Mactier	7	7	...	30	25	4
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. Mactier " Phillips " Mactier	4	{ 3 ... 4	{ 1 4 ...	12	{ 9 ... 6	{ 3 12 6
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Broach	Mr. Beatty	7	{ 6 ... 1 ...	{ 1 7 6 7	16	{ 11 2 ... 4	5 14 16 12
	" Fellowes						
	" Maidment						
	" Foard						
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Kaira	Mr. Spence	9	{ 3 2 4	{ 6 7 5	23	{ 15 4 4	8 19 19
	" Phillips						
	" Gibbs						
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Panch Maháls ...	Mr. Lester	6	{ 2 4	{ 4 6 6 2	34	{ 15 15	19 34 34 19
	Ráo Bahádur Heblíkar, (Deputy Collector.)						
	Mr. Ingle						
	" Lambert						
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Surat	Mr. Austin	9	{ 6 3	{ 3 6	39	{ 23 10	11 29
	" Fellowes						
Thána	Mr. Dhanjisha Dádá- bhoy.	7	{ 7 3	{ ... 4	27	{ 26 5	1 22
	" Austin						
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
Ahmednagar ...	Mr. Taliarkhan	6	{ 1 1 6	{ 5 5 ...	18	{ 1 5 5	17 13 13
	" Green						
	" Ingle						
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Ahmednagar ...	Mr. Kennedy	13	11	2	32	23	4
	Mr. Davies " Bulkley	6	{ 1 5	{ 5 1	32	{ 2 23	{ 20 4
Khánsdesh ...	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. Fogson	10	10	...	50	45	5
	" Luck	7	7	...	37	23	1

Districts.	Officers.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
		Number of Stations.	Visited.	Not visited.	Number of Outposts.	Visited.	Not visited.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Násik ...	Mr. Gibbs ...	16	8	8	67	25	42
	„ Scannell ...		8	8		21	46
Poona ...	Mr. Kennedy ...	15	15	...	39	38	1
Sátára ...	Mr. Down ...	14	12	2	39	*37	2
	Colonel Macpherson ...		2	12		...	39
Sholápur ...	Mr. Warden ...	8	3	5	18	8	10
	„ Thatcher ...		5	3		9	9
	„ Kennedy ...		...	8		1	17
	(Assistant Collector.)						
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Belgaum ...	Mr. Holland ...	12	12	...	44	44	...
Bijápur ...	Mr. Henderson ...	10	2	8	51	14	37
	„ Goldsind ...		3	7		7	44
	„ Heyland ...		1	9		8	43
	„ Maidment ...		2	8		4	47
Dhárwár ...	Mr. Adams ...	16	16	...	45	44	1
Kánara ...	Mr. Biddle ...	11	11	...	42	42	...
Kolába ...	Mr. Green ...	10	10	...	28	27	1
Ratnágiri ...	Mr. Bulkley ...	12	...	12	37	1	36
	„ Mackay ...		6	6		11	26
	Ráo Bahádur Chitnis, (Deputy Collector.)		...	...		...	...
	Mr. Warden ...		4	8		10	27

* Include 5 which were inspected but not visited.

Districts.	Name of the Superintendent and his Assistant, if any,	Number of serious crimes reported during 1895.	Number of serious crimes in which personal investigations were made and scenes visited.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Ahmedabad ...	Mr. Mactier ...	20	5
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. Thatcher ...	4	1
	„ Mactier ...	7	...
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Broach ...	Mr. Beatty ...	5	...
	„ Fellowes ...	2	1
	„ Maidment ...	2	...

Districts.	Name of the Superintendent and his Assistant, if any.	Number of serious crimes reported during 1895.	Number of serious crimes in which personal investigations were made and scenes visited.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Kaira	Mr. Spence	11	5
	„ Phillips	7	4
	„ Gibbs	21	9
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Panch Mahals	Mr. Lester	5	2
	<i>Vacant</i>	1	...
	Ráo Bahádur Heblíkar ... ..	...	...
	Mr. Ingle	1	†1
	„ Lambert... ..	7	†5
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Surat	Mr. Austin	5	3
	„ Fellowes	4	1
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Thána	Mr. Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy	12	4
	„ Austin	4	3
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. Taliárhán	1	1
	„ Green	1	...
„ Ingle	2	1	
„ Austin	1	...	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Ahmednagar	Mr. Kennedy... ..	33	14
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Khándesh	Mr. D. Davies ... ..	...	...
	„ Bulkley	11	5
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. Pogson	20	10
„ Luck	34	8	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Násik	Mr. Gibbs	23	4
	„ Scannell... ..	18	6
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Poona	Mr. Kennedy... ..	27	11
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. Heyland... ..	†1	1
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sátára	Mr. Down	28	6
	Colonel Macpherson	9	...
	Mr. Greenaway	2	...

* Made personal enquiry only.

† Include one case in which personal enquiries were made.

‡ Included among 27 shown against Mr. Kennedy.

Districts.	Name of the Superintendent and his Assistant, if any.	Number of serious crimes reported during 1895.	Number of serious crimes in which personal investigations were made and scenes visited.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sholápur	Mr. Warden	11	3
	„ Thatcher	16	11
	„ Kennedy (Assistant Collector)	3	...
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Belgaum	Mr. Holland	43	31
Bijápur	Mr. Henderson	10	7
	„ Goldsmid	9	4
	„ Heyland... ..	15	5
	„ Maidment	4	...
	„ Panse, (District Magistrate)	1	...
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Dhárwár	Mr. Adams	58	27
Kánara	„ Biddle	25	15
Kolába	„ Green	10	5
	„ Bulkley	5	...
Ratnágiri	„ Mackay	1	1
	„ Warden	5	...

Detective Branch.

28. In last year's report I stated that the system of Anthropometry for the identification of criminals had been introduced into the Presidency. There are now 3 "skilled" measurers and 95 "qualified" measurers engaged in their respective duties. 6,164 prisoners were measured and their cards registered during the year. The number of references made to the central office was 125, and 2 prisoners were identified during the year as having been previously convicted. This may appear a small number, but it is as many as could be expected, because the system cannot come into real use until the men who have been measured and are now suffering imprisonment have been released and are again accused of another crime. For this time is required. Arrangements have been made for an interchange of cards between this office and other central offices throughout India. By this means a man measured in any part of British India will be identified in whatever part he may again commit crimes. Instructions have been issued by Government to extend the system to Native States, but this is held in abeyance pending orders as to whether convictions before the Courts of Native States are admissible as evidence in British Courts. Twenty sets of instruments have been distributed and are in use. New sets have been applied* for and, as the system extends, more will be required. There are trained men ready to use these instruments when received.

Court Prosecutors.

29. The number of Court prosecutors is the same as last year, namely 6. During the year they conducted 529 cases as against 528, and convictions were obtained in 416, 96 ending in discharge or acquittal and 17 were pending at the close of the year. The experiment sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6224, dated 23rd November 1891, Judicial Department, is working most successfully, and it is trusted that Court prosecutors for all districts may be in time sanctioned.

* Since sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1363, dated 21st February 1896, Judicial Department.

Village Police.

30. During the year, 830 Polico Pátils and other petty officers of Village Police establishments and 483 village accountants were reported for neglect of duty. Eight hundred and twenty-eight Polico Pátils and 312 village accountants were punished or warned, a large number of them being in the Sátára District. Seventy-one members of the Village Police establishment were rewarded by money or good-service tickets for assisting the District Polico and one man was given a silver bangle.

Prosecution of Police Officers.

31. Malpractices among certain Polico officers in Broach resulted in the prosecution and conviction of two Chief Constables, while in Násik a constable was, for taking a bribe, prosecuted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. In Ahmednagar one man was dismissed and others, including a Chief Constable, were substantially degraded for malpractices.

Riots.

32. During the year a strike of mill-hands at Ahmedabad led to serious disturbances and in Belgaum, depredations by Berads necessitated the deputation to that district of additional Police. Of riots having a religious origin, the only one was at Dhulia in the Khándesh District. All these disturbances have been dealt with in Government Resolutions and need not therefore be further discussed in this report.

33. In conclusion, I append a table showing the dates of despatch from the District Superintendents of Police's offices of their annual administration reports and the dates of their receipt in my office through the District Magistrates. They are dealt with without delay, and necessary references made to the various Superintendents. But in judging of the date of last references I have to remark that it is of course impossible to make references to all districts simultaneously. That can only be done after each report has in turn been scrutinized :—

Name of District.	Date of the Report.	Date of receipt in Inspector-General of Police's office through the District Magistrate.	Last reference from the Superintendent in connection with Annual Report.	Number of references made from Inspector-General's office, in connection with Annual Report to the Superintendent.
Ahmedabad ...	11th February 1896...	29th February 1896...	3rd May 1896 .	10
Kaira ...	6th " " ...	14th " " ...	9th March " ...	6
Panch Maháls .	12th " " ...	18th " " ...	24th April " ...	9
Broach ...	31st January " ...	25th " " ...	27th " " ...	12
Surat ...	" " " ...	22nd " " ...	15th " " ...	8
Thána...	" " " ...	19th " " ..	14th " " ...	12
Ahmednagar ...	19th February " ...	28th " " ...	22nd " " ...	8
Khándesh ...	29th January " ...	12th " " ...	28th March " ...	7
Násik ...	4th February " ...	15th " " ...	24th " " ...	10
Poona...	5th " " ...	17th " " ...	18th April " ...	10
Sátára ...	27th January " ...	21st " " ...	9th May " ...	10
Sholápur ...	29th " " ...	17th " " ..	19th March " ...	2
Belgaum ..	25th " " ...	3rd " " ...	1st April " ...	14
Bijápur ...	3rd February " ...	21st " " ...	21st " " ...	9
Dhárwár ...	31st January " ...	10th " " ..	13th " " ...	15
Kánara ...	28th " " ...	14th " " ...	26th May " ...	12
Kolába ...	20th " " ...	1st " " ...	27th March " ...	9
Ratnágiri ...	19th " " ...	3rd " " ...	25th " " ...	4

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. HUMFREY, Lieut.-Col.,

Inspector-General of Police,

Bombay Presidency.

SIND.

No. 1209 OF 1896.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 5th June 1896.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the annual Police Administration Report for the Province of Sind for 1895, together with separate reviews of the reports of the five districts, and tabulated statements of statistics for the Province in addition to Supplementary Statement No. 1 for each district. The Commissioner regrets the delay in the submission of the report; the report for one district was not received in his office till the 24th April and the last reply to a reference made to the Superintendent in connection with it, till the 7th ultimo. Government are also aware that the Commissioner has only one clerk in his office for Police work.

2. The following table gives the comparative amount of cognizable crime reported to the Police during 1893, 1894 and 1895. There has been a substantial increase in both reported and real cases. The net increase of 260 in the real Penal Code cases was due to an increase of 498 cases—in the district of Karachi (88), Shikarpur (303), Upper Sind Frontier (49) and Thar and Parkar (58) against a decrease of 238 cases in the Hyderabad District.

	1893.		1894.		1895.	
	Reported cases, Column 3.	Real cases, Column 6.	Reported cases, Column 3.	Real cases, Column 6.	Reported cases, Column 3.	Real cases, Column 6.
Penal Code ...	7,059	3,954	6,747	3,912	7,206	4,172
Class VI ...	1,586	1,471	1,670*	1,549*	1,875	1,710
Total ...	8,645	5,425	8,417*	5,461*	9,081	5,882

* The figures shown in the report for 1894 were 1,749 and 1,628; these included 79 cases under Chapter VIII Criminal Procedure Code, in the Hyderabad District, which are now excluded for the sake of comparison.

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

Offences.	Column 6+14.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.
Murders ...	59	73	66
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	18	25	25
Dacoities ...	1	11	8
Robberies ...	54	45	35
House-breakings with intent to commit theft ...	831	908	954
Thefts including cattle thefts ...	2,236	2,154	2,329
Receiving stolen property ...	152	126	142
Abetments ...	...	...	...
Class I... ...	269	319	368
Do. II ...	317	338	391
Do. III ...	1,024	1,110	1,123
Do. IV ...	20	18	30
Do. V ...	2,694	2,602	2,828
Total, Indian Penal Code Cases ...	4,324	4,387	4,740
Class VI... ...	1,708	†1,733	1,895
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,032	†6,120	6,635

† The difference is due to the exclusion of 79 Hyderabad badmash cases.

As contrasted with the preceding year there is a net increase of 353 in Penal Code cases and of 162 in Class VI cases or a total increase of 515. The increase in Indian Penal Code cases is spread over all the classes. In Class I it is shared by every district except Thar and Párkar; and in Class II, by every district, while to the increase in Class V Shikárpur contributes 190, and the Upper Sind Frontier, Karáchi and Thar and Párkar Districts the remainder. Murders decreased in the districts of Karáchi and Hyderabad. In Thar and Párkar the number rose to 11 from 3 in 1894, for 6 of which the Makhi Dhand outlaws were responsible. Of the dacoity cases 8 were serious, 5 in Hyderabad which do not seem to have been the work of any of the Makhi Dhand gang themselves, 2 in Shikárpur, and 1 in Upper Sind Frontier, in which two of the outlaws recently killed took part.

Robberies have decreased from 45 to 35. The decrease occurred chiefly in the districts of Shikárpur, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier. Cases of house-breaking have risen from 908 to 954. The increase of these cases in Shikárpur 73 and Karáchi 58 is counterbalanced by a large decrease of 95 in Hyderabad. The percentage undetected of the cases disposed of by the Police has risen very slightly from 62.9 to 63.5 in spite of the poor results in Shikárpur which have been noticed in the review. The Shikárpur District is chiefly responsible for increase in the number of thefts from 2,154 in 1894 to 2,329 in 1895. The Hyderabad District showed a decrease of 70 cases under this head also.

A satisfactory increase is to be noticed in the number of cases of receiving stolen property and the success of the Police in dealing with them, only 5 out of 116 Police cases having been undetected and 90 convictions obtained.

Class VI cases have much increased, notwithstanding the decrease in the districts of Shikárpur and Thar and Párkar. Of the total increase Karáchi alone contributes 230. They are principally nuisance cases. It is to be noticed that there were 114* convictions under the Excise Law, 23 under the Opium Act and 80 under the Salt and Customs Act. The majority of these cases were investigated by the Police and have been remarked on in the reviews.

3. The number of direct cases under all classes was 753 against 659 in 1894 and the number of true Penal Code cases 568 against 475 in 1894. Convictions followed in 399 or 52 per cent. of the former against 406 or 62 per cent. in 1894 and under the Indian Penal Code in 206 or 36 per cent. against 232 or 49 per cent. in 1894. The increase in the number of direct cases under all classes is noticeable in the following districts :—

Karáchi	...	...	...	12
Hyderabad	...	...	...	99 (in which district also the proportion of convictions fell off.)
Shikárpur	...	...	...	3
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	6.

The majority of direct cases are found in Classes I and V of the Hyderabad and Shikárpur Districts, but as the Commissioner has had occasion to notice before, the difference in the number of excluded cases is remarkable. Shikárpur excluded 153 out of 190 and obtained 36 convictions in Class I and 204 out of 223 with 19 convictions in Class V. While in Hyderabad only 93 out of 296 cases were excluded and only 20 ended in conviction in Class I and only 147 out of 287 were excluded with 31 convictions in Class V. Most of the cases appear from Statement A, Part I, to be cases of rioting and criminal breach of trust and criminal and house trespass, and as very few seem to have been compounded, the only conclusion to be drawn is that Magistrates have tried a large number of cases which might have been disposed of and excluded by a more careful preliminary enquiry.

4. The number of pending cases at the close of the year has increased from 658 to 838 under "all classes" except Class VI, the increase occurring in the districts of—

Karáchi...	...	...	...	37
Shikárpur	...	...	...	84
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	31 and
Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	56

as against a decrease in Hyderabad of 28 cases. All the reports do not state how many cases were pending with Magistrates and how many with the Police. Where the figures have been given, they have been noticed in the reviews. There appears to have been no undue delay in spite of the increase.

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

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

Real Penal Code Cases.	1894.	Average of 3 years.	1895.
CASES.			
Investigated ...	3,568	3,957	3,768
Brought to trial ...	2,236	2,539	2,364
Convicted ...	1,981	2,303	2,121
Acquitted ...	255	236	243
Not sent for trial ...	1,328	1,407	1,402
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Brought to trial to disposed of ...	62.7	64.16	64.74
Convicted to sent for trial ...	88.6	90.705	89.72
Convicted to disposed of ...	55.5	58.20	56.29
Not sent for trial to disposed of ...	37.2	35.55	37.21

Real Penal Code Cases.	1894.	Average for 3 years.	1895.
PERSONS.			
Arrested by Police ...	4,262	5,068	4,606
Disposed of by trial ...	3,963	4,749	4,215
Convicted ...	2,562	3,106	2,680
Acquitted or discharged ...	1,401	1,643	1,535
Released without trial ...	331	307	248
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Convicted to arrested ...	60.1	61.26	58.18
Convicted to tried ...	64.6	65.40	63.58
Acquitted or discharged to tried ...	35.3	34.59	36.42
Released without trial to arrests ...	7.7	6.06	5.27

The percentages both as regards cases and persons are very much the same as in 1894, the only noticeable improvement being in the percentage of persons arrested to persons released without trial. An examination of Supplementary Statement No. 1 will show that the percentages of more serious forms of crime are generally better for cases, and in many instances for persons also. Under the heads of dacoity, robbery and receiving stolen property the improvement is considerable. Under theft and house-breaking there is little difference. Under murder there is a decline. The percentages for Thar and Párkar are bad for obvious reasons, and in all districts except the Upper Sind Frontier they are low. They necessarily fluctuate, and while it may be noticed that the Sind percentages for 1895 are on a par with those of the Presidency in 1894, the falling off

in 1895, does not in the smallest degree reflect upon the ability of the Police to detect this class of crime.

6. The alleged value of property reported as stolen was Rs. 2,31,779 and of that involved in cases pending from 1894 was Rs. 23,678. The total value of property to be recovered was, therefore, Rs. 2,58,457. The value of property recovered was Rs. 96,306, giving a percentage of 37·26 as compared with Rs. 98,452 or a percentage of 43·25 in 1894. The total number of cases including those pending from 1894 in which property was stolen was 3,457 and property was recovered in 2,174 cases, or a percentage of 62·88, which is slightly below that of 1894, *i.e.* 63·77.

The value of stolen property in pending cases, Rs. 66,871, was large. Of this Rs. 24,082 were in cases pending in Karáchi. This district and Hyderabad have the best percentages of cases in which property was recovered—69·26 and 68·04—and Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar have the least percentages of property recovered, *i.e.* 42·6 and 52·36.

7. The general result of the working of the Police is given below in the same tabular form as last year. The first 4 percentages are better than in 1894. The number of successful prosecutions for receiving stolen property, already remarked on, cannot fail, if repeated, to affect the statistics of stolen property :—

Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>quo motu</i> .	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
69·47	93·67	70·11	73·32	37·26	62·88	Rs. 2 p. 66,871 8 6

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

	Column 4.	Excluded cases.	Percentage.
Shikárpur	3,093	1,414	45·71
Thar and Párkar	687	309	44·98
Hyderabad	2,141	847	39·56
Upper Sind Frontier	475	186	39·16
Karáchi	1,537	571	37·15
Total	7,933	3,327	41·91

The above are only cases dealt with by the Police. The percentage for the Province is slightly lower than it was in 1894. The reduction from 52·7 in Thar and Párkar to 44·98 is appreciable, and Shikárpur now takes the first place with a percentage of 45·71. Adding Class VI cases the total number of cases for disposal was 9,823, out of which 3,495 were excluded giving a percentage of 35·5—almost the same as in 1894. The number of cases excluded under "all classes" out of those taken up direct by Magistrates was 869 or a percentage of 53·59.

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

Number of maliciously false cases under all classes.	Number of cases in which sanction to prosecute false complaints were applied for.	Number of cases in which sanction was accorded by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which sanction was refused.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were undertaken as sanctioned by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending before Magistrates at close of year.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn for want of evidence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
630	230	*(a)98	*128	75	30	19	26	†23

* 2 under reference and in 2 sanction not yet received from Magistrates.

(a) Includes 8 sanctioned by District Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

† In 7 cases prosecutions not yet undertaken.

The number of these cases has increased from 572 to 630. More than half of this number came from the Shikárpur District. The number contributed by Hyderabad has fallen from 154 to 108. Although the Magistrates accorded the necessary sanction in 98 cases out of 230 in which application was made to them, even then the Police were unable to prosecute with any hope of success in 15 cases. In addition to these cases there were 90 false cases, in which the Superintendents of Police of their own motion accorded sanction to the prosecution of the complainants, but of the total number prosecutions were actually undertaken in 157 cases only and convictions secured in 64 cases. Out of the latter 42 were in Shikárpur. The prosecutions were a few less but the convictions were 4 more than in 1894. In 123 cases Magistrates applied Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these, 66 were contributed by Hyderabad and 45 by Shikárpur. So much has been written on the subject of maliciously false complaints that further comments are needless. Other districts might well follow the example set by Shikárpur and Hyderabad in using Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code.

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

	Column 7.	Undetected.	Percentage.
Shikárpur ...	1,336	688	51.49
Upper Sind Frontier ...	223	85	38.11
Karachi ...	779	233	29.91
Thar and Párkar ...	284	81	28.52
Hyderabad ...	1,146	315	27.48
Total ...	3,768	1,402	37.2

The percentage is the same as last year.

11. Information regarding Sessions cases is given in the subjoined form.

The Shikárpur Court is also the Session Court for the Upper Sind Frontier District.

The very large number of sessions cases in Shikárpur, 56 per cent. of the total number in Sind, cannot fail to attract attention. The deterring influence of swift retribution for crime cannot be expected when the one Sessions Court has to dispose of 107 out of 162 sessions cases in the Province. The number of convictions, i.e. 75 per cent., is very satisfactory.

District.	Number of cases committed during the year.	Number of cases tried during the year.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending.
Karachi	14	14	11	3	...
Hyderabad	33	22	20	2	11
Shikarpur	92	79	56	23	13
Upper Sind Frontier	15	13	11	2	2
Thar and Parkar	8	7	3	4	1
Total	162	135	101	34	27

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

District.	Name of Officer.	Period.	
		From	To
	<i>Commissioners of Police.</i>		
	Colonel R. I. Crawford	1st January 1895.	13th January 1895.
	Mr. H. E. M. James, I.C.S....	14th do. "	22nd February "
	Colonel R. I. Crawford	23rd February "	4th March "
	Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, I.C.S..	5th March "	10th April "
	Mr. H. E. M. James, I.C.S....	11th April "	12th do. "
	Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, I.C.S..	13th do. "	7th October "
	Colonel R. I. Crawford	8th October "	3rd November "
	Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, I.C.S..	4th November "	31st December "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Karachi	Mr. C. McIver	1st January 1895.	31st December 1895.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. H. R. Hume	20th do. "	16th February "
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Hyderabad	Mr. E. C. Cox	1st January 1895.	12th October "
	" F. Goldsmid	13th October "	31st December "
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. J. E. Penton	1st January 1895.	27th March 1895.
	" H. M. Ostrehan	28th March "	30th April "
	" L. H. Spence	1st May "	31st December "
Shikarpur	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. H. M. Ostrehan... ..	1st January 1895.	27th March 1895.
	Do. do.	1st May "	16th September "
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Upper Sind Frontier	Mr. H. R. Hume	1st January 1895.	10th January 1895.
	" J. V. Cooke	20th do. "	16th August "
	" H. C. Mules	27th August "	17th September "
	" H. M. Ostrehan	15th September "	31st December "
	<i>Deputy Commissioners.</i>		
Thar and Parkar	Mr. C. E. S. Steele	1st January 1895.	21th October "
	" A. F. Woodburn	25th October "	30th do. "
	" W. H. Lucas	31st do. "	31st December "

Non-cognizable crimes.

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

Districts.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in column 3 to those in column 2.		PERSONS.								Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
							Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.			
							5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Karách	5,708	4,319	23	14	4	3	7,039	6,695	1,989	858	2,046	1,940	2,248	2,404	29.5	29.02
Hyderabad	3,539	3,049	12	9	3	2	6,249	7,194	491	625	1,277	1,418	4,258	4,791	24.3	19.71
Shikárpur	5,428	6,818	61	28	1.1	5	8,223	8,453	2,861	2,718	1,356	1,714	3,860	3,754	10.3	20.27
Upper Sind Frontier	593	528	16	30	2.8	5.7	997	936	181	123	216	260	594	535	21.6	28.07
Thar and Párkar	491	537	12	10	2.4	1.8	1,016	995	177	172	256	303	555	503	25.2	30.45
Total	15,724	15,150	124	91	3	6	23,524	24,253	5,539	4,496	5,181	5,635	12,105	13,179	21.8	23.23

14. The number of reported non-cognizable cases has fallen from 15,724 in 1894 to 15,150, or a net decrease of 574, in spite of the increase in the districts of Hyderabad, Shikárpur, and Thar and Párkar. The decrease chiefly occurs in the Karáchi District where the figures fell from 5,708 in 1894 to 4,319 in 1895, and is mainly due to fewer prosecutions under the Municipal Act. Of the districts showing increase Hyderabad comes first. There is a falling off in the percentage of cases in which the Police were employed in all the districts except the Upper Sind Frontier. Of 24,253 persons who appeared before the Courts as against 23,524, 5,635 were convicted as against 5,731, 4,496 were discharged as against 5,539, and 13,179 were acquitted as against 12,105. The percentage of convictions to persons appearing before Courts is 23.23 compared with 21.8 in 1894. Thar and Párkar has the highest percentage of 30.45 and Hyderabad the lowest of 19.71.

15. The following comparative table shows the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code during the years 1894 and 1895:—

District.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				Remarks.
	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give Security.		
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	
Karáchi	70	62	57	53	
Hyderabad	79	123	88	107	
Shikárpur	189	246	112	139	
Upper Sind Frontier	67	46	39	30	
Thar and Párkar	92	101	76	86	
Total	497	578	372	415	

The total for the two years shows a net increase of 81 persons placed before the Courts with a view to being bound over to be of good behaviour. In the districts of Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Thar and Párkar there has been an increase of 44, 57 and 9 respectively and a falling off of 8 and 21 in Karáchi and Upper Sind Frontier respectively. The number of persons who were ordered to give security was 415 compared with 372 in 1894. Full particulars of their cases

are given in the subjoined table. The Shikárpur figures have been commented on in the district review. Generally speaking the chapter has been used with good effect :—

No.	Particulars.	Karáchl.		Hyderabad.		Shikárpur.		Upper Sind Frontier.		Thar and Párkar.	
		1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	Number of persons prosecuted.	70	62	79	123	189	216	67	46	92	101
2	Number of persons ordered to give security after conviction.	57	53	88	107	112	139	39	30	76	86
3	Number of persons who furnished security.	9	18	50	25	45	81	21	11	61	8
4	Number of persons sent to jail because of their failure to furnish security.	48	35	38	82	67	68	18	19	15	78
5	Number of persons pending at the close of the year.	3	4	10	4	30	60	1	9	...	2

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

District.	Number of accused convicted—vide Column 23 of Supplementary Statement No. 1 against all classes.	Penal Code only.	Number of persons identified as having been previously convicted.	Number of persons classed as habitual offenders.
1	2	3	4	5
Karáchl	1,584	632	93	91
Hyderabad	1,246	785	78	25
Shikárpur	1,210	790	69	102
Upper Sind Frontier	276	233	10	10
Thar and Párkar	291	210	30	5
Total	4,607	2,680	278	233

17. The strength of the Police in Sind at the end of 1895 was 4,210. The Sind Gang Police of the following strength which had been working in the Thar and Párkar District was transferred to the Hyderabad District during the year.

Mounted Police.

- 1 Head Constable.
- 3 Constables.

Armed Police.

- 4 Head Constables.
- 20 Constables.

A Sub-Inspector was appointed for the desert portion of the Thar and Párkar District. The cost of the appointment was met by the reduction of one Chief-Constable. An alteration was made in the designation of some members of the clerical branch, but no other changes occurred. The total cost incurred during the year was Rs. 960,055 compared with Rs. 8,11,921 in 1894. The increase of Rs. 1,48,134 is due to the higher rates of pay sanctioned in the re-organisation scheme having been in force throughout the year.

Police to population and area.

18. The following table shows at a glance the strength of the Police and its proportion to area and population of the whole as well as to each district of the province :—

District.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF FORCE.	
				To Area.	To Population.
Karáchi	1,310	14,272	571,951	10·89	436·6
Hyderabad	1,101	8,280	876,535	7·52	796·13
Shikárpur	1,002	8,075·21	908,426	8·05	906·61
Upper Sind Frontier	279	2,572·98	174,548	9·22	625·62
Thar and Párkar	518	13,489	340,324	25·94	657
Total	4,210	46,639·19	2,871,784	11·08	682·1

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

Distribution of the Police force—

General duties	2,265
Jail guard	92
Treasury and Miscellaneous	1,032
Town, Municipal and Harbour... ..	771
Cantonments	45
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	5
Total	4,210

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

District.	Strength of Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments in 1895.	Average for the last 3 years.	Percentage of punishments in 1895 on total strength.
Karáchi	1,309	5	164	169	131	12·91
Hyderabad	1,100	13	140	153	105	13·91
Shikárpur	1,000	15	101	116	233	11·6
Upper Sind Frontier	278	3	46	49	45	17·62
Thar and Párkar	518	9	73	82	47	15·83
Total	4,205	45	524	569	561	13·53

It will be noticed that in Karáchi the punishments have increased from 130 to 169 and in Thar and Párkar from 44 to 82, while in Shikárpur and Hyderabad they have decreased from 177 and 160 to 116 and 153 respectively. The increase in both Karáchi and Thar and Párkar is ascribed to want of promptitude on the part of the men in obeying orders or disobedience of orders and breaches of standing orders and discipline.

20. The following table shows the number of men who have been rewarded for good service by promotion and otherwise :—

Districts according to joint percentages of Columns 4 and 6.	Number of men.	REWARD.			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karachi	1,309	15	1.1	15	1.1
Hyderabad	1,100	9	.82	20	1.8
Shikarpur	1,000	1	.1	12	1.2
Upper Sind Frontier	278	...	...	3	1.1
Thar and Parkar	518	1	.2	2	.4
Total	4,205	26	.61	52	1.2

21. The number of resignations has fallen from 278 to 240. The number of persons retired on pension also fell from 66 to 53. There were 40 vacancies reported from all districts, of which 15 were in Karachi and 18 in Shikarpur. The percentage of attendance in hospital remains high in Shikarpur, but the figure has fallen from 70 to 60.

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

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ABLE TO READ AND TO WRITE.		PERCENTAGE ABLE TO READ AND TO WRITE.		Percentage of officers and men able to read and to write.	Average percentage of last (3) three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Karachi	242	1,067	125	87	51.65	8.15	23.83	16.87
Hyderabad	223	878	125	131	56.31	14.92	23.27	19.10
Shikarpur	184	816	123	154	66.84	18.87	27.7	23.71
Upper Sind Frontier	46	232	28	79	60.61	34.06	39.49	23.64
Thar and Parkar	104	414	61	61	58.65	12.31	21.62	16.94
Total	798	3,407	462	502	57.89	14.73	25.30	20.78

The number of educated officers and men has risen from 433 and 431 to 462 and 502 respectively. The increase is principally in the Upper Sind Frontier District. The percentages have also improved :—

Officers 57.89 against 54.3.

Men 14.73 against 12.8.

Taking both together 25.30 against 20.5.

Drill and Ball practice.

23. The competition shooting was confined to 3 districts—Karachi, Hyderabad and Shikarpur. The Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier Districts did not compete for reasons explained in the reports. Hyderabad with its usual success took 3 out of the 5 provincial prizes for Armed Police, Shikarpur securing the 4th prize and Karachi the 5th. In the Mounted Police competition, Karachi took the 1st and 3rd prizes and Shikarpur the 2nd. Only 3 prizes were given as the numbers of competitors were small.

The number of those who qualified as marksmen were :—

Shikárpur	...	...	...	29
Karáchi	...	...	...	28
Hyderabad	...	...	...	20

24. The different castes of the officers and men composing the force for the years 1894 and 1895 were as follows :—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Christians	10	9	1	1
Mahomedans	554	569	2,595	2,577
Brahmins	27	22	170	154
Maráthas	16	17	164	158
Rajputs	5	5	26	47
Bhils	1	1	7	8
Koris	...	1	...	...
Jews	1	1	...	...
Sikhs	4	2	13	16
Hindus of other castes	104	115	207	255
Hindustanis	16	14	121	131
Khojas...	...	...	...	...
Menghwars	...	...	...	...
Kolis	...	...	2	2
Chatris	6	4	13	7
Khattris	...	2	...	3
Lohánas	26	31	6	7
Total	770	793	3,325	3,366

Supplementary No. II.

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

25. The following statement shows the number of licensed shops in each district and the number inspected by the District Superintendents and their assistants.

District.	Number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police.	REMARKS.
Karáchi	26	16	Regularly inspected by the Police Inspectors.
Hyderabad	12	11	Do. do.
Shikárpur	14	13	Do. do.
Upper Sind Frontier	3	3	Twice inspected by the Superintendent.
Thar and Párkar	4	3	4 inspected by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and 3 by the Police Inspector.

The number of licenses of all sorts issued under the Arms Act was 3,926 against 3,532 in 1894 and 3,421 in 1893. The number of miscellaneous licenses has increased from 88 to 609 and the increase is chiefly noticeable in the Karáchi District. The amount of fines imposed was as Rs. 918-8-0 against Rs. 634 in 1894. It is not stated whether the licensed shops were regularly inspected by Sub-Divisional and 1st class Magistrates in any district except the Thar and Párkar.

Escapes from Police custody.

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

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.	REMARKS.
Karáchi ...	17	12	5	
Hyderabad...	6	3	3	
Shikárpur ...	13	9	4	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3	1	2	
Thár and Parkár ...	8	7	1	
Total ...	47	32	15	

Of the total 47 escaps 21 were from jails, 11 from lock-ups and 15 from the custody of the Police. The percentage of re-captures to escaps was 68.08 against 63.41 in 1894.

27 The following table shows the number of Stations and out-posts visited. stations and out-posts visited by the various officers :—

District.	Officers.	Police Stations.			Out-posts.		
		Number of stations in charge of each officer.	Visited.	Not visited.	Number of out-posts in charge of each officer	Visited.	Not visited.
Karáchi ...	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. C. McIver ...	25	21	4	108	65	43
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
Hyderabad ...	Mr. H. R. Hume ...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	<i>Superintendents.</i>						
	Mr. E. C. Cox. ...	26	18	8	60	22	38
Shikárpur ...	Mr. F. Goldsmid ...	26	9	17	60	11	49
	<i>Superintendents.</i>						
	Mr. J. E. Penton ...	14	6	2	51	6	21
„ H. M. Ostrehan ...							
„ L. H. Spence ...							
Upper Sind Frontier.	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>						
	Mr. H. M. Ostrehan ...	7	7	...	36	27	9
	„ L. H. Spence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar.	<i>Superintendents.</i>						
	Mr. Hume ...	8	4	4	37	18	19
	„ Cooke ...						
„ Mules... ...							
	„ Ostrehan ...	22	9	13	67	22	45

28 The investigation of serious crimes by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents has been commented on in the District Reviews.

General.

During the year under report the Police executed 6,819 warrants and served 108,909 summonses and 2,718 notices.

Punitive Police to the extent of 45 men in Hyderabad and 60 men in Thar and Parkar were employed. These posts were established in connection with the Mukhi Dhand dacoities in villages and tracts where the outlaws were known to have received assistance. They have been considerably increased recently.

Other additional police were also employed during the year on behalf of Government, *viz.* 8 on the Jamrao Canal works and 15, subsequently increased to 43, on the Kotri-Rohri Railway works which are now nearly complete.

The Commissioner having been absent almost all the year does not feel called on to make any detailed remarks. The conditions of Sind are peculiar, and although the Government were able to re-organise the Police during the year at a cost of a little over 1½ lakhs of rupees, increasing slightly the pay of the rank and file, abolishing the cuttings which were so unpopular, giving a fair distribution of Head Constables' appointments and slightly increasing the pay of Chief Constables and adding to the force where it was urgently required, the facts still remain that the Police are badly educated, that in a country where population is scanty, labour is dear and the profits of agriculture great, the pay of the Police is too small, and they resign at slight provocation, and that it is very up-hill work for the Superintendents to smarten them and get good work out of them. Yet the Commissioner knows and can testify from observation that improvement in intelligence and morale is steadily, if slowly, progressing. So far as figures go, the year's results are normal in spite of the fresh outbreak of violent outlawry in Thar and Párkar and a very bad inundation. But mere figures, in a growing country with its population being added to by immigration, are no very reliable criterion. Government may, however, accept that both District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police are doing their best with the material at their disposal to check crime and bring offenders to conviction.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX A.
Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, for the Presidency Proper, for 1895.

Description of Cases.	Cases.											Persons.											Remarks showing the difference between Column 7 and (8+9). Column 20 and (21+22+24).											
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether made or by order of a Magistrate.					Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			Total number of real cognizable cases disposed of.			Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>see notes.</i>					Persons otherwise arrested.																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
1. Murders	20	210	202	12	20	100	100	24	110	20	21	1	1	1	1	100	20	22	320	377	16	206	27	74	1	14	15	15	5	309	301	100	Case of 3 suicides. 3 died. 1 lunatic.	Persons. 1 lunatic. 3 died.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	20	111	141	30	20	75	94	7	25	20	20	1	1	1	1	94	20	22	144	166	7	127	54	20	1	4	4	2	170	120	50	1 died. 1 lunatic.	1 died. 1 lunatic. 5 accused. 1 died.	
3. Dacoities	20	200	200	5	20	100	110	27	20	20	20	1	1	1	1	114	20	22	677	703	12	610	150	20	2	2	2	1	220	407	164	1 died. 1 lunatic.	1 died. 1 lunatic. 6 accused. 1 died.	
4. Robberies	24	645	517	20	24	197	161	25	24	70	22	2	2	1	1	162	70	20	217	240	2	215	120	20	2	27	40	20	11	200	250	140	---	1 accused.
5. Housebreaking with intent to commit theft	204	2,073	2,107	120	204	2,027	1,073	1,114	207	200	207	2	2	2	4	1,070	204	20	1,264	1,210	14	1,204	200	20	2	70	70	20	1,200	1,200	200	---	---	
6. Thefts	204	2,747	2,522	60	204	4,007	4,100	1,124	2,021	2,724	206	202	27	20	121	4,214	2,000	20	5,202	5,012	110	4,902	2,700	207	20	1,070	1,100	1,000	200	2,714	4,204	4,104	3 lunatic. 1 accused. 1 died.	3 lunatic. 1 accused. 1 died.
7. Receiving stolen property	20	411	400	20	20	200	200	20	217	200	27	12	7	21	2	200	200	20	207	200	12	200	207	2	2	20	20	20	20	200	207	207	1 died.	1 accused. 1 died.
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	---	---
Abominations Class I	20	200	200	20	20	200	200	20	200	200	20	20	20	20	20	200	200	20	207	200	20	200	207	20	20	20	20	20	200	207	207	---	---	
" II	202	2,021	2,204	240	202	2,027	2,027	210	274	200	207	170	20	21	45	270	201	207	1,201	2,220	21	1,201	277	204	20	200	200	200	2,200	2,200	1,000	4 lunatic. 7 died.	4 lunatic. 8 died.	
" III	200	2,204	4,207	221	200	2,200	2,200	1,207	200	770	700	101	20	20	12	2,200	720	200	2,470	2,020	20	2,220	1,200	207	12	200	200	200	2,270	2,200	1,420	3 lunatic.	7 accused. 1 died.	
" IV	20	200	200	20	20	200	200	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200	200	20	200	200	20	200	207	20	20	20	20	20	200	207	207	---	---	
" V	1,121	11,200	12,100	202	1,120	5,700	5,070	1,000	2,200	2,204	1,172	1,100	200	201	200	5,200	2,200	200	6,200	6,207	140	6,200	4,221	200	20	2,004	2,000	2,000	751	2,224	2,400	2,277	2 lunatic. 2 died. 1 accused.	2 accused. 2 lunatic. 2 died.
Total	2,200	17,070	20,120	2,207	2,000	2,210	2,200	2,270	2,210	2,204	1,770	270	200	200	200	2,215	2,270	1,207	12,200	12,417	200	11,200	7,200	1,201	120	2,207	2,000	2,001	1,201	12,200	17,277	2,200	6 lunatic. 9 died. 2 suicides. 1 accused.	10 accused. 6 lunatic. 12 died. 9 accused. 1 died.
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																	---	---
Class VI	127	2,772	2,000	40	20	2,120	2,200	20	2,204	2,200	200	200	200	200	200	2,127	2,000	110	2,610	2,400	40	2,201	2,400	20	21	2,120	2,201	2,200	1,204	2,270	2,001	4,120	1 lunatic.	1 lunatic.
and Total	2,200	20,002	22,000	2,200	2,000	12,070	10,270	2,200	7,200	7,040	1,467	2,070	1,100	1,207	1,100	12,642	2,204	1,120	15,200	16,040	200	14,017	9,770	1,200	120	2,207	2,177	2,001	2,200	24,022	22,200	12,200	7 lunatic. 9 died. 2 suicides. 1 accused.	10 accused. 6 lunatic. 12 died. 9 accused. 7 lunatic. 12 died.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.		Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).		Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 207 (4), Criminal Procedure Code	20	270	20	270	Declared maliciously false	200	270	170	267
Compounded	27	200	10	207	Declared false on the same facts of fact or law	671	615	607	672
Invested under Section 207, Criminal Procedure Code	13	13	2	13	Disposed of under Section 208 of Criminal Procedure Code	11	100	20	100
Thrown out non-cognizable	20	270	20	270					
Dismissed of under Section 208, Indian Penal Code	5	20	5	20	Total	1,070	8,231	1,122	9,270

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

	2,183	Column 11 of last year's statement against "Total."
<i>Add</i> —74 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year.		
4 cases disposed of in the previous year and retried during the year ...	78	
	<u>2,261</u>	
<i>Deduct</i> —1 case which was originally registered in the Bijapur District and shown as pending in the return of that District at the close of the year 1894 was during the year transferred to the Poona District, where it was accounted* for as an original case. 1 case transferred to Class VI. ...	2	
	<u>2,259</u>	Column 2 of this year's against "Total."
		122
		Column 11 of last year's statement against "Total."
<i>Add</i> —4 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year.		
1 received from Class V	5	
	<u>127</u>	Columns 2 of this year's against Class VI.
		2,305
		Column 11 of last year's statement against "Grand Total."
<i>Add</i> —784 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year.		
cases disposed of in the previous year and retried during the year. ...	82	
	<u>2,387</u>	
<i>Deduct</i> —One case transferred to the Register of the Poona District as explained above	1	
	<u>2,386</u>	Column 2 of this year's against "Grand Total."

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

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

	1,042	Column 24 of last year's statement against "Total."
<i>Deduct</i> —2 accused persons who were arrested otherwise than by the Police and shown in Column 24 of last year's return have been omitted from Column 18 and shown in Column 25 of this year's return.		
3 accused persons omitted from this year's statement as the cases against them turned out to be non-cognizable	5	
	<u>1,037</u>	Column 18 of this year's against "Total".
		120
		Column 24 of last year's statement against Class VI.
Omit one bad character who was shown in last year's return by mistake. ...	1	
	<u>119</u>	Column 18 of this year's against Class VI.
		1,162
		Column 24 of last year's statement as against "Grand Total."
<i>Deduct</i> —6 persons as explained above	6	
	<u>1,156</u>	Column 18 of this year's against "Grand Total."

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

*Note—It was since transpired that the case was not registered in the Poona District.

Percentages, Presidency Proper.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	39.62	52.94	32.01	33.91
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	60.93	70.90	39.70	42.51
3.	Dacoities	...	...	30.35	52.30	35.38	37.08
4.	Robberies	...	...	51.65	81.25	58.14	60.84
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	31.50	89.80	69.95	70.75
6.	Thefts	...	...	66.56	91.74	71.28	72.55
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	88.41	91.48	70.82	72.57
Abetments				100.	100.	100.	100.
Class I				72.01	78.5	42.39	43.69
" II				67.55	78.29	45.98	47.48
" III				34.20	80.81	58.63	59.91
" IV				41.66	46.29	13.51	13.74
" V				64.13	90.79	63.21	70.82
Total for I. P. C. Cases				56.57	86.46	59.99	61.50
Class VI—Offences under other Laws				94.53	95.95	83.10	84.36
Grand Total				64.89	83.20	64.46	65.96

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1904.
Rs. 7,41,107-11-3	Rs. 7,94,792-12-3	Rs. 15,35,900-7-6	Rs. 13,85,037-11-6	41.01	791	7,257	8,168	8,524	65.48	Rs. 3,09,723-11-8	14,2:7

* The difference in the value of the stolen property stated in Column 11 of last year's memorandum and Column 1 of this year's, is due to the property stolen in pending cases of previous year which were excluded this year, having been omitted.
 † Of this, Rs. 1,047 were recovered.
 ‡ The difference in the amount of property stolen and recovered shown in Columns 4 and 44 of Statement A, Part I, and that in Columns 3 and 4 of the property stolen and recovered memorandum of supplementary statement No. I, is owing to the omission of cases and pie in certain Districts.

APPENDIX B.

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

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PRISONERS.												Remarks showing the difference between									
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>de vi viis</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.			Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>de vi motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.													
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.			Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.			
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			
1. Murders ...	12	42	54	1	9	33	30	3	33	14	8	...	...	...	...	36	14	14	78	92	3	79	21	11	...	...	...	92	79	21	...	...	...	
2. Attempts at murder and public homicides ...	12	41	53	5	11	30	30	3	27	19	7	...	...	...	...	30	19	5	77	82	7	65	26	10	...	...	...	84	67	27	...	...	...	
3. Dacoities ...	9	22	31	1	7	15	19	6	13	6	4	1	1	...	...	19	6	29	55	84	5	67	30	5	3	8	11	11	...	95	78	30	...	7 { 6 escaped, 1 died.	
4. Robberies ...	8	74	82	1	38	36	33	6	27	21	10	2	3	...	...	33	21	5	55	60	4	47	33	9	...	10	10	10	...	70	57	35	...	...	
5. House breaking with intent to commit theft ...	115	845	957	29	172	670	616	335	291	254	141	2	618	255	23	475	497	6	465	348	26	...	19	22	22	...	19	519	487	967		
Thiefs ...	157	2,186	2,343	80	618	1,369	1,264	141	1,123	1,014	181	199	14	124	78	1,389	1,092	73	1,877	1,950	25	1,837	1,337	87	...	342	343	340	...	183	2,292	2,177	1,620	...	1 died.		
Receiving stolen property ...	44	229	273	10	63	165	171	8	163	144	8	...	...	...	...	174	147	7	324	331	6	321	221	4	...	14	15	...	13	347	336	284	...	...	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																					
Abetments	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	
Class I ...	86	640	726	22	290	324	342	25	316	248	66	35	10	25	13	367	261	72	868	940	17	847	338	73	16	97	113	111	21	1,053	938	409	1 lunatic.	...			
Class II ...	159	1,141	1,300	49	303	838	755	373	352	312	193	31	9	12	4	767	316	68	751	819	15	728	469	69	9	86	95	95	37	914	823	500	...	7 { 1 " 6 escaped.			
Class III ...	1	87	88	...	31	26	30	...	20	7	7	30	11	19	2	39	9	1	57	68	1	54	6	1	...	58	58	7	116	114	13	...	...	...
Class IV ...	213	2,714	2,927	112	1,048	1,630	1,529	157	1,372	1,215	202	225	36	189	95	1,718	1,810	62	2,356	2,439	32	2,310	1,630	94	...	543	544	537	230	2,982	2,847	1,860	...	...	
Class V
Total ...	477	4,708	5,185	203	1,770	2,929	2,720	559	2,160	1,929	483	323	70	253	117	2,973	1,946	263	4,516	4,779	70	4,394	2,651	291	42	876	918	906	324	5,697	5,304	2,975	1 lunatic.	...			
Other Offences.																																					
Class VI ...	46	1,524	1,660	12	118	1,416	1,409	13	1,396	1,340	41	239	19	270	241	1,679	1,581	63	1,445	1,549	19	1,461	1,271	25	11	800	571	855	737	2,379	2,319	1,998	...	1 died.			
Grand Total ...	523	6,242	6,765	215	1,887	4,845	4,129	572	3,556	3,169	624	612	89	523	358	4,652	3,527	326	5,961	6,387	69	5,860	3,923	316	53	1,736	1,739	1,763	1,061	8,076	7,629	4,973	1 lunatic.	...			

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 6 (a).	Column 6 (b).	Column 6 (a).	Column 6 (b).
Not Investigated under Section 167 (b), C. P. C. ...	...	57	...	57
Compounded ...	4	112	5	112
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. ...	...	9	...	9
Turned out non-cognizable ...	10	194	10	195
Disposed of under Section 95 of I. P. C. ...	...	5	...	5
Declared maliciously false ...	25	103	25	103
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	104	1,176	175	1,203
Disposed of under Section 203 of C. P. C. ...	...	68	...	68

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

442 Column 11 of last year against "Total."

Add—32 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial this year. 3 cases disposed of in the previous year were retried during the year 35

477 Column 2 of this year against "Total."

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

Add—3 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial this year. 3

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

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

Add—38 cases as explained above 38

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

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

266 Column 24 of last year's statement against "Total."

Omit 3 persons as the cases against them turned out to be non-cognizable 3

203 Column 18 of this year against "Total."

399 Column 24 of last year's statement against "Grand Total."

Omit 3 persons as explained above 3

326 Column 18 of this year against "Grand Total."

Percentages, Northern Division.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>pro rata</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	38.88	42.42	25.92	26.56
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	63.33	70.37	36.11	40.
3. Dacoities	31.57	46.15	37.97	44.77
4. Robberies	63.63	77.77	64.70	70.21
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	41.23	90.39	73.83	74.83
6. Thefts	80.22	90.29	71.76	72.18
7. Receiving stolen property ...	84.21	88.31	67.53	68.84
Abetments	100	100	100	100
Class I	63.01	66.68	33.47	34.58
„ II	72.51	78.48	44.76	45.80
„ III	41.32	81.67	62.53	61.42
„ IV	35.	35.	10.52	10.71
„ V	79.46	88.55	69.53	70.56
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	67.24	84.67	59.06	60.53
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	95.10	75.98	83.70	86.81
Grand Total ...	76.74	89.11	49.93	49.86

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Per-cent-ages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Per-cent-ages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1924.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,345 8 9	1,03,128 10 10	1,05,474 8 9	1,03,773 1 6	85.75	135	2,172	2,307	1,841	79.8	11,947 0 0	1,102 0 0

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

† Of this sum Rs. 319 were recovered.

APPENDIX C.
Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1., Central Division, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.										PERSONS.										Remarks showing the difference between Column 7 and (8+9). (21+22+23).												
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>res motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.					Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.					Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>res motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.																	
	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1. Murders ...	23	105	126	6	26	67	62	13	45	24	22	1	1	...	62	24	11	119	191	8	100	34	22	1	4	5	6	...	155	105	39	4 { 2 suicides 2 died. 1 died. 1 lunatic.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	9	46	55	3	16	36	22	2	19	13	14	...	...	...	23	13	10	43	53	...	37	19	14	...	2	...	...	...	56	37	19	2 { 1 lunatic.
3. Dacoities ...	31	74	106	1	15	59	55	22	33	18	34	1	1	...	56	18	125	220	346	3	235	96	107	...	17	17	17	...	362	252	90	...	
4. Robberies ...	40	199	239	19	109	91	68	22	46	39	43	4	2	1	70	39	21	69	111	101	101	64	8	3	18	21	19	...	131	120	60	1 escaped...	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	197	1,091	1,288	69	302	768	719	470	249	210	209	8	2	2	726	221	36	500	531	2	494	353	40	...	24	24	24	...	560	518	942	{ 2 lunatics. 1 escaped. 1 died.	
6. Thefts ...	384	3,797	4,101	209	1,896	1,911	1,674	621	1,149	1,058	422	77	38	41	1,715	1,038	67	1,977	2,064	50	1,919	1,434	92	...	331	350	342	...	2,414	2,261	1,526	{ 2 lunatics. 1 escaped. 1 died.	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	13	124	137	5	22	102	103	1	101	95	7	11	4	7	110	100	11	174	186	6	177	142	3	...	45	45	44	...	230	221	108	1 died.	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.
Abetments ...	40	310	350	25	164	121	97	12	65	68	44	77	53	24	121	87	23	417	440	8	422	300	10	...	683	683	683	...	1,123	1,105	279	...	
...	133	809	942	58	438	373	326	35	282	221	192	89	44	23	370	244	96	664	768	20	607	333	71	14	365	379	372	...	1,142	1,089	434	{ 2 suicides 5 died. 2 lunatics.	
...	330	1,750	2,080	107	615	1,107	992	577	405	324	348	51	32	19	1,001	330	200	973	1,179	9	982	589	174	4	230	234	230	...	1,400	1,318	628	{ 1 escaped. 1 died.	
...	51	116	137	19	86	31	23	1	22	10	9	120	77	43	66	22	1	46	46	...	45	6	1	...	1	268	269	...	316	314	29	1 escaped...	
...	478	4,599	6,074	255	2,376	2,323	1,945	577	1,363	1,242	469	653	365	268	179	2,233	1,431	123	2,333	3,306	65	2,332	1,685	99	25	1,655	1,680	...	4,063	3,905	2,028	{ 2 lunatics. 1 escaped. 5 { 2 lunatics. 1 died.	
Total	999	7,554	8,583	464	3,725	3,856	3,373	1,202	2,157	1,865	1,021	990	572	418	239	3,791	2,104	445	4,481	4,921	102	4,438	2,813	355	44	3,101	3,145	...	8,071	7,531	3,898	{ 3 escaped, 7 died. 4 lunatics. 1 lunatic.	
Other Offences.	58	762	820	23	149	613	609	7	601	576	40	275	51	274	230	833	706	47	806	945	12	877	728	53	...	693	693	...	1,636	1,656	1,233	1 lunatic.	
Grand Total	1,057	8,316	9,403	487	3,874	4,472	3,982	1,209	2,758	2,441	1,061	1,265	583	642	459	4,624	2,900	492	5,277	5,866	114	5,335	3,536	408	44	3,794	3,838	...	9,707	9,188	4,631	{ 1 escaped, 7 died. 5 lunatics. 2 suicides.	

Explanation of the difference, between the figures in Column 11 of previous year's statement and those in Column 2 of this year's.—
 880 Column 11 of last year against "Total."
 19
 999 Column 2 of this year against "Total."
 1,038 Column 11 of last year against "Grand Total."
 19
 1,067 Column 2 of this year against "Grand Total."

Add—18 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year.
 1 case disposed of in the previous year was retried during the year

Add—19 cases as explained above

The difference against several heads and classes is accounted for by the above circumstances as well as by the transfer of cases from one head or class to another. There is no difference between the figures in column 24 of last year's statement and those in column 11 of this year's statement "Total" Class VI and Grand Total. The difference against several heads and classes is accounted for by the transfer of cases from one head or class to another.

Details of excluded Cases	Total		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 6 (a).	Column 6 (b).
Not investigated under Section 187 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	23	231	24	236
Committed	3	67	5	70
Imposed under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	11	177	14	185
Turned out non-cognizable	38	252	5	48
Declared maliciously false	381	2,699	384	2,744
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	5	43	17	48
Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code	461	3,725	436	3,874

Percentages, Central Division.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	38.70	53.33	31.43	31.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	59.09	72.22	48.71	51.35
3. Dacoities	32.72	51.54	40.33	40.85
4. Robberies	55.88	82.60	62.74	63.36
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	30.51	89.30	71.16	71.45
6. Thefts	62.90	91.61	72.21	74.20
7. Receiving stolen property	93.20	95.04	77.59	80.22
Abetments—				
Class I	70.10	80.	46.51	47.39
„ II	67.79	78.36	48.12	49.92
„ III	32.39	80.	59.01	59.61
„ IV	43.47	45.45	13.33	13.33
„ V	63.85	91.12	70.03	72.13.
Total for I. P. C. Cases	55.29	86.46	61.54	63.10
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	94.58	95.84	81.23	82.44
Grand Total	61.30	88.50	64.73	66.27

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1904.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs.
97,325 15 0	2,56,940 13 0	6,24,636 15 2	1,61,234 0 11	27.90	626	1,250	1,726	2,226	61.99	1,14,766 8 5	97.2

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

† Of this sum, Rs. 529 were recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Southern Division, for 1905.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.											Remarks showing the difference between Columns 7 and 20 and (21+22+23).							
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police					Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.											
	Pending from previous year whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b).)	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
1. Murders ...	23	74	102	6	14	60	61	18	41	26	21	—	—	—	61	25	28	129	155	4	107	42	41	—	10	10	10	—	165	117	43	2 Cases. 1 died, 1 lunatic.	3 Persons. 1 lunatic, 2 died.		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	9	24	33	2	21	13	12	2	10	7	8	—	—	—	12	7	7	24	31	—	25	9	6	—	—	—	—	31	25	9	—	—			
3. Dacoities ...	16	69	85	3	13	56	38	19	19	10	30	—	—	—	39	10	30	302	332	5	116	59	211	—	21	—	—	353	137	59	—	—			
4. Robberies ...	25	170	196	16	99	71	50	27	23	19	31	—	—	—	50	19	8	73	76	4	64	32	8	—	9	9	9	85	78	26	—	—			
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	122	740	862	34	173	568	539	411	129	117	117	3	2	1	540	118	8	278	286	6	265	165	15	—	31	33	33	4	319	298	169	—	—		
6. Thefts ...	335	2,764	3,099	200	1,346	1,418	1,171	463	709	683	392	86	47	39	1,210	706	70	1,528	1,598	35	1,445	1,023	118	—	4	406	410	401	110	2,008	1,846	1,138	—	—	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	15	59	74	1	17	42	54	1	53	50	2	4	3	1	55	51	20	89	109	3	104	74	2	—	6	6	6	115	110	77	—	—			
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																			
Abetments Class I ...	27	199	220	23	133	64	48	2	46	43	21	30	15	14	63	57	88	317	405	15	362	184	28	—	34	384	418	410	135	823	773	319	—	—	
Class II ...	134	562	696	56	292	270	229	50	176	137	119	49	37	12	241	146	76	449	525	14	417	196	80	—	1	228	229	214	21	754	631	217	3 { 1 lunatic, 2 died.	4 { 1 lunatic, 3 died.	
Class III ...	174	1,091	1,277	65	342	621	629	357	173	139	201	29	21	8	537	142	61	750	811	15	512	277	284	—	139	139	136	11	950	648	298	—	—		
Class IV ...	15	112	127	12	80	32	17	6	12	8	18	39	30	4	26	12	—	47	47	2	44	8	1	—	143	143	141	7	190	185	15	—	—		
Class V ...	433	3,711	4,144	254	1,818	1,898	1,600	751	849	797	472	312	228	84	1,684	669	104	1,820	1,934	45	1,787	1,208	142	—	8	936	944	919	178	2,868	2,656	1,384	—	—	
Total ...	783	5,587	6,370	409	2,707	2,880	2,423	1,165	1,265	1,124	831	459	331	138	2,651	1,326	329	3,383	3,712	91	3,072	1,871	645	43	1,830	1,873	1,920	353	5,585	4,892	2,223	3 { 1 lunatic, 2 died.	4 { 1 lunatic, 3 died.		
Other Offences.																																			
Class VI ...	23	477	500	12	96	381	341	14	327	314	51	336	62	274	267	615	581	9	569	578	12	550	445	16	—	10	667	677	667	457	1,256	1,217	902	—	—
Grand Total ...	806	6,064	6,870	421	2,803	3,261	2,764	1,179	1,583	1,439	882	795	393	402	3,266	1,907	338	3,952	4,290	103	3,622	2,316	661	53	2,497	2,550	2,487	809	6,840	6,109	3,125	3 { 1 lunatic, 2 died.	4 { 1 lunatic, 3 died.		

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not Investigated under Section 117 (b), C. P. C. ...	1	84	1	88
Compounded ...	11	64	11	65
Disposed of under Section 217, C. P. C. ...	1	—	1	—
Turned out non-cognizable ...	18	205	19	205
Declared maliciously false ...	45	218	45	221
Disposed of under Section 95 of I. P. Code ...	1	10	1	11
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	326	2,060	329	2,150
Disposed of under Section 203 of the C. P. C. ...	6	62	6	63
Total ...	409	2,707	421	2,803

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

781 Column 11 of last year against "Total."

Add—24 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial this year. 24

Deduct—One case transferred to the Poona District; one transferred to Class VI. 2

783 Column 2 of this year against "Total."

21 Column 11 of last year against Class VI.

Add—One undetected case of previous year brought to trial this year; one received from Class V 2

23 Column 2 of this year against Class VI.

782 Column 11 of last year's statement against "Grand Total."

Add—25 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year 25

807 Column 2 of this year's statement against "Grand total."

Deduct—One case transferred to the Poona District 1

806

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

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

331 Column 24 of last year's statement against "Total."

Deduct—Two accused who were arrested otherwise than by the Police and shown in Column 24 of last year's return have been omitted from column 18 and shown in Column 26 of this year's statement 2

329 Column 18 of this year's statement against "Total."

10 Column 24 of last year's statement against Class VI.

Deduct—One bad character who was shown in last year's return by mistake has been omitted 1

9 Column 18 of this year's statement against Class VI.

341 Column 24 of last year's statement against "Grand Total."

Deduct—3 persons as explained against 'Total' and Class VI. 3

338 Column 18 of this year's statement against "Grand Total."

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

Percentages, Southern Division.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police see note, Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	40-98	60-97	36-84	39-25
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	58-33	70-	36-	36-
3. Dacoities	26-31	52-63	48-76	50-86
4. Robberies	39-	82-60	47-05	50-
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	21-70	91-40	60-88	62-26
6. Thefts	57-04	94-21	69-45	71-14
7. Receiving stolen property	92-59	94-33	69-15	71-15
Abetments—				
Class I	89-58	93-47	48-80	50-83
" II	59-82	77-84	45-05	47-
" III	26-27	80-81	52-56	54-10
" IV	47-05	86-66	17-39	18-18
" V	49-81	93-87	67-67	69-43
Total for I. P. C. Cases	46-88	89-56	59-07	60-90
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws... ..	92-08	96-02	79-18	80-88
Grand Total	52-02	90-89	62-10	63-94

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1900.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
*50,166 5 0	1,71,778 1 0	2,21,944 6 0	1,10,026 25 1	49-56	210	1,010	1,220	1,420	69-70	1,40,000 12 0	1,420 0 0

* The difference in the amount of the stolen property stated in Column 11 of last year's memorandum and Column 1 of this year's, is due to the property stolen in pending cases of previous year which were included this year having been omitted.
 † Out of this sum, Rs. 170 are recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Sind, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.											REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo moto</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo moto</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.											
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 5 minus 6 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
1 Murders	16	79	97	3	14	65	61	4	56	32	19	2	2	1	1	62	33	11	124	135	5	102	43	26	1	17	18	18	5	153	129	48	One accused died. One case ended by one accused having committed suicide. One case ended by one accused having been adjudged lunatic. 2 accused made approvers. Dr. and 1 person died.	
2 Attempt at murder and culpable homicides ...	11	37	48	4	13	23	22	—	21	15	10	—	—	—	—	22	15	13	46	59	—	48	23	10	—	4	4	4	2	63	52	30		
3 Dacoities	3	11	13	1	3	9	3	—	3	2	6	1	1	—	—	3	2	13	52	59	—	59	13	21	—	1	1	1	—	83	60	13		
4 Robberies	14	85	99	6	61	34	33	—	26	23	9	7	8	—	—	34	23	—	82	82	—	59	39	8	—	18	18	18	4	89	78	43		
5 House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	126	1,224	1,350	24	230	944	869	551	318	288	177	12	2	10	6	879	294	25	495	520	25	458	330	37	—	108	108	103	75	629	541	405		
6 Thefts	376	3,695	4,070	161	1,500	2,195	1,998	660	1,339	1,234	411	294	160	134	51	2,132	1,285	81	2,040	2,130	104	1,932	1,369	142	25	798	823	771	366	2,953	2,653	1,735		
7 Receiving stolen property.	36	321	356	20	152	139	116	5	111	90	38	7	4	3	3	119	93	18	277	280	20	249	121	21	1	32	33	32	17	323	281	138		
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																		
Abetments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class I... ..	31	224	255	15	116	109	97	14	83	72	23	539	280	259	71	356	143	48	303	351	19	471	232	60	93	2,935	3,078	2,910	369	3,629	3,381	621	1 person died. One accused died. One case ended by one accused having committed suicide and one case ended by one accused having been adjudged lunatic. 4 accused made approvers and one died.	
.. II... ..	78	661	739	30	336	325	281	14	265	217	92	119	53	66	40	347	257	90	759	849	44	630	362	123	4	310	314	301	89	1,163	981	451		
.. III... ..	171	1,627	1,698	47	436	1,091	1,013	571	442	393	202	97	65	32	14	1,045	407	52	769	821	27	716	479	73	14	422	436	416	104	1,257	1,132	583		
.. IV... ..	5	53	58	4	32	21	13	1	12	13	9	50	41	9	8	29	18	1	59	60	6	51	14	3	—	84	84	79	20	144	130	34		
.. V... ..	442	4,741	5,183	197	2,115	2,626	2,364	803	1,562	1,427	507	612	410	202	75	2,566	1,502	105	2,516	2,621	147	2,237	1,503	175	39	1,339	1,377	1,299	437	3,998	3,596	2,030		
Total	727	7,206	7,933	393	3,014	4,172	3,768	1,402	2,364	2,121	838	1,417	849	568	276	4,336	2,327	296	4,006	4,902	243	4,215	2,680	433	149	5,140	5,289	5,005	1,039	10,191	9,220	3,719		
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																		
Class VI... ..	15	1,875	1,890	3	165	1,710	1,687	6	1,082	1,069	35	205	20	185	183	1,872	1,852	11	1,967	1,973	13	1,927	1,816	34	1	235	236	229	203	2,314	2,156	2,018	One accused escaped, 3 accused made approvers.	
Grand Total ...	742	9,081	9,823	396	3,199	5,882	5,455	1,407	4,046	3,790	873	1,622	869	753	389	6,208	4,179	307	6,573	6,850	256	6,112	4,496	467	150	5,375	5,525	5,334	1,241	12,405	10,376	5,737		

For difference between columns 11 of 1894 and 20 of 1895 and 24 of 1894 and 18 of 1895, see explanations given in the district statements.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Compounded	1	73	1	87
Turned out non-cognizable	21	263	21	311
Declared maliciously false	51	571	52	674
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	206	1,977	208	2,073
Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code	14	143	14	143
Not investigated under Section 167 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	—	—	—	—
Disposed of under Section 217, Criminal Procedure Code	—	—	—	—

Percentages, Sind.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police and more, Column 23 on total of Column 20, less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	52.45	57.11	39.45	42.15
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	68.18	71.42	57.11	53.33
3. Dacoities	66.66	66.66	21.31	22.03
4. Robberies	69.69	88.46	61.90	65.00
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	33.11	90.56	68.32	72.05
6. Thefts	61.76	92.22	68.86	72.71
7. Receiving stolen property	77.59	81.08	44.98	48.50
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	74.22	86.74	47.25	49.26
„ II	77.22	81.88	40.79	53.23
„ III	38.73	88.91	61.01	66.89
„ IV	92.80	100.0	21.56	27.45
„ V	60.38	91.35	65.12	69.00
Total for I. P. C. Cases	56.29	89.72	59.97	63.58
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	98.93	93.22	93.41	91.73
Grand Total	69.47	93.67	70.11	73.32

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1911.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	-						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
*23,677 12 1	2,34,779 7 1	2,58,457 8 2	96,906 13 4	37.28	205	3,142	3,347	3,176	94.85	2,07,100 0 0	1,012 12 1

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

† Rs. 321-10-0 recovered in 8 cases out of this sum involved in 6 cases.

By order,
(Signed) J. SLADEN,
Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD.

Mr. Mactier was in charge of the Police Superintendent's office throughout the year, while the office of Assistant Superintendent was held by the following officers :—

Mr. Thatcher from 1st January to 18th April.

Mr. Mactier from 19th April to 14th June.

Mr. Phillips from 15th June to 5th July.

Mr. Mactier from 6th July to 31st December.

From 1st January to 17th April Mr. Phillips was attached to the District as Probationary Assistant, his duties being to visit chaukis, inspect the City and Head-quarter Police, and attend parade.

Mr. Mactier submits the report but has made it needlessly voluminous by the introduction of irrelevant matter and remarks which are merely repetitional of figures already clearly and concisely given in tabular statements.

2. Reported and real cognizable crime under "all classes" during the year numbered 1,342 and 937 as against 1,358 and 1,026 in the year preceding, and under Indian Penal Code 1,026 and 650 as against 1,056 and 742. Mr. Mactier submits the following table as showing the decrease in cognizable crime during the last 5 years :—

Year.	Number of real crime under "all cases."	Number of real crime under Indian Penal Code.	Year.	Number of real crime under "all cases."	Number of real crime under Indian Penal Code.
1890	1,558	1,041	1893	1,070	811
1891	1,392	1,071	1894	1,026	742
1892	1,097	791	1895	937	650

from which it will be seen that, with the exception of a slight rise in Indian Penal Code cases in the years 1891 and 1893, the decrease has been continuous since 1890—a most satisfactory state of affairs. In respect to serious crimes, real cases of murder during the year numbered 5 as against 5; attempts at murder and culpable homicide 8 as against 7; dacoities 3 as against 3; robberies 14 as against 16; house-breaking with intent to commit theft 139 as against 159, and thefts 309 as against 371. Of receiving stolen property 68 cases were brought to light as against 64. It is satisfactory to observe that the number of pending cases has fallen from 165 to 99, of which only the small number of 28 were with the Police and 71 with Magistrates. Referring to classes, decrease is observed in the number of true cases under Classes III and V. Class II shows an increase from 76 to 85. Under Class I the number is stationary, under Class VI there is a trivial increase of 3.

3. Excluded cases during the year amounted to 481 or a percentage of 31 as compared with 384 or a percentage of 25 in the year before. Maliciously false cases numbered 35 as against 16 in 1894 and 26 in 1893, an increase for which Mr. Mactier is unable to suggest a cause. In 20 of these 35 instances the complainants were prosecuted and in 9 convictions were obtained, and 7 cases were pending. Yet in no case was compensation under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code awarded during the year. Of the 944 cases disposed

of, 129 or a percentage of 13.66 remained undetected as compared with 15 per cent. in each of the two preceding years. The number of cases undetected under the head of house-breaking with intent to commit theft is again large, rather less than one-half of the number of cases committed. But in extenuation of this result the District Magistrate points out that "such offences are generally committed at night and identification without capture on the spot is difficult, while capture on the spot is but rarely effected."

4. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 62,723 compared with Rs. 42,005 in the previous year and included property valued at Rs. 10,000 stolen in one case. Property to the value of Rs. 41,814 was recovered, giving a percentage of 60.17 as compared with 50.23 in the previous year, which, as the District Magistrate observes, appears to reflect great credit on the Police. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen was 79.85 as against 74.96. In 15 cases which occurred outside the district, property to the value of Rs. 669 was recovered by the Ahmedabad Force.

5. The number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* under "all classes" during the year was 1,735 or 238 more than the previous year, and the total number for disposal including pending persons of previous year was 1,821 as against 1,622. The increase is, to some extent, due to a number of arrests being made in a riot case. Of the 1,821, 1,708 were disposed of by trial and 1,125 were convicted, the percentage of persons convicted to arrested being 64.02 as compared with 69.66 in the year before. Thirty-six persons or 1.97 per cent. of those arrested were released without being brought to trial as against 2.40 in the year 1894. The percentages relating to persons show a general falling off under Indian Penal Code from 63 and 65 to 56 and 58, in Class VI from 89 and 89 to 87 and 88, and in "all classes" from 69 and 71 to 64 and 65. Percentages relating to cases were under Indian Penal Code 74 and 91 as against 73 and 93, in Class VI 96 and 97 as against 97 and 98, and in "all classes" 81 and 93 as against 80 and 95. Under different heads of crime the percentages are generally good, with the exception of murders and dacoities.

6. Magistrates without the intervention of the Police disposed of 91 cases, of which 15 were excluded, leaving for disposal 76 real cognizable cases, of which number 42 or 55.26 per cent, compared with 52.27 in 1894 ended in conviction. In connection with these cases, 168 persons were arrested and 64 or a percentage of 38 persons convicted.

7. With regard to action under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, the District Superintendent points out that in each of the 2 preceding years 115 cases were proceeded against and that such vigorous action must diminish the number of bad characters to be dealt with. This is undoubtedly so, and no great fault would have been found with the number of persons proceeded against in the year under report, had the results been satisfactory. But it speaks ill for the discretion of the Police concerned that out of only 42 cases taken up, including one of 1894, in only 18 were the accused called upon to furnish security. At the same time it must be added that the District Magistrate remarks "a judgment of the High Court in 1893 which pointed out that very strong evidence indeed must be required before a man should be imprisoned without having been convicted of an offence and to which I called the attention of the District Superintendent of Police, and at least one Magistrate in 1894 may be partly responsible for this." The District Magistrate has not quoted the number and date of the High Court judgment he refers to, nor stated if it has direct bearing on the working of Chapter VIII. Of 1,125 persons convicted 60 were identified as having been previously convicted and 27 were classed as habitual offenders. Seven hundred and fourteen persons were measured under the Bertillon system by qualified measurers, of whom there are 6 in the district.

8. There were 5 shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition, 4 being in the Superintendent's and 1 in the Assistant's charge. Of these, the Superintendent visited the one in the Assistant's charge (which was also visited by the Assistant)

and one of the 4 in his own. All were visited 4 times by Police Inspectors. The Superintendent also visited 20 shops selling opium. The number of licenses to carry fire-arms is greater by 32 than in the previous year, being 138, an increase partly due no doubt to the fact that during the year licenses were granted to mill-owners and their engineers. Under the Arms Act 40 cases were instituted, of which 29 or 72·5 per cent. ended in conviction, 10 cases were discharged,—a somewhat large percentage for such cases, and 1 was pending at the close of the year. In the cases convicted, fines to the aggregate of Rs. 184 were inflicted. Under Salt, Customs, Opium and Abkari Laws, 107 cases were reported, of which 27 were detected and investigated by the Police, all of which were brought to trial and convictions obtained in 25.

9. During the year 18 persons escaped from custody compared with 3 in the previous year. Of the 18, 11 escaped from the Central Jail, making a hole in the wall of their cell which was unguarded by warders, and only 1 prisoner was recaptured. Five escaped from District Police custody, 4 being recaptured, and 2 from the custody of the Village Police and were not recaptured. The prisoner who escaped from the Dhuliakot Jail in 1894 was also still at large at the end of the year under report.

10. With regard to punishments, 10 men were dismissed, as against 2 officers and 12 men in the previous year and 11 men were judicially punished as against 2 officers and 12 men, and 61 officers and 121 men, a total of 182, were departmentally punished as against 53 officers and 158 men, or a total of 211. Special promotion was given to 1 man, and in 63 cases money rewards were granted as against 23 in the previous year, the number being mainly in cases under the Gambling, Opium, Abkari and Arms Laws. One hundred and twenty-five good-service tickets, comprising 70 from the Magistracy and 55 from the Superintendent of Police, were awarded. The number of educated men in the Force was 182 officers and 317 men as compared with 174 officers and 290 men in 1894—a result due, the District Superintendent remarks, to the introduction of the re-organization scheme. The drill of the Foot Police is good. The Mounted Police, of which Ahmedabad has the second largest number of any district in the Presidency, were smart, well-horsed and well turned-out. Forty-seven men competed for Presidency prizes, of which number 25 as against 20 in 1894 qualified as marksmen, 1 secured the 8th Presidency prize, none of the Mounted Police were however successful, but 17 of them obtained marksmen's badges as against 18.

11. The following table shows the amount of inspection of Police Stations and outposts done by the Superintendent and his Assistants during the year :—

Name.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
	Number of Stations in charge.	Number visited and inspected.	Number not visited.	Number in charge.	Number visited and inspected.	Number not visited.
Superintendent's charge—						
Mr. Mactier	7	7	...	30	26	4
Assistant Superintendents' charge—						
Mr. Thatcher	4	3	1	12	9	3
Mr. Phillips ... ..		...	4		...	12
Mr. Mactier		4	...		6	6

Of the 4 outposts in the Superintendent's charge not visited by him, 2 were visited and inspected by his Assistant and 2 only remained unvisited during the year.

12. Information regarding the personal investigation of serious crime by the Superintendent and his Assistant is given in the following table:—

Name.	Number of crimes.	Number in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number not visited.
Superintendent's charge—			
Mr. Mactier	*20	5	15
Assistant Superintendent's charge—			
Mr. Thatcher	4	1	3
Mr. Mactier	7	.....	7
Total ...	31	6	25

* 4 cases not included in column 2 were enquired into.

Of the 15 cases not visited in the Superintendent's charge, one occurred when he was on leave, in 8 cases the offenders were arrested on the spot, one case was reported as theft and did not require visiting but was afterwards classed as highway robbery, and one case was only reported to the Police 2 months after occurrence. In the other four cases the Superintendent's explanation is satisfactory as they occurred at long distance from his camp and he had charge of two offices, having no Assistant.

13. The District Superintendent reports that no instance in which a member of the Village Police rendered special assistance to the District Force came to his notice, though he fears they very often rendered valuable assistance for which they do not get due credit, while in only 4 cases were they reported for having failed in their duty. He is, however, of opinion that the Village Police in Dhandhuka Taluka, particularly in Talukdári villages, want more close supervision than they now get and that the number of "Mukhis" is insufficient, one man being often placed in charge of several villages.

14. The number of cases committed to Sessions was 38 as compared with 61 in 1894. Of the 33, 34 were tried and 23 ended in conviction or a percentage of 67.6, which, though not so high as in the previous year when it was 73, may be considered satisfactory. Of the 5 cases pending from 1894, 3 ended in conviction.

* * * * *

15. The Court prosecutor conducted 149 cases, of which 112 ended in conviction and 31 in acquittal, a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 78.32 as compared with 87.64 in 1894, and 6 were pending at the close of the year. Court Jamádárs, of whom there were 5, conducted 590 cases, of which 449 ended in conviction, 125 in acquittal and 16 were pending, the percentage of convictions to cases taken up being 78.2 as against 81.3. The Superintendent states that the working of the Court Prosecutor and Jamádárs has met not only with his own approval but that of all the Magistrates he has spoken to on the subject.

16. Four outlaws who were convicted in Pálanpur and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in 1893 were during 1894 tried for a murder committed by them in Ahmedabad, and 3 of them were sentenced to death during the year—a sentence afterwards commuted to transportation for life by His Excellency the Governor.

17. No religious riot occurred during the year, but a strike of mill-hands resulting in rioting took place and was subsequently reported and dealt with in a Government Resolution.

18. The District Magistrate writes in concluding his remarks :—

“I have personally noticed Mr. Mactier’s zeal and efficiency. His work, however, needs no commendation from me.”

As Mr. Mactier has now left the district, I desire to bring to the notice of Government the excellent service he has done. When he joined the district 4 years ago, things were in a thoroughly unsatisfactory state. Under his strict, just and careful management, the district is in high state of efficiency. During this time he has had charge of large straggling district and has been without an Assistant for much of the time. The work of the district is hard. The present satisfactory condition of the district is due to the care and common sense which he has devoted to every detail of his work.

KAIRA.

The Police Superintendence of the district was in charge of the following three officers during the year :—

Mr. Spence from 1st January to 18th April.

Mr. Phillips from 19th April to 13th June.

Mr. Gibbs from 14th June till 31st December 1895.

2. Mr. Gibbs has submitted a voluminous report of nearly 84 pages of foolscap, but the usefulness of his report would have been increased had it been shortened one-half by the omission of reiterative remarks and comments often out of place in the pages of an Annual Report.

3. The total number of cases for disposal under the Indian Penal Code and “all classes” were, respectively, 952 and 1,176 as against 987 and 1,113. The rise in the total number of cases under “all classes” is due to an increase under “Class VI” and in this class the rise is chiefly under the Abkari and Opium Acts. With regard to excluded cases, of the 1,111 cases of “all classes” reported during the year, 319 were excluded, giving a percentage of 28.71. Forty-eight cases in all were declared to be maliciously false, and out of that number in only 1 case was sanction from the Magistrate to prosecute sought for and obtained, and this solitary case was pending at the close of the year. The District Superintendent accorded sanction to prosecute 13 cases, and of these in 5 were convictions obtained, 2 ended in acquittal and 6 were pending. In 5 cases compensation was awarded to the accused under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Regarding undetected cases the percentage for the year to true cases disposed of under “all classes” is 21 as compared with 23 of the year before.

With regard to serious crime there were 15 true cases of murder as against 14; 5 attempts at murder and culpable homicide as against 4; 7 dacoities as against 1; 8 robberies as against 9; 199 house-breaking with intent to commit theft as against 189 and 234 thefts as against 253; cases of receiving stolen property numbered 32 as against 23. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 96 under “all classes” and 84 under the Indian Penal Code. Of the 96 cases no less than 70 were with the Police and of the 84 no less than 62, therefore as compared with the previous year, while cases with Magistrates have fallen from 41 and 37 to 26 and 22; those with the Police have risen from 21 and 20 to the present number of 70 and 62—an unsatisfactory state which the excuse of a rush of house-breaking cases at the end of the year scarcely seems to cover.

4. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of and decided by trial have risen from 65 and 89 to 67 and 93, those under “Class VI” from 92 and 92 to 96 and 97, and under “all classes” from 68 and 89 to 74 and 94—a steady increase throughout, which is a matter for satisfaction. The results in murder cases are 46 and 46 against 31 and 45. The most striking difference is in the matter of dacoities for, while in 1894 the

percentages were 100 and 100, in the year 1895 they are 0 and 0, due to the fact that the only case tried in the former year was convicted, while the one case brought to trial in the year under report ended in acquittal. In "Robberies," however, percentages have risen from 11 and 50 to 42 and 75.

5. The number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* for disposal in Indian Penal Code cases was 837 as against 818 and under "all laws" 1,061 against 971. The percentage of persons released without being brought to trial remains much the same as last year, namely, 1.83 as against 1.23. Of the 1,061, 970 were disposed of by trial, of which number 724 were convicted, the percentages being 72 and 74 as against 67 and 68. Similar percentages under Indian Penal Code are 69 and 70 as against 66 and 67 and under Class VI 85 and 88 as against 75 and 76 in the previous year. One hundred and four persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of which number 37 were convicted and the Magistrates disposed of 33 cases without the intervention of the Police, of which 7 were excluded and 26 disposed of, 13 ending in conviction.

6. The amount of stolen property to be dealt with was Rs. 21,590 as against Rs. 16,752 in 1894; while the increase in the value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 4,211. The percentage of property recovered was 56.48 as against 66.84 in the previous year, an unsatisfactory falling off. The percentage in cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen has also fallen from 80 to 78. Property to the value of Rs. 450-4-8 stolen in other districts was recovered in the district.

7. With regard to supervision over bad characters, Mr. Gibbs reports that the excellent system of Mr. Spence's is continued. The bad characters of 179 villages were mustered and examined by the Superintendent during the year. Excellent work was done by the Kaira Police under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code for, whereas in 1894 only 54 cases were taken up, in the year under report no less than 129 were, of which number in 119 were proceedings completed, 7 were pending at the close of the year, and in 3 proceedings were withdrawn. Of the 119 cases disposed of, security was ordered in 113, a wonderfully good average which reflects the utmost credit on the zeal and intelligence of the Police concerned. In the 3 cases in which proceedings were withdrawn, there is no doubt, Mr. Gibbs reports, that the charges were true as the accused absconded. Mr. Gibbs writes that the Magistracy of the district affords every facility to the Police in dealing with this provision of the law.

Of the persons sent up under Chapter VIII, 12 were foreigners, 11 of whom were called on to furnish security. Of the 724 prisoners convicted, 106 were recognized as having been previously convicted, and 24 were classed as habitual offenders.

8. Departmental punishments have increased from 77 to 85, comprised of 18 officers and 67 men against 27 officers and 50 men in the previous year. No officer was dismissed, but 4 constables were so punished. In the matter of rewards 4 men were given promotion for special work performed and 27 received money rewards chiefly in Abkari, Opium and Salt cases and 28 men were awarded good-service tickets, figures which compare with 3, 20, and 20 respectively of the year before. For so criminal a district the number of good-service tickets given during the year seems small, and since it is beyond all doubt that men appreciate them greatly as giving them claims to promotion, it is possible that a less chary disposal of such forms of rewards might stimulate the lower grades to greater activity. The number of educated men has increased by 40 since the year before. Drill was carried on as usual and all the Armed Police fired their prescribed number of rounds, but only 1 man obtained a prize, the 13th in the Presidency competition, and the number of marksmen fell from 65 to 43. Mr. Gibbs adds that this is easily explained by the fact that on the introduction of the re-organization scheme, most of the illiterate men were transferred to the Armed Branch, while the best armed men were transferred to the Unarmed, and of this number so transferred, 31 were marksmen; and 7 marksmen were sent on special duty to Belgaum and did not compete. Of the Mounted Police 2 gained marksmen's badges.

9. Every one of the 9 stations and 23 outposts were visited and inspected by a Superintendent during the year. There was no punitive post in the district. With regard to personal investigation of serious crime, the following table shows the work done by the 3 officers concerned :—

Name of Superintendent.	Number of serious crimes occurred.	Number visited and personally investigated.	Number not visited.	Remarks.
Mr. Spence	11	5	6	
Mr. Phillips.	7	4	3	
Mr. Gibbs	21	9	12	
Total ...	39	18	21	

Reasons for the 21 cases not visited have been given in detail. Mr. Gibbs did not visit 4 murder cases, for which his reasons are not altogether satisfactory. The reasons for not visiting the other cases are sufficient. In addition to the above Mr. Spence personally investigated 3 cases and Mr. Gibbs a like number.

10. Under the Arms Act, the total number of cases instituted was 19 as against 13 in the previous year. Of the 19, 16 ended in conviction, in 1 accused was discharged and 2 cases were pending. The 3 shops of licensed vendors were inspected once by the Superintendent, 2 of them were examined thrice and the other four times by the Police Inspector. There was an increase of 10 (from 482 to 492) of licenses to carry arms during the year as compared with the preceding period. Under the Salt, Customs, Opium and A'bkári Laws 166 cases were reported, of which 22 were detected and investigated by the Police and all of them were brought to trial, 21 ending in conviction and 1 in discharge. In the previous year 78 cases were reported, of which 18 were detected and investigated by the Police, 16 resulting in conviction, 1 in discharge and 1 was pending.

11. No escape from Police custody occurred during the year.

12. In 4 cases Pátils failed to give the District Police information of crimes committed in their charges and were suitably punished, and in 37 instances they were reported for absenting themselves without leave and minor neglects of duty, and were dealt with by the District Magistrate. Two village Policemen were rewarded for good work done during the year.

13. Of Sessions cases 12 were pending from the previous year and 37 committed for trial during the year, offering a total of 49 for disposal as against 45 in the preceding twelve months. Of these 49, 43 were decided by trial and 6 remained pending. Of the 43 cases decided, only 28 ended in conviction and 15 in acquittal—not an altogether satisfactory result.

The system of Court Jemádárs was not introduced into the district till the middle of the year, when 3 were appointed and have in the time shown fairly gratifying results, as they conducted 273 cases, securing convictions in 207, while 11 were pending, the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of being 79. Mr. Gibbs will no doubt appoint the full number of Court Jemádárs and give the system his personal care during the coming year.

14. The District Magistrate remarks as follows :—

“The Police Force of this district, under Mr. Spence for so many years, has attained a high degree of efficiency, and although I have only had a short experience of this district, I am in every way satisfied with Mr. Gibbs' work”.

In these remarks I concur.

PANCH MAHALS.

The following officers were in Police Superintendence of the district during the year :—

Mr. Lester from 1st January to 8th May.

Office vacant from 9th May to 13th May.

Mr. Heblkar from 14th May to 16th May.

Mr. Ingle from 17th May to 8th July.

Mr. R. Lambert from 9th July to 31st December.

The report is submitted by the last named officer and is commendably concise. The Superintendent of Police is also *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police, Rewa Kántha.

2. Reported and real crime under "all classes" numbered 445 and 397 as against 369 and 334 in the previous year, and under Indian Penal Code 282 and 244 as compared with 244 and 211. Referring to classes, there is an increase in true crime under Classes I, II, III, V and VI. The increase under Class VI is due to increase in the number of offences under Excise and Opium Acts, the figures being 101 and 44 as against 74 and 38, respectively. Turning to serious crime, there were 2 true cases of murder as against 3 in 1894; 11 attempts at murder and culpable homicides as against 1; no dacoities as against 3; 2 robberies as against a like number; 78 house-breakings with intent to commit theft as against 68; 104 thefts as against 101; 14 cases of receiving stolen property as against 7. With regard to the increase in cases of culpable homicides from 1 to 8 the District Magistrate observes that without details he is "not prepared to endorse the Police Superintendent's somewhat sweeping assertion that this description of crime cannot be prevented by any human agency."

3. The number of pending cases has fallen from 25 to 18, of which number only 2 were with the Police, and both these cases occurred during the latter part of December. The remaining 16 were under disposal by Magistrates. Of the 445 cases reported within the year under "all classes," 43 were excluded, and of this number 4 were classed as maliciously false and one was so classed out of 6 excluded cases of previous year, making the total of 5 cases. In 2 of these cases sanction to prosecute was applied for and accorded, but neither case had been decided at the close of the year. In 2 cases the Police Superintendent accorded sanction for prosecution. In one of these the death of the accused stopped further proceedings, and the other case was still undisposed of. In the 5th case, sanction was applied for but the final orders of the Magistrate were not received before the close of the year. There was accordingly no instance of compensation having been awarded under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The fact that no case was finally disposed of at the end of the year would seem to point to a dilatoriness which is not calculated to ensure success in cases of this special nature; of the 404 real cognizable cases disposed of under "all classes," 55 were declared undetected which shows an improvement in percentage of from 17 in 1894 to 13 in the year under report. Of these 53 come under house-breaking and thefts.

4. Four hundred and sixty-eight persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* and 29 were pending from the previous year, making a total for disposal of 497, of which number 18 were pending at the close of the year, and 5 were released without being brought to trial. Of the 473 persons sent up for trial, 371 were convicted or a percentage of 78·43 as compared with 80·42 in 1894, and the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was 77·45 as against 79·30, while the percentage of persons released to persons arrested was 1 as against 1·2. Under Penal Code, the percentages show a slight falling off and under Class VI a decrease of 11 and 12 per cent. Under important heads of crime, *viz.* murders, attempts at murder, dacoities, they show a decrease, while under "robberies" they are cent per cent., but only 2 persons were for trial. Under house-breaking and thefts, the percentages show a small improvement, while under receiving stolen property they have fallen from 65 and 65 to 53 and 53. With regard to real cognizable cases, the percentage under "all classes" of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of and brought to trial were 81 and 94 as against 78 and 95, while under Indian Penal Code they were 72 and 93 as against 67 and 92. Turning to different

heads, the percentages under attempts at murder and culpable homicides are 80 and 80 as against 100 and 100; under "dacoities" 33 and 33 as against 33 and 100; under "robberies" 66 and 100 as against 50 and 50; under "house-breaking with intent to commit theft" 55 and 100 as against 54 and 92; under "thefts" 80 and 98 as against 71 and 95; and under "receiving stolen property" 70 and 70 as against 62 and 71. Under "murders" no case was brought to trial as 2 true cases reported during the year remained pending at its close. Under Class VI, the percentages are 94 and 94 as compared with 98 and 99. During the year only 3 cases were disposed of by Magistrates direct without intervention of the Police, of which 1 was excluded and 2 ended in conviction. In all 155 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 138 were convicted.

5. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 10,208, which with Rs. 616 pending from the previous year gave a total of Rs. 10,824 for disposal as against Rs. 8,549; of this amount only Rs. 3,300 was recovered or a percentage of but 30.49 as against 36.97 of the preceding year, a result which speaks ill for the detective skill of the force.

6. Under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code proceedings were instituted against 13 persons as compared with 10 in the previous year, and all 13 persons were ordered to furnish security—a very satisfactory result, and for a small non-criminal district like Panch Maháls the number 13 is adequate. Of 371 persons convicted, 20 were identified as having been previously convicted but none were classed as habitual offenders. With regard to the classification of habitual offenders, the Superintendent's attention has been drawn to the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 3, dated 3rd January 1887, Judicial Department.

7. Departmental punishments have fallen in number from 120 to 66, and though the District Magistrate remarks that they "exceed those of 1894 in point of severity," which is as it ought to be, the fact still remains that the great reduction in the number of punishments is accompanied by an increase in the number of offences and a decrease in the percentage of recovery of stolen property. The punishments for the year comprise 2 men dismissed as against 3 in 1894; 3 officers and 6 men degraded as against 4 men; 3 officers and 7 men suspended as against 3 men, and 11 officers and 34 men fined as compared with 12 and 98. Two men were specially promoted for good service and 8 received money rewards from the Police Superintendent, 29 in opium cases and 28 in ábkári cases, a total of 65 men rewarded with money, while 58 received good-service certificates as against 37; all these last rewards were given in Mr. Lambert's time after careful personal enquiries into the merits of each case. The health of the Forces showed considerable improvement, the percentage of those who attended hospital being 54.33 as compared with 76.46 in the preceding year. Five hundred and ninety-six men went through a complete course of drill as compared with 571. Ninety-nine men of the Foot and 4 of the Mounted Police competed in the annual competition as against 151 and 5 but no member of the Force succeeded in winning a Presidency prize, and the number of marksmen fell from 67 to 60. Mr. Lambert will, I am sure, give his attention to improving the shooting of his men during the coming year. The average shooting of the men generally is not bad but good shots require to be perfected; the drill is fair, certainly an improvement on former years, and the Mounted Police are also smarter.

8. There were 14 cases of serious crime as against 9 in 1894. The following table shows the personal investigation by the District Superintendent of Police responsible:—

Name,	Number of crimes.	Number of cases in which, scenes personally visited and investigated.	Number of cases in which, scenes not visited.	Remarks.
Mr. Lester	5	2	3	*This was the offence resulting in the death of Mr. Lester.
Vacant	1*	...	...
Mr. Ingle	1	...	1	
Mr. Lambert	7	4	3	
Total	14	6	7	

Explanations for the occasions on which serious crimes were not visited have been given and are satisfactory.

Mr. Lambert personally visited the scenes of and investigated 1 other murder of Mr. Lester's time and 4 other minor cases.

The subjoined table shows the inspection of the 6 Police stations and 34 outposts:—

Name of Superintendent.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
	Number of Police Stations.	Number visited and inspected.	Number not visited and inspected.	Number of Outposts.	Number visited and inspected.	Number not visited and inspected.
Mr. Lester	6	2	4	34	15	19
Mr. Ingle						
Mr. Lambert						

Mr. Lambert who took charge of the district after Mr. Lester's death visited 4 Police stations and 15 outposts, which was as much as he could do in the two months of the touring season. The number of stations and outposts unvisited was due very much to Mr. Lester's ill-health.

9. Mr. Lambert writes strongly on the lack of assistance afforded by the Village Police, instancing one case of murder in which the Pátíl in sending a report made no mention of the names of the perpetrators, although he knew them at the time of writing, the result being that all accused were eventually acquitted; and in 2 other cases Pátíls failed to give information to the Police of offences under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Lambert thinks it would be advisable to give the Police Superintendent of the Panch Maháls powers over Village Police under Section 76 of Police Act IV of 1890. On the subject of the failure to assist the Police, the District Magistrate writes:—

"The circumstances are to be regretted, but it must be remembered that almost all the Police Pátíls in the district are unlettered men, and considering the backward state of education in these remote parts, it will, it is feared, take a generation or so before an improvement can be effected in the class of men appointed to fill Police Pátíls' places. * * * * *

10. Mr. Lambert visited and examined the shops of the 2 men licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and the Police Inspector visited them 4 times. Eight cases were instituted under the Arms Act, all ending in convictions and in 7 fines were imposed. Under the Opium and Akkari Acts 145 cases were reported; of these 18 were detected and investigated by the Police, every one of the cases ending in conviction. One accused escaped from the custody of the District Police but was finally recaptured.

11. In 1894 the number of cases committed to the Sessions was 9 and the number ending in conviction 5. In the year under report 21 cases were committed during the year, 18 being tried, 13 ending in conviction, 5 in acquittal, and 3 cases were pending. In one of the cases ending in acquittal, the District Superintendent states that the accused confessed before the District Magistrate and the evidence was strong.

He accordingly addressed the District Magistrate with a view to an appeal. On this point the District Magistrate writes—

"No appeal has yet been made in the case referred to. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs has called for copies of the proceedings."

12. There was only one Court Jemádár in the district, but Mr. Lambert has since enlisted two English-knowing head constables for that duty. The District Magistrate writes: "The work done by the Court Jemádár has been highly satisfactory and fully bears out the usefulness of the appointments." The result of 30 cases with 28 convictions is certainly very creditable to the officer concerned.

13. In conclusion the District Magistrate writes—

“ Mr. Lambert has worked well and vigorously and has shown himself an officer of intelligence and capacity gifted with considerable detective ability.”

Mr. Lambert is a young officer who takes much interest in his work and bids fair with experience to be a capable Superintendent.

BROACH.

The following officers were in Police charge of the district during the year :—

Mr. Lambert from 1st January to 3rd January.

Mr. Beatty from 4th January to 29th April.

Mr. Anopram from 30th April to 3rd May.

Mr. Fellowes from 4th May to 21st July.

Mr. Maidment from 22nd July to 13th November.

Mr. Logan from 14th November to 5th December.

Mr. Foard from 6th December to 31st December, and the last-mentioned officer has submitted the report.

2. There were 921 cases for disposal during the year as against 949 in the year before, 870 being under the Indian Penal Code as against 882, and 51 under Class VI as against 67. On this subject the District Magistrate writes at considerable length: “ There was,” he remarks, “ some decrease in complaints in 1894 ; there is a further decrease in 1895, and the natural presumption is raised by the District Superintendent that crime is decreasing because of good preventive measures on the part of the Police. The undersigned has unfortunately several grounds for demurring to this conclusion. In the first place he doubts whether there were any chief constables in the district last year who troubled themselves to take any systematic measures for the prevention of crimeIn the second place it is very doubtful whether there has actually been any decrease of crime. The decline in complaints does not necessarily prove it, and may be nearly due, as several facts indicate, to a declining confidence in the Police and the Courts.....The reason is that though the authors of the mischief are seldom doubtful, the victim is well aware that the evidence which satisfies him will not come up to that standard of ‘ Sarkári Puráva ’ or Government proof (so they call it) which the Courts require.....Another reason for the decline of complaints may have been the growing corruption of the Police,” and the District Magistrate concludes his comments on the subject by writing that he “ would be disposed to regard an increase of complaints in the current year as probably a mark of improvement in the Police Force.” I am not disposed to disagree very greatly in the District Magistrate’s estimate that more complaints would represent a healthier state of affairs. Yet one year must be judged by another, and this year shows slight signs of improvement over last year. It is impossible to expect any district to be well managed when, as in the present case, no less than 7 officers were in charge during the year ; but I think that the District Magistrate’s views as somewhat unduly pessimistic.

Pending cases under Indian Penal Code numbered 132 as against 103 in the previous year—an increase probably due to the suspension and trials of certain senior Police officers and the numerous changes and transfers towards the close of the year which these involved. Of these, 72 were under investigation by the Police and 60 under disposal with the Magistracy. Three hundred and seventy-seven cases were excluded under “ all classes ” as against 430 in the preceding year. The District Magistrate has commented in very strong terms on the inducement which column 5 of Supplementary Statement No. 1 holds out to screen inefficiency, and he gives an instance proving his case. Undoubtedly true cases are occasionally excluded, but it is the duty of the Magistrate to decide whether a case should be excluded or not, and doubtless had a Magistrate reason to suppose that cases were being unfairly excluded, he would exercise increased supervision and the evil would work its own remedy, and the bringing to notice of the Superintendent of all cases where a chief con-

stable has attempted to get a true case excluded would doubtless ensure severe punishments. Maliciously false cases have risen in number from 34 to 46, and it is startling to notice that although in 9 cases the sanction of Magistrates to institute prosecutions was applied for, in not one single instance was it accorded.

* * * * *

It is certainly remarkable that although 46 cases were declared "malicious," and therefore must necessarily have been "vaxatious," in not one instance was compensation under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code awarded by the Magistracy. In seven cases the Superintendent accorded sanction to prosecution, but in none conviction was obtained. Three cases were discharged, 2 remained pending, and in 2 cases prosecutions were withdrawn.

Undetected cases under Indian Penal Code have decreased in number from 170 to 139, the greater number being, as was the case last year, cases of house-breaking and theft, and the figures, though an improvement on the preceding year, speak very badly for the detective ability of the Police.

3. Of murder, 4 real cases were reported during the year as against 6 in the previous year and of the 6 disposed of, including 2 pending from the year before, 3 ended in conviction, but in no case was capital punishment awarded. The two real cases of attempts at murder or culpable homicide disposed of during the year resulted in conviction. There was 1 case of dacoity as against 3; 5 robberies as against 12; 112 cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft as against 113; 220 thefts as against 186, and 12 cases of receiving stolen property were brought to light as against 12 in the year before. Turning to classes, there is an increase of 33 in Class V, but the fluctuations under other classes are merely nominal and seem to call for no special notice.

With regard to percentages, those under Indian Penal Code, of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of and decided by trial, are 52 and 84 as against 48 and 90; under Class VI 91 and 94 as against 97 and 97, and under "all classes" 56 and 85 as against 53 and 91. Percentages referring to heads of crimes compare unfavourably in every instance, except those of attempts at murder and robberies, with those of the year before.

4. Regarding the work of the Police *suo motu*, 731 persons (including 85 of the previous year) were so arrested under Indian Penal Code. The number under "all classes" was 831, of which number 1 person was released without being brought to trial as against 19 in the previous year. On this subject the District Magistrate reiterates his views of last year, with which however Government were unable to agree, and his remark that if the Police "only receive sufficient castigation for the large proportion of acquittals to arrests this year, it will go hard with them, but they will find some way of proving next year that they arrested nobody who was not convicted!" is not, I trust, intended to be taken seriously. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have, under the Indian Penal Code, fallen from 51 and 52 to 45 and 46; in Class VI from 71 and 76 to 61 and 62, and in "all classes" from 53 and 55 to 47 and 48. The same regrettable falling off is also noticeable under all heads of crime with the exception of house-breaking with intent to commit theft. Magistrates dealt with 11 cases direct under Indian Penal Code, of which 6 were taken on the returns as true, 4 of which ended in conviction.

5. Rs. 31,718 worth of property was stolen during the year as compared with Rs. 18,340 in the year preceding. With Rs. 4,938 pending from that year, the total sum to be accounted for was Rs. 36,656, of which Rs. 16,123 were recovered—a percentage of 43.98 as compared with 21.48 in the year before. The great increase in the amount of property stolen during the year was due mainly to 4 cases in which alone the aggregate amount stolen was Rs. 18,700 and the percentage of recoveries is helped by the recovery of a bundle of documents of the face value of Rs. 8,000.

6. The work of the Police under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code has been unsatisfactory, for whereas in 1894, 50 persons were proceeded

against, of which number 43 were ordered to furnish security, in 1895, 37 persons were proceeded against, 26 only being ordered to furnish security. Mr. Foard states that he is giving the matter his attention.

The District Magistrate writes :—

“The failure in 11 cases to secure orders of security may in some degree be due to want of intellectual robustness in the Magistrates; but in several cases that came under the notice of the undersigned, it appeared that the Police were beginning to work Chapter VIII in a mechanical way, taking it for granted that every person who had been sentenced for an offence against property should be called on to give security on his release.”

Of the 366 prisoners convicted, 59 were identified as having been previously convicted and 36 classed as habitual offenders.

7. Under the Gambling Act 7 cases were prosecuted as against 9 in the previous year and convictions obtained in 5. Two shops were licensed to deal in arms and 1 in sulphur only, and all 3 were inspected by the Police Superintendent and Inspectors. One hundred and forty-three licenses to possess fire-arms and 245 to possess edged weapons were granted during the year, a total of 388, showing an increase over the 340 of the previous year. Under the Excise, Opium, Salt and Customs Laws, 27 cases were committed, 8 of which were detected and investigated by the District Police. All these 8 cases ended in conviction.

8. Departmental punishments increased from 16 officers and 46 men in 1894 to 24 officers and 95 men in 1895. Six policemen were judicially punished, 2 under the Police Act and 4 under the Indian Penal Code. Of the latter number, 2 were Chief Constables, one of whom was awarded 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 300 under Sections 201 and 177 of the Indian Penal Code, and the other 4 years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 under Sections 218 and 177 of the Indian Penal Code, while a Head Constable was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 100 under Section 177 of the Indian Penal Code—sentences which will assuredly help considerably to stamp out the corruption which was prevalent in the district. Seven policemen received money rewards under the Opium, A'bkári and Salt Acts and to 36 good-service tickets were given as compared with 83. With regard to education, the figures in 1895 were 79 officers and 172 men as against 81 officers and 161 men. There were 11 vacancies at the end of the year. Thirty-eight men qualified as marksmen as against 37, but while the 1st, 4th and 14th Presidency prizes were won by Broach in 1894, none were secured in 1895. Drill is moderate.

9. There were 2 escapes from Police custody, but in each instance the prisoner was re-captured.

Of the Village Police 5 pátils and 2 vartanias were punished during the year, while one pátil was rewarded.

10. The following table shows the investigation of serious crimes by the Superintendents of Police :—

Name.	Number of Crimes.	Number visited and investigated.	Number not visited.
Mr. Beatty ...	5	.....	5
„ Fellowes ...	2	1	1
„ Maidment ...	2	.....	2
Total ...	9	1	8

The explanation of crime not being visited by Mr. Beatty is satisfactory. One of the cases not visited by Mr. Maidment is also satisfactorily explained.

The causes of the non-visiting of the other cases are not explained. But with no less than 7 officers in charge in the year, systematic visitation of serious crime is impossible. Mr. Beatty personally investigated 2 big cases of theft, Mr. Fellowes 1 case of criminal breach of trust and 1 of theft, and Mr. Maidment 1 case of theft.

11. The following table shows the inspection of police stations and outposts:—

Name.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
	Number.	Number visited and inspected.	Number not visited.	Number.	Number visited and inspected.	Number not visited.
Mr. Beatty	7	6	1	16	11	5
„ Fellowes ... ..		...	7		2	14
„ Maidment		1	6		...	16
„ Foard ... ..		...	7		4	12

All stations and outposts were visited once. The Ambleshwar outpost was twice visited, once by Mr. Beatty and once by Mr. Foard.

12. Sessions cases numbered 23, of which 22 were tried during the year, 12 only ending in conviction. For this indifferent result it is very possible that the notorious aptitude of Broach natives for manufacturing false evidence, and secondly the suspicion with which statements of witnesses for the prosecution are treated owing to the equally notorious bitter party animosities in the district, are to a great extent responsible.

13. There were 6 Court Jamádárs at work during the year, though some unavoidable changes somewhat interfered with their duties. Two hundred and eighty-four cases were, however, conducted by them, of which 184 ended in conviction, 87 in discharge, and 13 were pending at the close of the year.

14. Of the 3 Punitive posts in the district at the beginning of the year the one at Tankaria was abolished, while a new one was established at Sisodra.

15. The District Magistrate sums up a detailed criticism of the Police of his district by ascertaining that “a true report of the past year may be summed up as follows: The Force was nearly as inefficient as it could be. The superior officers were, with few exceptions, corrupt or negligent, the inferior idle and insubordinate.”

It is not possible, I regret, to differ very much from this conclusion. Government are aware from another report of one of the chief reasons of this undesirable result. Some of the causes of an inefficient Police Force are inherent in Broach District itself. The district is notorious for family and faction feuds of very old standing, often ending in murder. Subornation of witnesses and corruption are of every-day occurrence in cases both great and small. The Courts are unable to inflict just sentences because false and true evidence is so mixed up that the Court often rejects the whole. The state of the district being so, and as the Police are necessarily largely drawn from the district itself, they must be tainted with the hereditary vices of the district. More than all, however, have the constant changes of Superintendents brought about the present state of things. These changes have been unavoidable. The number of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents provided for the Bombay Police is insufficient for its needs, and it is no unusual thing for one and sometimes two Inspectors being in charge of a district. Things, however, are in a fair way to be remedied in Broach. The District Magistrate has given the greatest assistance in putting things on a better footing. The present Superintendent is an experienced officer, and it is hoped he will stay in Broach sufficiently long to weed out the dishonest or inefficient and to bring forward to responsible places those on whom dependence may be placed.

SURAT.

Mr. Austin was in charge of the Police Superintendent's office from the 1st January to the 25th July and Mr. Fellowes from that date till the end of the year. Mr. Penton who joined the District after the close of the year under report submits the report and has burdened it with much unnecessary information which a more careful perusal of instructions would have avoided.

2. Reported and real crime under "all classes" during the year numbered 774 and 635 cases as compared with 704 and 580 in the year before, and under Indian Penal Code 353 and 235 as against 328 and 241. Under Class VI the number of offences reported has increased from 376 to 421, due chiefly to the rise in cases under the Gambling and Excise Laws. At the close of the year 48 cases were left pending as against 32 in the year 1894. Of these 48, 12 were with the Police and 36 with Magistrates—a result which compares favourably with other districts. With regard to serious crime, there was 1 real case of murder as against 2 in the previous year; 3 cases of attempt at murder or culpable homicide as against 1; 1 dacoity as against 3; 3 robberies as against 1; 32 cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft as against 29, and 145 thefts as against 166. Sixteen cases of receiving stolen property were brought to light as against 13 in the year preceding. The District Magistrate remarks: "There has been a net decrease in cognizable crime in the district if we except, as we may reasonably do, offences not under the Penal Code. On the other hand the Police have been distinctly less successful in dealing with crime. The averages, however, are still very good, and the standard of past years has been so high that a little temporary fluctuation is to be expected."

3. Of the 811 cases for disposal, 150 were excluded or a percentage of 18, and the District Magistrate agrees with the Superintendent of Police in considering that due care was exercised in excluding cases. Of the above 150 cases, only 5 were decided to be maliciously false. In 4 of these instances, the Police Superintendent accorded sanction to prosecute, with the result that 1 case ended in acquittal while the remaining three were still pending at the end of the year. In no case was compensation under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code awarded, but the almost complete absence of malicious intent points to the fact that special preventive measures in this respect are unnecessary. Of 613 cases disposed of, only 16 cases remained undetected at the end of the year—a very satisfactory record. The 16 cases comprise 1 dacoity, 10 cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, 3 thefts, 1 breach of trust, and 1 case under Excise Laws.

4. Dealing with percentages in cases, they show a general falling off from under Indian Penal Code, 94 and 98 to 83 and 95; under Class VI from 99 and 99 to 98 and 98 and under "all classes" from 97 and 99 to 94 and 97. The percentages are, however, in themselves, quite satisfactory. Those referring to heads of crime are also good. Under "murder" the percentages are 0 as the only one case brought to trial ended in acquittal.

5. In all 569 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu*. Including 19 persons from the preceding year, the number for disposal was 588, of whom 18 or a percentage of 3.06 as against 1.9 in the previous year were released without being brought to trial. Five hundred and thirty-seven persons were brought to trial, of whom 465 were convicted and 32 were pending at the close of the year. The percentages of convictions to arrests and persons disposed of by trial were, under Indian Penal Code, 73 and 77 as against 78 and 81; under Class VI, 95 and 96 as against 92 and 93; in "all classes" 83 and 86 as against 83 and 85. These percentages too, although showing a falling off under Indian Penal Code, are good in themselves, and this good record is also maintained under different headings with the exceptions of murders and attempts at murder and culpable homicides. Four hundred and eighty-six persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police as against 406. Four hundred and seventy-one were brought to trial and 405 convicted. One hundred and twenty cases were disposed of by Magistrates direct without the intervention of the Police, of which number 17 were excluded and 103 disposed of by trial, out of which 99 ended in conviction. Under Class VI, there is an increase of 36 cases in the number taken up by Magistrates direct.

6. Under the Excise, Opium, and Salt Laws, 490 cases were reported as compared with 405 in the year 1894. Of these 490, 125 were detected and investigated by the Police, 124 being brought to trial, and convictions obtained in 120—a result which shows, as the District Magistrate remarks, that the Police gave efficient aid in the Abkari and Salt Laws during the year.

7. Satisfactory improvement and results have been shown in the working of the Court Jamadars, for whereas only 189 cases were conducted by them in the year preceding, 268 were conducted in the year under report, and no less than 247 ended in conviction. In 14 other cases, head constables other than Court Jamadars watched the prosecution, and in 13 cases conviction was recorded.

8. The value of property pending from the year 1894 was Rs. 7,734, which added to Rs. 15,440 stolen during the year, gave a total of Rs. 23,224 to be accounted for, as compared with Rs. 24,457. But whereas the percentage of recovery in 1894 was 73.19, in the year under report it has fallen to 53.80, which is unsatisfactory. On the other hand it must be recorded to the credit of the Surat Police that Rs. 3,406 stolen elsewhere was recovered by members of the Surat Force. Property was stolen in 209 cases as against 221 and recovered in 185 as against 206 instances, giving a percentage of 88.51 as compared with 93.21.

9. The supervision over bad characters was maintained, but the result of Police working under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code seems to point to a want of care in the selection and preparation of cases, for while 15 out of 17 cases resulted in security being ordered in 1894, in the year under report only 19 out of 28 cases had a satisfactory result from a Police point of view. The Police Superintendent should give his special attention to the working of the Police in this matter during the coming year. Of 465 persons convicted, 42 were identified as having been previously convicted and 21 were classed as habitual offenders, 17 by Magistrates and 4 by the jail authorities.

10. Regarding punishments, 4 constables were dismissed, as against 0 in the preceding year; while 20 officers and 96 men were otherwise departmentally punished as compared with 30 officers and 76 men, and 3 were judicially punished in each year. Three constables received special promotion; 41 officers and men were rewarded with money as against 199, while to no less a number than 218 were good-service certificates awarded. On this point the Superintendent of Police remarks that the number will appear at first sight large, but the encouragement has been productive of greater activity on the part of the Police in the detection of cases under Salt and Abkari Laws. This may be so to a certain extent, but the Superintendent should not forget that the almost invariable grant of money rewards in the cases he refers to does away to a great degree with the necessity for other inducements to activity, and that an over-avish distribution of certificates must of necessity diminish their value as a means of appreciating especially good service. Turning to education, it is a matter for notice that whereas 120 officers and 284 men were educated in the year 1894, the number of officers has increased to 138, while the number of men has decreased to 201—a fall of 83 in the year 1895. The Superintendent ascribes this decrease in a measure to educated men having been promoted and to frequent resignations, and he adds that educated men very soon get tired of serving in the lower grades, and if not at once promoted apply for discharge. Why this should prevail to a greater extent in Surat than elsewhere is a matter to which the Superintendent should give his immediate and personal attention. Two hundred and six men went through a course of drill which in this district is decidedly good. Of the 60 men who took part in the Presidency competition 36 qualified for marksmen's badges, but it is a regrettable fact that not a single man from the Surat Force succeeded in securing a prize and the Mounted Force are reported not to have done well. The Superintendent should give his special attention to this matter. Two prisoners escaped from the Surat Sub-Jail and are still at large. One escaped from the custody of the District Force and 5 from that of the Village Police; but all were recaptured.

11. Three shops were licensed to sell ammunition. All of these were inspected by the Superintendent and by the Police Inspectors, 2 twice and 1

four times by the latter. Two cases under the Arms Act were prosecuted and to conviction. Two hundred licenses to carry arms were issued as against 183 in the previous year.

12. The Village Police are reported to have generally assisted the Regular Force. Two patels of the district and 5 other persons were given money rewards and 2 patels awarded certificates for good service, while 5 were fined, 1 suspended and 3 severely warned for irregular conduct during the year.

13. The following table shows the personal investigation of serious crimes by the Police Superintendent:—

Name.	Number of crime occurred.	Number in which scenes visited and personally investigated.	Number not visited.
Mr. Austin	5	3	2
Mr. Fellowes	4	1	3
Total	9	4	5

Mr. Austin did not visit 2 crimes, as in one instance the report of the offence and of its detection were received at the same time and the other case, which was wrongly reported as homicide, was afterwards declared to be one of simple hurt only. The reasons for Mr. Fellowes not visiting 3 crimes were that in 1 case the accused were arrested before Mr. Fellowes could start for the scene of the crime. In the second case no special report was received from the Chief Constable responsible, and in the third case Mr. Fellowes did not visit the scene as the case was at once detected and the evidence complete. The inspection of Police stations and outposts was carried out as follows: of the 9 stations Mr. Austin visited and inspected 6 and Mr. Fellowes 3, and of the 39 outposts Mr. Austin visited and inspected 28 and Mr. Fellowes 10. The reason given as to why the 1 outpost at Dhao was permitted to remain unvisited is satisfactory. An outpost at Morai was abolished during the year.

14. Thirteen cases were committed to Sessions during the year—a similar number to that in the year before. Twelve were tried during the year as against 13; 7 ended in conviction as against 8, giving a percentage of convictions of 58.33 as against 61.53. One was pending.

15. The year was an uneventful one, but the work of the Force may be looked on as satisfactory.

THANA.

The following officers were in charge of the offices of District Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police during the year:—

District Superintendent's Office.

Mr. Dhanjishah Dadabhoj from 1st January to 14th July.

Mr. Ingle from 15th July to 26th July.

Mr. Austin from 27th July to 31st December.

Assistant Superintendent's Office.

Mr. Taleyarkhan from 1st January to 1st February.

Mr. Green from 2nd February to 21st March.

Mr. Ingle from 22nd March to 14th May.

Mr. Dhanjisha Dadabhoj from 15th May to 10th July.

Mr. Ingle from 11th July to 2nd September.

Mr. Austin from 3rd September to 31st December.

The report is submitted by Mr. Austin.

2. Reported and real crime under "all classes" numbered 1,759 and 1,080 as compared with 1,799 and 1,145 in the year before and reported and real crime under the Indian Penal Code 1,390 and 733 as compared with 1,480 and 836. Although the number of cases for disposal under "all classes" has decreased from 1,895 cases to 1,857, the number of cases pending at the close of the year has increased from 93 to 130. Of these 130, 25 were with the Police, and no less than 105 with Magistrates. The District Superintendent explains that of the 25 cases 14 cases under Class III occurred during the last 10 days of December. The large number with the Magistracy will doubtless receive the attention of the District Magistrate. Of murder there were 6 real cases as against 5; 2 attempts at murder and culpable homicide as against 8; 3 dacoities as against 9; 4 robberies as against 14; 110 house-breakings with intent to commit theft as against 147, and 356 thefts as against 390. Of receiving stolen property 23 cases were brought to light as compared with 19, and 1 case was pending from the previous year. Of the 24 cases for disposal convictions were obtained in 18 and in 6 the accused were discharged. Under Class VI, reported crime has increased from 319 to 369, the increase being chiefly under the Abkari Act.

3. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to those disposed of and decided by trial are under Indian Penal Code 59 and 66 as against 55 and 62; those under Class VI 90 and 91 as against 83 and 85, and under "all classes" 69 and 75 as against 63 and 69, showing a general improvement which is gratifying. But this improvement is not sustained under "murders", "attempts at murder and culpable homicides" and "dacoities" which show a falling off of from 50 and 50 to 42 and 50, 75 and 75 to 25 and 25, and 57 and 66 to 50 and 50 respectively. Under "robberies" the percentages have risen from 46 and 50 to 66 and 66, and "receiving stolen property" from 66 and 66 to 75 and 75. Under "house-breakings" and "thefts" the percentages are 54 and 85 as against 61 and 84 and 69 and 75 as against 63 and 70, respectively.

4. Excluded cases numbered 710 or a percentage of 38.23. Of these 710 cases, 54 were classed as maliciously false, and the result of these cases affords the most unsatisfactory item of the year's report, for in not one single instance was a well deserved punishment awarded to any of the 54 persons who were decided to have made maliciously false charges, and in only 7 cases were futile efforts made to procure such punishment. Such miserable results as these must encourage rather than dishearten complainants maliciously inclined and would seem to point to a state of affairs requiring very earnest attention, since it would seem that either the law on the point or its application by the Magistracy is at fault. In 6 cases compensation to the total amount of Rs. 79 was awarded under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the District Superintendent is of opinion that, considering 233 cases were after trial declared to be false, it is to be regretted that the provisions of that section were not more freely applied. The District Magistrate adds that the attention of Magistrates has been called to the expediency of making more free use of the section. It would certainly seem that in Thana District the absence of preventive measures in this respect has entailed both on the Police and Magistracy an amount of labour which might easily and most properly have been avoided. The number of undetected cases under "all classes" has fallen from 91 to 75.

5. One hundred and one persons were pending from the previous year and 1,388 were arrested during the year, making a total of 1,489, of which number 1,118 were under Indian Penal Code. Of this number only 5 were released without being brought to trial—a result which would be more gratifying were the percentages of convictions to persons arrested and tried better respectively than 52.8 and 53.05, a very slight improvement on the 51.72 and 51.97 of the previous year. The percentages under "all classes" have risen from 58 and 58 to 61 and 61 and under Class VI from 83 and 83 to 85 and 80. Three hundred and fifty-three cases were tried by Magistrates direct without the inter-

vention of the Police. After the exclusion of 44 cases, 309 real cases remained, out of which 197 resulted in conviction.

6. The total amount of stolen property for disposal including Rs. 1,600 from the previous year amounted to Rs. 24,250 as against Rs. 28,005 in the year before. Of the Rs. 24,250, Rs. 16,683 or a percentage of 68·79 as compared with 45·33 were recovered—an improvement which the District Superintendent urges can hardly be expected to be maintained in a district like Thána where so many facilities exist for the escape of thieves, especially in the direction of Bombay to which much of the property stolen finds its way. The Thána Police were also successful in recovering property belonging to other districts to the value of Rs. 2,420, the greater part of which had been stolen in Bombay.

7. Thirty-six cases were committed to Sessions, of which all were tried, 27 resulting in conviction, a satisfactory percentage, and 9 ended in acquittal.

8. Under Chapter VIII proceedings were instituted against 51 persons. Four cases were pending at the close of the year, and of the 47 persons proceeded against, 44 were called on to furnish security and only 3 discharged—a result which is satisfactory. Of 871 persons convicted during the year 47 were identified as having been previously convicted, and 8 were classed as habitual offenders.

9. Seventeen shops as against 16 in the previous year were licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, all of them being visited by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, and twice by Inspectors. One thousand three hundred and seventy-six licenses to carry arms were issued and renewed as against 1,570, while 17 prosecutions under the Arms Act were instituted as compared with 13, and in 15 convictions were obtained, and of the remaining 2, 1 was discharged and 1 remained pending. Under the Excise, Opium, Salt and Customs Laws, 336 cases were reported, of which 86 were detected and investigated by the Police, 83 being brought to trial, resulting in conviction in 73 cases, while 8 were discharged and 2 were still pending at the close of the year.

10. Turning to punishments, 10 men were judicially punished as compared with 1 officer and 6 men in the preceding year, and 63 were dealt with departmentally as against 57. One constable received special promotion and 28 men received money rewards, and to 120, good-service certificates were granted as against 135 in the year before. The number of educated officers has fallen from 122 to 116, while that of men has increased from 196 to 211, while the number of Police who attended hospital was 301 as against 416. Six hundred and seventeen men went through a complete course of drill as against 648 in the previous year, and their drill is excellent. The Thána Police won the 6th Presidency prize and no less than 123 obtained marksmen's badges as compared with 98 in the year before.

11. Four prisoners escaped from the custody of the Police, and of these 3 were re-arrested and 1 was still at large at the end of the year.

12. The place of Court Prosecutor was transferred to the Thána District in November 1894, but the appointment was not made till 17th June 1895. From this date till the close of the year, the Court Prosecutor conducted 28 cases, of which 22 ended in conviction and 6 in acquittal, while 54 cases were conducted by Court Jemádárs, resulting in conviction in 43 and acquittal in 11 instances.

13. The following table shows the personal investigation of serious crimes during the year:—

Name.	No. of Crimes.	No. visited and personally investigated.	No. not visited.	REMARKS.
<i>Superintendent's Charge.</i>				
Mr. Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy ...	12	4	8	Also visited the scenes of 2 cases of house-breaking and 8 cases of robbery.
„ Austin ...	4	3	1	Also visited 2 cases of robbery and 2 cases of house-breaking and theft.
Total ...	16	7	9	

Name.	No. of Crimea.	No. visited and person- ally investi- gated.	No. not visited.	REMARKS.
<i>Assistant Superintendent's Charge.</i>				
Mr. Taliarkhan	1	1	...	
„ Green... ..	1	...	1	
„ Ingle	2	1	1	
„ Austin	1	...	1	
Total ...	5	2	3	

In the cases in which the scenes were not visited the explanations offered are satisfactory.

14. The following table shows the inspection of stations and outposts :—

Name.	STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.			REMARKS.
	No. of Stations.	No. visited and Inspect- ed.	Not visited.	No. of Out- posts.	No. visited.	Not visited.	
<i>District Superintendent's Charge.</i>							
Mr. Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy. }	7	{ 7 3	... 4	} 27	{ 26 5	1 22	Also visited 8 Police Stations and 8 outposts in the Assistant's charge.
„ Austin							
<i>Assistant Superintendent's Charge.</i>							
Mr. Taliarkhan	6	{ 1 1 6	5 5 ...	} 18	{ 1 5 5	17 13 13	
„ Green							
„ Ingle							

In consequence of the changes of Assistants during the year and to there being no Assistant for a portion of the year, a number of outposts in the Assistant's charge remained unvisited.

15. The District Superintendent points out the Village Police establishment consists of a pátíl and 1 mahár in each village, whereas elsewhere the watchmen of a village number from 2 to 30, and thinks this should not be lost sight of in estimating the work of the Thána District Police. He adds, however, that the Police pátíls can, as a rule, be depended on to render assistance in the detection of crime which may occur within the limits of their villages, and no complaints were made against any pátíls for failure to do so during the year, so that it appears that, compared with many other districts, Mr. Austin has after all much to be thankful for.

16. In conclusion, Mr. Austin remarks that the year was an uneventful one. Haibatia Lakshuman, the leader of a gang of dacoits, which gave much trouble in 1893-94, though still at large, has, it is believed, no following, and the District Superintendent hopes that with the special steps that are being taken Haibatia will not be able to much longer evade arrest unless he altogether abandons his present supposed haunts.

17. Mr. Dhunjishaw who has been Superintendent of Police of the Thána District for more than 4 years has this year gone on pension. He was a painstaking and capable officer and much of the efficiency of the present Police is due to his zeal and care.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Mr. H. Kennedy was in Police charge of the district with Mr. D. Ommanney attached to his office as Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation throughout the year.

2. Reported crime under "all classes" numbered during the year 750 as against 685 in the year before, and under Indian Penal Code 705 as against 658. Under Class VI, reported crime numbered 45 as against 27, increase being due to cases under Excise Laws, Arms Act and nuisances. Real crime under the above heads numbered 308 and 274 as compared with 278 and 253 respectively. True murders numbered 10 as against 7 in 1894; attempts at murder and culpable homicide 3 as against 4; dacoities 9 as against 11; robberies 7 as against 4; house-breaking with intent to commit theft 66 as against 54, and thefts 98 as against 109. Cases of receiving stolen property have increased from 6 to 22. Pending cases under "all classes" number 47 as compared with 43; of the 47, 20 were with the Police and 27 with the Magistracy, a satisfactorily small number in each instance. A comparison of classes calls for no special comment. Of 796 cases for disposal, 457 cases were excluded as compared with 430 out of 728 in the year before. It is a matter for satisfaction to note that maliciously false cases have fallen in number from 59 to 27. Of these 27, in only 1 case was the sanction of a Magistrate to prosecute asked for and accorded and the case resulted in acquittal, but in 18 cases the Police Superintendent accorded sanction of his own instance, and in 8 of these cases convictions were obtained and 2 cases remained pending. The three cases, in which prosecutions were pending from last year ended in conviction. In no instance, however, did a Magistrate award compensation under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code, although in last year's report it will be seen that the District Magistrate drew the attention of the Subordinate Magistrates to the necessity for a more liberal use (than in that year, 3 instances) of the section in question. Undetected cases numbered 42 as against 44 in the preceding year.

3. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to cases disposed of and decided by trial have improved from 68 and 85 to 74 and 90; in "all classes" from 71 and 86 to 76 and 90, but in Class VI the percentages have fallen from 95 and 95 to 91 and 91. Improvement is also noticeable under "robberies," "house-breaking with intent to commit theft" and "thefts". But under "murders," "attempts at murder and culpable homicides," and "dacoities" the percentages are inferior to those of the previous year. Three hundred and sixty persons were arrested in Indian Penal Code cases as against 333 in 1894, and the total number for disposal, including 40 persons from the previous year, was 400; 14 were released without being brought to trial as against 4. The number of persons pending at the close of the year was 28 as against 40. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of by trial were under Indian Penal Code 66 and 70 as against 68 and 69; under Class VI, 74 and 74 as against 84 and 84, and in "all classes" 67 and 70 as against 69 and 71.

4. The number of persons arrested otherwise than by the Police has under "all classes" diminished from 942 to 614, whereas last year there was a rise from 473 to 942. The Superintendent is unable to explain the cause of this decrease but states that it is most striking under Class VI.

Of the 614, 610 were disposed of by trial and 254 were convicted, the percentages being 41.63 as against 49.68. The number of cases directly disposed of by Magistrates was 197 as against 320. Of the 197, 84 were found to be false and the remaining 113 were disposed of during the year and 108 ended in conviction.

5. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 43,432; the total amount for disposal inclusive of Rs. 3,284 of previous year being Rs. 46,716, of which sum Rs. 17,389 or a percentage of 37.22 was recovered as compared with 39.75 in the previous year. The amount remaining unrecovered at the

close of the year under report was Rs. 15,031 as against Rs. 4,456—an increase which the Police Superintendent reports is due mainly to some big cases that were reported towards the close of the year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen has also fallen from 83 to 81. Property to the value of Rs. 1,097 was recovered by the Ahmednagar Police for other districts, being the proceeds in 4 dacoity cases.

6. As compared with 52 in the previous year, 72 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code; of these, 62 were called on to furnish security for good behaviour and 1 case was pending at the close of the year. In 6 instances pending from the previous year, all 6 persons were called on to give security. Of 287 persons convicted 38 were identified as having been convicted before and 26 were classed as habitual offenders. Under the Anthropometrical system 159 persons were measured after conviction.

7. There were, during the year under report, 27 as against 29 shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition. Of these, 21 were examined by the Superintendent of Police and 3 by his assistant, while Inspectors examined the shops in their respective charges. Fifteen prosecutions under the Arms Act were instituted, resulting in conviction in every case. Eight hundred and two licenses to carry arms were issued as compared with the previous number of 840. Under the Excise and Opium Laws, 14 cases were reported, all of which were detected and investigated by the Police. Thirteen ended in conviction and 1 remained pending.

8. With regard to Sessions cases, 61 persons were committed in 32 cases and 59 in 31 cases were tried during the year, resulting in the conviction of only 15 persons in 13 cases and consequently the acquittal of 44 persons out of 59 and 18 cases out of 31. In other words the percentages of cognizable cases ending in conviction to cases tried and of persons convicted to those disposed of were 41.93 and 25.42 respectively in 1895 as compared with 63.15 and 31.25 in 1894. This result is, as the District Magistrate remarks, a serious feature of the year's administration, but as Government have in their memo. No. 1091 of 1896, dated 10th February, apparently prohibited the introduction in this report of remarks by district officers which, while explanatory of results, are in themselves of necessity criticisms on the manner in which justice is administered in Sessions Courts, I am compelled to withhold the comments of the District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate on the results in question. Suffice it to say that Mr. Kennedy, an officer of great experience, felt compelled to submit several applications for appeal against orders of acquittal.

9. Turning to punishments, 13 men were dismissed as against 15 and the total number punished during the year was 23 officers and 85 men as compared with 11 officers and 79 men. Mr. Kennedy remarks that with an increased strength of Police the number of punishments has naturally gone up and that the increase in departmental punishments is partly due to the fact that he has refrained from prosecuting Policemen, since experience has shown him that such prosecutions do not, as a rule, result in anything but fine, which can be inflicted departmentally, whereas an occasional sentence of imprisonment in such selected instances would have a much more deterrent effect. Only 17 policemen were rewarded with money as against 35 in 1894 and only 21 as against 32 received good-service tickets, while in no instance was special promotion given, results which would seem to point to the fact that Mr. Kennedy has been unduly chary in encouraging his men, and it is probable that a more lavish acknowledgment of good services rendered would stimulate the men to more willing exertions. The number of educated men rose from 115 officers and 319 men to 147 officers and 337 men, the satisfactory improvement being, Mr. Kennedy states, entirely due to the re-organization and better rates of pay. The health of the Force improved during the year.

The drill and turn-out of the Force is exceptionally good and smart. The shooting, not only of those competing in the competition but of the Force generally, was above the average. Sixty-six men as compared with 75 in the previous year competed for Presidency prizes and 60 qualified as marksmen as

against 53, and the 3rd, 14th, 15th and 18th prizes were secured by members of the Ahmednagar Force, though the Mounted Police were unsuccessful in the competition.

10. There were 4 escapes from Police custody and one from Jail during the year and 1 case remained from the previous year. All but one of the prisoners were recaptured.

11. Mr. Kennedy personally visited the scenes of and investigated 14 out of 33 serious crimes which occurred during the year. With regard to the 19 cases not visited, 6 cases occurred while the Superintendent was engaged in enquiring into other cases and when supervising the Tabut procession or during the visit of the inspection of Inspector-General of Police. In 2 cases the Assistant Superintendent was deputed to make enquiries and the reasons for not visiting the other cases are satisfactory.

12. Of the 13 Police stations and 32* outposts Mr. Kennedy personally visited and inspected 11 and 23, leaving 2 stations and 4 outposts unvisited. This was due to the Ahmednagar Horse Show taking up a considerable number of days in the touring season, also owing to a protracted enquiry into an important investigation. Both the Police stations and 3 of the 4 outposts left unvisited by the Superintendent were visited and inspected by his assistant Mr. Ommanney. In addition to the outposts mentioned, there was a punitive post in the Akola Taluka, which was visited and inspected by Mr. Kennedy.

13. The Court Prosecutor for the district conducted 64 cases during the year, all of which were disposed of and 49 ended in conviction, while Court Jemadars conducted 160 cases, 9 of which were pending at the close of the year, and 117 ended in conviction—a percentage of 77.48.

14. Regarding the work of Village Police, 77 were reported for misconduct and punished and 5 were prosecuted, a total of 82, while 8 received recognition in the shape of money, silver bangles, pagris, &c., for good service.

15. Mr. Kennedy complains bitterly regarding the lack of energy displayed and assistance rendered by the Nizam's Police, but trusts that the arrival of Mr. Hankin, Assistant General Superintendent, Thuggi and Dacoity, who has been specially deputed to the Hyderabad State, will have a salutary effect.

* * * * *

* Last year's number was 44, which included 1 temporary and 11 Thana posts, i. e. the posts maintained at the head-quarters of the talukas which practically come under the head of Police Stations.

16. The District Magistrate observes in concluding his remarks that he "has only observed Mr. Kennedy's work since September, but is glad to be able to express his admiration of the care and energy he bestows on every detail of Police administration, and the report shows a record of excellent work."

The Inspector-General is glad to be able thoroughly to endorse this view of Mr. Kennedy's work.

KHANDESH.

The following officers were in Police charge of the district during the year:—

Mr. Davies from 1st January to 6th March.

Mr. Pogson from 7th March to 3rd April.

Mr. Bulkley from 4th April to 31st December, while Messrs. Pogson and Luck were as Assistant Superintendents in charge, respectively, of the East and West Divisions uninterruptedly throughout the year. The Central Division is in charge of the Superintendent.

2. Including 367 cases pending, there were in all 2,736 cognizable cases for disposal as compared with 2,627 in the year before, and as that is an increase of 109 on the preceding year, it would appear that crime is of late years steadily on the increase in Khândesh. Of these 2,736 cases, 1,661 were real. Under the Indian Penal Code 1,980 were reported during the year, which, with 838 pending, made a total of 2,818 for disposal, of which 1,122 were found to be real cases as compared with 1,929 reported cases and 1,084 real cases in the year before. With regard to serious crimes, there were 22 cases under "murder" during the year and 8 pending from the previous year, making a total of 30 for disposal as against 26 in the year before. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides were 4 pending from 1894 and 13 of the year under report, a total of 17 as against 11. Of dacoities, 14 were pending which, added to 31 reported during the year, made a total of 45 as against 35 in 1894. Fifty-seven cases of robbery were reported and 19 were pending, a total of 76, which is a pleasing decrease from the number in the previous year when the total was 107. The number of house-breaking with intent to commit theft cases is 397 which though slightly less than the number in 1893, exceeds by 97 the number for disposal in 1894. Regarding ordinary thefts, there is a considerable increase from the preceding year of from 937 to 1,064. Of receiving stolen property 29 cases were reported during the year and 4 were pending from the previous year. With regard to Classes, the only point which seems to call for special notice is the increase under "Class III" which the District Superintendent points out includes an abnormal increase of from 168 to 302 cases of lurking house-trespass.

3. Out of the 2,736 cases under "all classes" for disposal, 1,075 were excluded, and the District Superintendent states that there appears to be no attempt on the part of the Police to get excluded cases which they find themselves unable to detect. Of the above number 62 cases were declared maliciously false. In 57 of these cases, sanction to prosecute was asked for and granted in 47. In 38 of these prosecution was undertaken and convictions obtained in 12, and 9 cases were pending before Magistrates at the close of the year. In no case was Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code made use of by the Magistrates.

The number of pending cases in Khândesh continues to be extraordinarily large, being 336, 156 of which were under investigation by the Police and 180 under disposal by Magistrates. In 63 cases accused were arrested and sent up for trial before the close of the year, but final orders were not received, and in 117 cases final reports were submitted, but summary orders were not received from the Magistrates. Mr. Bulkley states that the matter of pending cases has been a source of considerable anxiety to him. He found on joining the district that summary orders had not been received from Magistrates even in cases where final reports had been submitted 3 months previously, and he once got a batch of 20 summary orders, all of one date, relating to cases of 2 or 3 months before. He more than once addressed the District Magistrate and received

cordial assistance, and the District Magistrate in forwarding Mr. Bulkley's report admits that the delay on the part of the Magistracy is very unsatisfactory and promises to give the matter his attention. The number of undetected cases amounted to 448 as compared with 418 in the preceding year.

4. With reference to percentages, those of true Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to true cases disposed of and decided by trial were 46·79 and 86·14 as compared with 49·65 and 92·79, and similar percentages under "all classes" were 59·54 and 90·27 as against 62·5 and 94·59. Under Class VI, they are 96·19 and 96·76 as against 94·85 and 97·07. Percentages in murder cases have fallen from 75 and 100 to 23 and 42, a deplorable result. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides show 50 and 100, as against 66 and 100, but in the matter of dacoities not a single one of the 45 cases for disposal ended in conviction. Fourteen remained undetected and 22 were pending, while 8 were excluded. The only one case brought to trial ended in discharge. This gives a result which, as Mr. Bulkley admits, is about as bad as it can be, and for this lamentable state of affairs Mr. Bulkley offers as explanation the fact that the people show great apathy due to terror of possible vengeance at the hands of the dacoits; Mr. Bulkley states that dacoities are rare in the Western and Central Divisions, but very prevalent in the Eastern. He is making special arrangements on the frontier with the Hyderabad Police, and although the new year has opened with several cases he hopes eventually to check this class of crime. It is an undoubted fact that many of the dacoities in the Eastern Division are organized and carried out by Rohillas or Pardesis who live in Khándesh, who are in position to know what houses are worth plundering and are carried out by gangs from across the Moglái border assisted in some instances by stray adherents from Khándesh. After the dacoity the gang make for the hills or the border

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

* *In the matter of robberies, the percentages stand 47 and 71 as against 47 and 80, and house-breaking with intent to commit theft, at 22 and 85 as against 26 and 89; under thefts, the percentages are 57 and 91 as compared with 62 and 95. On the whole, a perusal of the above percentages affords little cause for gratification.

5. Two thousand and thirty-four persons, including 194 from the previous year, were arrested by the Police as against 2,172, 1,531 being under the Indian Penal Code as against 1,687. Of these 1,531 persons, 24 only were released without being brought to trial, or a percentage of 1·56 as against 0·65 in the year before. The number of persons arrested by the Police and pending at the close of the year under Indian Penal Code cases was 159 as against 167. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial are under Indian Penal Code 54 and 55 as against 51 and 51; under Class VI, 84 and 85 as against 82 and 82 and under "all classes" 62 and 63 as against 53 and 58, a general increase as compared with the previous year, which is satisfactory. Magistrates ordered the arrests of 334 persons, 299 of them being in Indian Penal Code cases, of which number only 86 were convicted. Altogether 157 cases were disposed of directly by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police, but only 55 of these cases ended in conviction—a result in the matter of both persons and cases, to which the District Magistrate will no doubt give his attention.

6. Including property of the previous year, the amount of stolen property for the year under report was no less than Rs. 1,57,220, an increase of Rs. 50,626 on the amount in the year before, while of this Rs. 1,57,220, only Rs. 32,213 were recovered, or a percentage of 20·48 as compared with 37 in the preceding year—a general state of affairs which Mr. Bulkley admits is lamentably poor. The large amount stolen during the year under report includes sums of Rs. 8,620, 5,110, 4,827 and 4,000, and several of over 1,000.

7. With regard to work under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. Bulkley states that he found on arrival that Chief Constables and even officers of lower grades were permitted to conduct cases and that his predecessor attributed improved results to the vigour which had been exercised, but that as only 38 persons out of 232 proceeded against were called upon to give security, it seemed to him that sufficient care had not been taken in selecting cases. This procedure was directly opposed to repeated orders and warning on the subject both written and verbal, and to this matter and to these orders I have invited the attention of Government in my report on Khándesh of last year. It attracted the notice of the Sessions Court and did, Mr. Bulkley thinks, a good deal of harm in arousing the suspicion of the Magistracy. This is no doubt true, but the results of Mr. Bulkley's efforts to remedy the evil and put matters on a more sound basis have not yet been very successful and fail in the other extreme, as throughout the year only 45 persons were proceeded against, of whom only 7 were ordered to furnish security, numbers which speak well neither for the zeal nor intelligence of the Police responsible, and the matter is one to which Mr. Bulkley should devote his special attention in the future. Four persons remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 157 persons pending from 1894, 50 were ordered to furnish security.

The number of accused convicted was 1,148, and of this number only 90 were identified as having been previously convicted, a percentage which, though an improvement on the very low one of the previous year, would seem to point to the fact that sufficient attention to the identification of criminals is not paid by the Khándesh Police. Fifty-one prisoners were classed as "habitual." Mr. Bulkley states that the Bertillon system is in good working order, but explains the small number of references to the Central Bureau as being due to but few of the prisoners who have been caught belonging to other parts of India.

8. There are 42 shops of licensed vendors in arms and ammunition. Of these 40 were inspected by the Police Inspector, but Mr. Bulkley offers no explanation as to why of the 42 shops Mr. Davies visited none, he himself only 9, and Messrs. Pogson and Luck but 7 and 2 respectively. The number of licenses to possess fire-arms have increased to 1,749 from 1,291. In 21 cases under the Arms Act, 19 convictions were obtained. Under the Excise and Opium Laws, 317 cases were reported, of which 116 were detected and investigated by the Police, 113 of them were brought to trial and 98 ended in conviction and 7 in acquittal, while 8 were pending at the close of the year.

9. In the matter of punishments, the result of the previous year showed 55 dismissals and other departmental punishments as 487. On this I remarked that while the number seemed unduly high, the results of the year were good and that the class of recruits available in Khándesh was different to that of other districts. In commenting on Mr. Bulkley's report from Ratnágiri last year I warned* him that though his leniency was not of so much consequence in a peaceable, easy district like Ratnágiri, in his new district Khándesh, I was confident he would speedily realise the necessity for wholesome severity. In the year under report Mr. Bulkley's lenient system of enforcing discipline has resulted in dismissals falling from 55 to 33 and other departmental punishments from 487 to no less than 258. Since the accompanying results of the year's work, so far from being good as in the previous year, show figures which Mr. Bulkley himself writes of as "lamentably poor" and "as bad as can be," I trust that he will at last appreciate that to bring in a system as he adopts is calculated to do serious harm to the efficiency of Police working, more especially in so troublesome a district as Khándesh. That the large number of punishments inflicted in previous years in Khándesh was not unmerited and were acquiesced in by the general opinion of the Force lies in the fact that though I for three years past visited Khándesh and inspected the head-quarters and some of the outlying stations, complaints were few, and speaking from memory I think proportionately fewer appeals came from Khándesh than any other district. Judicial punishments numbered 9 as against a similar number in the year before. Thirty-nine men have been rewarded by promotion as compared with 35, but only 7 received money rewards as against 15; 155 good-service tickets were granted as against 127. Education has slightly improved, the number of

*Note.—The Superintendent, Mr. Bulkley, to whom a copy of my remarks on the subject was forwarded, points out that he has been only 9 months in the district which is new to him and is undoubtedly a difficult charge. He also points out that he was not in a position to profit by my warning in regard to his leniency in last year's report as the report did not reach him till after the close of the year.

officers and men who were educated numbering 689 as against 586 in the preceding year, and Mr. Bulkley states that though resignations are still rather frequent he can get educated recruits, and that the higher rates of pay under the re-organization scheme have produced a good effect in attracting educated men. The men I know to be well drilled, but the shooting of the Force is but moderate and its efficiency in the annual competition only enabled Khándesh to secure the 17th and halve the 18th prizes. The first 2 prizes in the Mounted competition with revolvers were, however, won by sowárs of the Khándesh Force. Eighty-two of the Foot Police qualified as marksmen as against 54 in the previous year—a result which is gratifying. The percentage of sickness has risen from 6 to 23, due possibly to a great extent to inadequate and unsuitable accommodation.

10. Of serious crimes, 81 cases in all occurred which were distributed and visited as shown in the following table:—

Name of Officer.	Number of crimes.	Personally investigated and scenes visited.	Scenes not visited.
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Mr. Davies ... ..	...	...	...
Mr. Bulkley	11	5	6
<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
Mr. Pogson	36	19	17
Mr. Luck	34	5	29
Total ...	81	29	52

Mr. Bulkley explains with regard to the 11 cases in his personal jurisdiction that at the time of commission of 1 case he was engaged in another enquiry. In 3 the accused were arrested at once, and in 2 he was very far away engaged in visiting frontier outposts which had not been visited for a long time by the District Superintendent of Police. With reference to the 17 cases not visited by Mr. Pogson, it is explained that in 7 cases he was engaged in other enquiries; at the time of the commission of 3 he was a long distance off; in 2 the accused were arrested at once; at the time of commission of 2 he was at Poona for an examination, and in Dhulia giving evidence. In the others he was ill and unable to go. In addition Mr. Pogson visited 13 crimes of a less serious nature. Regarding the 29 out of 34 cases not visited by Mr. Luck, Mr. Bulkley states that Mr. Luck has suffered a great deal from fever and rheumatism during the year and the reasons for not visiting several serious crimes were given when they occurred and that the failure to visit so many serious crimes is not due to want of energy. In 19 cases, accused were arrested at once. Five cases were at first reported to be doubtful, and at the time of commission of 5 cases, Mr. Luck was a long distance off.

11. The 23 stations and 119 outposts are distributed and were visited as follows:—

Name.	Number of Stations.	Visited.	Not visited.	Number of Outposts.	Visited.	Not visited.
<i>Superintendent's Charge.</i>						
Mr. Davies	6	1	5	32	2	2
Mr. Bulkley						
<i>Assistant Superintendent's Charge.</i>						
Mr. Pogson	10	10	...	*50	45	5
Mr. Luck	7	7	...	*37	36	1
Total ...	23	23	...	119	111	8

* Include only sanctioned and permanent outposts. Last year's figures probably included temporary and Abkari Posts.

The officers in charge of the Superintendent's office also visited stations and outposts within the jurisdiction of the two Assistants as follows :—

			Stations.	Outposts.
Mr. Davies	...	...	3	10
Mr. Pogson	...	...	4	1
Mr. Bulkley	...	...	3	23

But no explanation has been afforded as to why 8 outposts were permitted to remain unvisited throughout the year.

12. During the year 2 prisoners escaped from jail, 2 from the District Police, and 2 from the Village Police, 6 in all, of which number 4 were re-captured and 2 were still at large.

13. In 6 instances Village Police rendered good assistance and were suitably rewarded, while in 10 cases they failed to do so and were punished accordingly.

14. Of sessions cases, 41 were committed during the year, of which 19 were tried, of which 9 ended in conviction and 10 in acquittal, while no less than 22 were pending. These results are, as Mr. Bulkley readily admits, bad, but he offers no explanation as to why failure to ensure conviction occurred in so many cases. With regard to the very large number of cases which were pending, the Superintendent reports that 9 of them were actually pending and 13 were decided but no summary orders were received till the close of the year.

15. With reference to the working of the Court Prosecutor, 25 cases were conducted by him, in 18 of which convictions were obtained, while 6 ended in acquittal and 1 was pending. In the previous year, 36 cases were conducted, resulting in 28 convictions, 6 acquittals and 2 were pending. The result of the year's work cannot be looked upon, therefore, as very satisfactory, either in the number of cases conducted or in the percentage of convictions. Very unsatisfactory, too, is the number of cases conducted by Court Jamádárs, namely 27 only, in so large and criminal a district as Khándesh. Of these 20 ended in conviction and 7 in acquittal. Since it appears that in the whole district only 2 Court Jamádárs have been appointed and that both of these men carry on, in addition, the duties of qualified measurers, it is clear that my orders on this subject have been almost wholly ignored, although I, in connection with the previous year's work, issued instructions for personal attention to the system in question.

16. With regard to the general efficiency and conduct of the Force, Mr. Bulkley remarks that although he is unable to admit the justice of all the scathing strictures passed on them by a late Sessions Judge, he is unable to call the Force very efficient or well-behaved. They have slack ideas of discipline and being illiterate are consequently not very efficient. Notwithstanding this opinion, his punishments are very low.

17. The two most important incidents of an extraordinary nature connected with the work of the district are the severe strictures made by Mr. Shewan on the Police of Khándesh, and secondly, the riots at Dhulia, but as both these matters have received the special attention of Government it is unnecessary to enlarge on them in this report.

18. The District Magistrate remarks that "the bad results of the year are certainly not due to any want of zeal on the part of the Superintendent or his two Assistants, for all three of them are most painstaking and active in investigating crimes and attempting to get the offenders punished."

NASIK.

Mr. Gibbs was in charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police from 1st January till the 3rd June, and Mr. Scannell from that date till the end of the year.

2. Reported and real crime under "all classes" numbered 1,510 and 806 as against 1,548 and 813 in the previous year and under Indian Penal Code 1,317 and 668 as against 1,315 and 638. Under Class VI there was a small decrease from 233 to 193. The number of pending cases has, however, increased from 95 to no less than 183, and the District Superintendent states that this increase of 88 is chiefly due to the cases before the Magistrates. Of the 135 cases before the Magistracy 42 have been sent up with prisoners, and there is every likelihood of convictions in 38 of them; 73 cases have been sent up for exclusion and 20 were reported undetected. He accordingly claims that the large number of pending cases has in a great measure lessened the percentages of convictions for the year. As so large a number is from every point of view objectionable, I feel sure that the District Magistrate will take steps to expedite, in the future, the working in this respect of the Magistrates subordinate to him.

In respect to serious crimes there were 9 true murders against 16 in the preceding year; 1 attempt at murder and culpable homicide as against 3; 5 dacoities as against 15; 10 robberies as against 12; 144 house-breakings with intent to commit theft as against 126, and 322 thefts as against 311. Of the murder cases 8 were decided by trial; 6 ended in conviction and 2 were pending, while 1 was disposed of without trial.

The percentages of murder cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of and decided by trial were 66 and 75 as against 57 and 66. There were 26 real cases of receiving stolen property for disposal, of which 25 were disposed of and 23 ended in conviction, while 1 was pending. With reference to classes, there is nothing which calls for special notice, while with regard to crime generally, as the District Magistrate has remarked, the amount of serious crime was less than in 1894, but minor offences increased, leaving the total number of cases about the same.

3. Of excluded cases there were under "all classes" 760 in 1895 as compared with 800 in 1894, and under Indian Penal Code 699 as against 737. Maliciously false cases numbered 71 as against 93 in the previous year. In only 4 cases was sanction to prosecute applied for and in all 4 cases it was refused—a general state of affairs which would seem to call for the early and careful joint attention of the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police. In 24 cases the District Superintendent, of his own instance, accorded sanction to prosecute, but in only 6 of these cases were convictions obtained, 8 being acquitted. Two cases however were still pending before Magistrates and 8 with the Police. In 4 cases compensation was awarded under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and in 39 cases prosecutions could not be instituted for want of evidence.

Undetected cases numbered 188 under "all classes" as compared with 204 in the previous year. The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of is 28.22 as against 26.45 and under Indian Penal Code cases 34.38 as against 34.06.

4. The percentage of Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of was 60 as compared with 60 and that to decided by trial was 92 as compared with 92. The above percentages under Class VI were 96 and 99 as against 98 and 98, and in "all classes" 67 and 94 as against 69 and 94.

5. The number of persons arrested by the Police in Indian Penal Code cases was 780 as compared with 1,137. This decrease, the Superintendent states, is due to the fact that in 1894 there were many accused persons in connection with the Igatpuri dacoity cases, Yeola riot cases, and to ordinary theft cases in the Peint Taluka on account of scarcity of food.

Of the 882 persons for disposal 19 were released without being brought to trial or a percentage of 2.15 as compared with 3.87 in the previous year. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial under the Indian Penal Code are 69 and 71 as against 59 and 62, and in "all classes" 72 and 74 as compared with 65 and 68—a satisfactory improvement; under Class VI they are 82 and 84 as against 84 and 85. Respecting serious crimes the percentages under "murder", "attempts at murder and culpable homicides", "dacoities" and "robberies" show marked improvements over those of the previous year, while under "thefts" and "receiving stolen property" the variation is slight. Under "house-breaking" the percentage of convictions to arrests has improved from

68 to 71, but that to persons disposed of by trial has fallen from 75 to 71. One hundred and ninety-four cases were disposed of by Magistrates direct without the intervention of the Police, of which 124 were excluded, leaving 70 real cases, which shows pretty clearly the tendency of the people to bring up false cases. Of the 70 cases 69 ended in conviction. Five hundred and forty-nine persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police and 540 brought to trial, of whom 216 were convicted.

6. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 47,799 or a small decrease of Rs. 348 as compared with the year before, but it is pleasing to note that the percentage of recovery, *viz.* 46, shows an improvement of 8 per cent. Rs. 123 worth of property stolen elsewhere was recovered by the Násik Police in 3 separate cases, 7 arrests being made.

7. Under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code 27 persons were prosecuted as against 30 in the year before. Of these 27, 22 were ordered to give security, 1 was discharged and 4 were pending. These results, although they show that care was taken in the cases, point to a want of zeal on the part of the Police, for it is impossible to believe that no more than 27 persons could have been prosecuted with success under the chapter in question had more trouble been taken, and it is hoped that the District Superintendent will give his personal attention to this during the current year. The one person pending from 1894 was discharged in 1895. Sixty-four prisoners were identified as having been previously convicted and 8 classed as habitual offenders.

8. The work done by the village police was on the whole good. In only 5 cases did they fail to give proper assistance, while in 22 cases they afforded valuable aid.

9. The number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition remained the same as in the preceding year, namely 17, of which the District Superintendent inspected 14, while all 17 were visited by Police Inspectors. The number of fire-arms licensed was 445 as against 429. Under the Arms Act, 1 case was pending from 1894 and 24 occurred during the year, of which number 20 were convicted, 3 excluded and 1 was pending. Under the Abkári and Opium Laws 102 cases occurred as compared with 133 in the year before. Of the 102, 43 were detected and investigated by the Police, of which number 36 were brought to trial and 33 ended in conviction, 3 in discharge and 2 remained over at the close of the year.

10. The total number of punishments was 125 as compared with 143 in the previous year. Dismissals were 3 among officers and 7 among men—very nearly the same as in the preceding twelve months. Other departmental punishments were 13 among officers and 96 among men as compared with 25 among officers and 95 among men. Six men were judicially punished as against 12. Rewards by promotion were 13 as against none in the year before, while the number of money rewards increased from 18 to 28 and 153 good-service tickets were awarded as against 92. With respect to education 143 officers and 270 men were shown as educated as compared with 137 officers and 237 men, and the District Superintendent reports that he has been able to enlist 39 recruits during the year, all of whom could read and write. The shooting of the force showed a marked improvement on that of 1894. While in the latter year the only Presidency Prize secured by the Násik Police was one gained by a Sowár, in 1895 the Foot Police gained the 1st, 4th, 7th, 11th and 16th prizes, and a Sowár the 4th, and the number of marksmen increased from 35 to 83—a general improvement which reflects much credit on all concerned.

11. The following table shows the personal investigation made by the District Superintendent into serious crimes :—

Name of Superintendent.	Number of serious crimes occurred.	Number in which scenes were visited.	Number in which scenes were not visited.	REMARKS.
Mr. Gibbs	23	4	19	Also visited the scene of one house-breaking and theft case.
Mr. Scannell	18	6	12	Also visited the scene in 3 house-breaking and theft cases.
Total	41	10	31	

Reasons for not visiting the 31 cases have been given in detail. In cases occurring in Mr. Gibbs' time, his explanation appears satisfactory, and in three cases not altogether so. Mr. Scannell's explanation for not visiting the 12 cases appears satisfactory.

12. There are 16 police stations. Of these Mr. Gibbs visited 8. Mr. Scannell also visited 8 but 4 were among those already inspected by his predecessor, and it is a pity that Mr. Scannell did not arrange to inspect the remaining 4 at least once during the year. One new outpost was opened during the year, making the total number 67. Of these Mr. Gibbs inspected 25 and Mr. Scannell 21, leaving 31 unvisited. This is partially accounted for by the fact that during April and May Mr. Gibbs was in Násik suffering from fever and unable to travel. Mr. Scannell joined only a few days before the monsoon burst and was unable to do any travelling then and after the rains which were late this year in finishing, but a short while remained for touring. Under the circumstances Mr. Scannell should have directed his tour so as to visit fresh stations instead of inspecting those which had already been visited by Mr. Gibbs.

13. Two men made an attempt to escape, but both were recaptured before they got out of sight.

14. Of the 33 Sessions cases committed during the year 31 were tried, of which 28 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal, and 2 were pending, results which are very satisfactory indeed.

15. Regarding the work of Court Jemádárs, Mr. Scannell offers no explanation as to why their number has been reduced from 5 to 4, nor is any satisfactory explanation afforded as to how two of these four Court Jemádárs were permitted to show only 4 and 5 prosecutions respectively as the result of their year's labours. The total number of cases prosecuted was 79, of which 65 ended in conviction and 13 in acquittal, and when it is pointed out that one Court Jemádár succeeded in prosecuting 42 cases and obtained convictions in 38 of them, it is at once evident what useful work could have been effected had more attention been paid to this matter.

16. The punitive post at Yeola was during the year reduced from one of 100 to one of 42 men and 1 new punitive post at Igatpuri was sanctioned.

17. The District Magistrate observes that Mr. Scannell has taken considerable pains with recruitment.

POONA.

The office of District Superintendent of Police was in charge of Mr. M. Kennedy throughout the year and Mr. Heyland was attached as Assistant from 1st January to 19th March, again from 16th May to 9th October, and finally for the 27th and 28th November.

2. Reported and real crime under "all classes" numbered 1,824 and 875 as compared with 1,940 and 892 of the year before, and the same under Indian Penal Code were 1,761 and 828 as against 1,864 and 934. With regard to pending cases, the number with Police and Magistracy respectively were 82 and 96 in the year under report as against 78 and 133 in the previous year, an improvement which Mr. Kennedy forecast and which is highly satisfactory to all concerned. Turning to serious crime, the most thrilling incident was a case of "running amuck" in which a Sikh sepoy of the 7th Native Infantry, while on the rifle range, shot a pensioned Subhedár of his regiment who had come to look on and against whom he had nursed a grudge. He immediately afterwards shot a non-commissioned officer also of his own regiment and shortly afterwards killed Lieutenant Riddell of the 4th Bombay Rifles, who most gallantly attempted to capture him single-handed at the obvious risk and actual loss of his life. The murderer then shot himself in the throat and died from the self-inflicted wound.

Twelve real cases of murder were reported during the year as against 14 in 1894, and of the 14 cases disposed of, 10 were decided by trial, of which 7 ended in conviction, 2 were pending, and in 2 cases the accused committed suicide. In

one case the five accused were acquitted by the Sessions Court, but on appeal regarding the chief accused he was re-arrested by order of the High Court and is now awaiting retrial. The District Superintendent reports that in another similar failure of justice there was a technical difficulty in preferring an appeal, and the Commissioner to whom the District Magistrate had reported the case considered a reference to Government would lead to nothing and the matter was dropped. * * * Real attempts at murder and culpable homicide numbered 4 only as against 6. Three out of the 4 ended in conviction and the remaining case was pending. Of dacoity 7 real cases occurred as against 3. Of the 7 for disposal 2 only ended in conviction and 2 in discharge, 2 were undetected and 1 was pending. * * * Robberies unfortunately show a considerable increase in reported cases, being 49 as compared with 24. Of these only 8 were decided by trial, 7 ending in conviction, while 11 were pending. Twenty-five were excluded and 5 remained undetected. This item is the most serious blot on the police work for the year. House-breakings with intent to commit theft have diminished by 31 real cases, namely, from 156 to 125, but the proportion of true cases undetected is high. Of the 23 decided by trial, however, convictions were obtained in 22, a result which speaks better for the preparation of cases than for the detection by the Police of this particular class of crime during the year. True cases of theft dropped from 569 to 493. With regard to receiving stolen property, 16 cases were taken up and disposed of as against 18, and 15 ended in conviction. On this subject Mr. Kennedy rightly remarks that the small number that comes to light annually in a district like Poona where a considerable amount of "Fencing" must go on, is anything but satisfactory, and shows that some additional check on the action of receivers is required. Mr. Kennedy will no doubt give the matter his careful attention in the coming year. Generally speaking, there has been a decrease under all heads of crime, with the exceptions of "Robbery" and "Dacoities." Three hundred and four cases were undetected as against 326, a decrease only proportionate to the number of cases reported and dealt with, and a percentage which is still unsatisfactorily high. The number of excluded cases has practically remained stationary, viz., 1,055 as against 1,054 in "all classes." The District Magistrate notes that this number is very high, but adds that people will still persist in invoking the aid of the Police in cases of purely civil wrongs. Such being the case, it would appear obviously advisable that the Magistracy should endeavour to instil into the minds of the people the impropriety of such conduct. Of the 1,055 cases so excluded, 48 were declared maliciously false. In 4 cases sanction was asked for and obtained from the Magistracy to prosecute, but in not a single case with a satisfactory result. In 22 cases, however, the District Superintendent accorded sanction to prosecute, out of which in 9 cases convictions were obtained and 4 cases were pending. In only one case were the provisions of Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code enforced.

3. The Police arrested *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases 899 persons; including persons pending from the previous year the total for disposal was 917 as against 880. Of these 917, 14 persons were released without being brought to trial, giving a percentage of 1.5 as against 1.8 in 1894. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have improved from 55 and 56 to 65 and 67, under Class VI from 64 and 64 to 78 and 79, and under "all classes" from 56 and 57 to 66 and 68—a general improvement which is very satisfactory. The same improvement is also found under all heads of crime with the exceptions of thefts and receiving stolen property.

4. Referring to percentages in cases they have improved under the Indian Penal Code from 53 and 89 to 56 and 95, under "all classes" from 55 and 89 to 58 and 95, and those under Class VI have, however, slightly fallen from 94 and 96 to 93 and 95. Those under heads of crime also show considerable improvement except with respect to convictions in true cases of house-breaking disposed of.

5. With regard to Magistrate's direct cases, 205 as against 132 in the previous year were disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Of these 205, 122 were excluded, leaving 83 true cases, of which 62 ended in conviction. Five hundred and forty-four persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police as against 384 in the year preceding, of whom 105 were convicted.

6. The value of property stolen during the year under report has risen from Rs. 37,800 to no less than Rs. 60,570, and including property involved in cases pending from the previous year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 67,196, of which Rs. 23,809 were recovered, affording a percentage of 35 against 26. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen has risen from 54 to 57. Property valued at Rs. 3,730 stolen outside the district was during the year recovered by the Poona Police. There was a large increase of Rs. 22,770 in the amount of property stolen, but the only explanation afforded by Mr. Kennedy is that house-breakings and simple thefts alone account for Rs. 16,000. The cause of the increase in such crimes he has not clearly explained.

7. Under Chapter VIII 5 persons were pending and 123 were sent up during the year for security. Of the 128 persons 122 were proceeded against and 91 persons were called on to give security, and 6 cases were pending. The Police appear to have displayed zeal in this class of work, but with more care in taking up and sending up cases so large a number as 31 need scarcely have been discharged. Mr. Kennedy has devoted his attention to the revision of the register of bad characters throughout the district. Of 642 persons convicted, 75 were indentified as having been previously convicted and 19 were classed as habitual offenders.

8. Shops licensed under the Arms Act diminished in number from 46 to 41. Mr. Kennedy examined 27 and Mr. Heyland 13 and 1 was left unvisited by Mr. Kennedy, but Police Inspectors made periodical examinations of all such shops in their charges. Prosecutions under the Arms Act rose from 8 to 9, and fines fell from Rs. 42 to Rs. 31. In 8 out of the 9 cases convictions were obtained. The number of licenses to carry arms was 231 as compared with 187.

9. With reference to punishments, 1 officer and 18 men were dismissed and 29 officers and 126 men punished departmentally as compared with 2 officers and 18 men dismissed and 17 officers and 50 men otherwise punished in the previous year. The District Magistrate remarks that the punishments inflicted on the Police show a considerable increase, but as there has been a great improvement in their efficiency, it may be safely concluded that the punishments were well deserved and useless men got rid of. The number of men rewarded by special promotion was 28, and 1 man received a money reward, and 104 good-service certificates were awarded by the District Superintendent as against 96 in the preceding year. One hundred and eighty-four officers and 422 men are reported to be able to read and write as against 148 and 401 in the year before. Mr. Kennedy states that he does not find the new rates of pay are attracting the class of men required, but Mr. Kennedy must have formed too high a standard of excellence as his opinion is not generally held and as the District Magistrate very pertinently remarks, the improvement in education and the very few vacancies existing at end of year hardly bear out Mr. Kennedy's remark.

The District Superintendent states that the drill of the Police has improved considerably. In the Presidency Competition, the Poona Police secured the 9th and 12th prizes as against 1, the 17th in the preceding year, and the 3rd prize for revolvers as against none, while 63 men qualified as marksmen as against 58.

10. Mr. Kennedy remarks that the Police are greatly in want of accommodation for the head-quarter force and a proper parade ground. This first complaint is universal, but cannot till more money is available be remedied,

11. No prisoner escaped from the custody of either the District or Village Police as against 5 and 2 respectively of the previous year, but 4 escaped from jails and 2 from lock-ups. All were recaptured with the exception of one who escaped from a lock-up.

12. Of the 15 stations and 39 outposts (including one newly established during the year at Ahupa in the Ambegaon Petha) Mr. Kennedy visited and inspected all the stations and 38 outposts, and in addition visited 12 out of 13 sub-outposts and *Nákas*. The one outpost remaining Mr. Kennedy passed through twice, but had on neither of those occasions time to make a formal inspection, and his duties did not call him to the place afterwards.

The following table shows the personal investigation of serious crime during the year by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Heyland :—

Name.	Number of serious crimes.	Number of cases visited and personally investigated.	Number in which scenes not visited.
Mr. Kennedy ...	27	11	16
„ Heyland ...	1*	1	.....
Total ...	27	12	16

* Included among the 27 shown in column 2 above.

Mr. Kennedy gives reasons in detail for not visiting the 16 cases. In the cases not visited, Mr. Kennedy was engaged in important duties connected with religious processions and His Excellency the Viceroy's visit at head-quarters. In addition, Mr. Kennedy personally investigated several other more or less important cases.

13. Regarding the village police, 4 Rakhwáldárs were given money rewards and 2 Pátils were awarded certificates, while 3 Pátils and 2 Kulkarnis were fined. Mr. Kennedy remarks that it is little wonder that the village police give little active assistance since in the majority of villages the Rakhwáldárs get no remuneration from Government and is of opinion that the necessity for organizing the village police on some satisfactory footing is a pressing need.

14. During the year 40 cases were tried in the Sessions Court, of which 25 ended in conviction and 14 in acquittal and 1 was pending as against 36 cases with 23 convictions and 13 acquittals in the previous year, while 65 persons were convicted and 46 discharged as against 34 and 64.

15. Very satisfactory work was done by the Court Prosecutor who conducted 87 cases, 75 of which ended in convictions, 8 in acquittal and 4 cases were pending at the end of the year. The system of Court Jemádárs was not introduced till the end of the year. Twenty-eight cases only were therefore conducted by them, of which 18 were prosecuted to conviction, 6 ended in acquittal, and 4 were pending. The District Superintendent will of course see that the system is extended and established on a sound basis during the ensuing year.

16. The year under report was from a Police point of view an uneventful and quiet one, the crops were good, people seemed contented, and there was no disturbing influence at work. As the District Magistrate remarks, there is a distinct improvement in many ways over the results of past years. Not only does crime appear to have decreased under most heads, but the success of the Police in dealing with it and in securing convictions shows a steady improvement, and he is of opinion that Mr. Kennedy deserves great credit for his administration of the Force during the year, as his energy is untiring and his tact and conciliatory disposition make him a most useful Police officer in a city like Poona, where the disturbing elements are so numerous. I fully endorse the District Magistrate's high opinion of Mr. Kennedy and his work.

SATA'RA.

The following officers were in Police Superintendence during the year:—

Mr. Down from the 1st January to 1st May;

Mr. Greenaway from 2nd May to 27th May;

Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson from 28th May to 30th July;

Mr. Down from 31st July to 31st December;

Mr. Down submits the report which would have been advantageously shortened by the omission of matter which should have been dealt with separately and not introduced at length into the pages of the Annual Report.

2. Under "all classes" 1,200 cases were reported during the year, as against 1,257 in the previous year. Police cases under Class VI were 32 as against 34, and cases under the Indian Penal Code 1,168 as against 1,223—a decrease under all heads. Mr. Down points out that this is no accidental decrease, but that it has continued steadily without fluctuation from the year 1890, a very satisfactory state of affairs, and since the operation of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code was first seriously taken up in that year. Mr. Down, not unreasonably, considers the steady decrease to be due in great part to the consistent application of the provisions of the Chapter in question, and he further draws attention to the fact that the decrease has been mainly in reports of thefts and robberies—crimes which it has been the chief aim of the measures in question to prevent. There is a net increase of 14 cases in the number of true reported cases under the Indian Penal Code, but referring to Classes separately, there is an increase noticeable in Classes I, III and IV, especially under Class III, in which the increase is of no less than 133 cases. Class II shows a decrease of 3 and Class V of 124. With respect to serious crimes, there were 11 true murders as against 13; 13 attempts at murder and culpable homicides as against 5; dacoities 3 as against 0; 15 robberies as against a like number; 136 cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft as against 131; 322 thefts as against 295; 6 cases of receiving stolen property as against 9. It will thus be noticed that while there is a decrease of 55 in reported Indian Penal Code cases, there is an increase of only 14 in true cases under that head. The number of pending cases is no less than 266. Of this number 77 were with the Police, and though the District Superintendent offers an excuse that it means only an average of 5 per taluka, the total number seems much larger than is necessary in the absence of special cause, while the number (189) with the Magistracy points to a delay which must of necessity interfere with the best administration of justice, and it will doubtless meet with attention on the part of the District Magistrate.

3. The total number of excluded cases under "all classes" was 558 as against 608 in 1894 and under Indian Penal Code 549 as against 590. The steady decrease in excluded cases which continues from 1890 is due, the District Superintendent is of opinion, to two causes—stringent orders to Chief Constables not to report any case as "no offence" until they personally visited the place or made full enquiries, and secondly, to the increasing success of prosecutions for making maliciously false complaints. Of the 558 cases excluded, 73 were declared maliciously false. Sanction of Magistrates was asked for with a view to prosecution in 10 cases and refused in 6, and of the 4 in which sanction was obtained, convictions were obtained in 2, acquittal resulted in 1, and 1 was pending. Much more satisfactory, however, is the result of cases in which sanction for prosecution was accorded by the District Superintendent of his own instance, for the vigorous action of the Police resulted in 40 prosecutions, of which 16 ended in conviction and 9 were pending—a very creditable result, bearing in mind the difficulty of obtaining judgments of conviction in such cases. The District Superintendent adds that the sentences passed were adequate and in some instances exemplary. In two instances, compensation was awarded by Magistrates under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. During the year 26 per cent. of cases disposed of under "all classes" may be regarded as undetected.

4. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to those disposed of and decided by trial have improved from 42 and 66 to 49 and 68; under Class VI from 63 and 73 to 70 and 73, and under "all classes" from 42 and 66 to 50 and 68—a general improvement, which is very satisfactory. Dealing with heads of serious crime, the percentages are generally good with respect to cases decided by trial, but to cases disposed of, those under "murder" and "house-breakings with intent to commit thefts" are indifferent.

5. Of the 696 persons arrested under "all classes" by the Police *suo motu*, 448 or a percentage of 69.24 were convicted. Twelve persons only or a percentage of 1.7 were released without being brought to trial. Under Indian Penal Code 670 persons were so arrested, of whom 439 were convicted, giving a percentage of 69.79 as against 70.20 in the year before. The percentage of convictions to persons disposed of by trial is under "all classes" 70.55 and under Indian Penal Code 71.15 as against 70.74 and 70.69. The percentages under Class VI are 50 and 50 as against 72 and 72. Two hundred and forty-nine cases were disposed of by the Magistracy direct without the intervention of the Police. Forty-three were excluded. Of the 206 for final disposal, 83 or a percentage of only 40 ended in conviction. Eight hundred and eighty-eight persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom only 183 were convicted.

6. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 46,201 as against Rs. 45,550 in 1894, while the percentage of recovery has risen from 61.45 to 80.2—a most creditable result. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen has, however, fallen from 58.08 to 54.35.

7. Under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, prosecutions were instituted against 100 persons during the year. Of these, 77 were convicted, 6 were pending at the close of the year, and 17 were discharged. Sixty-eight persons furnished security and the sureties of 21 were objected to by the Police. In 12 of these cases the Magistrate did not require the accused to furnish fresh sureties, though the Sub-Magistrate to whom he referred the matter for enquiry reported that the sureties objected to by the Police were unfit persons. The matter was referred to the District Magistrate, but it is not known with what result. Mr. Down has given much attention to the registration and supervision of bad characters resident in the district. Of 448 convicted persons, 102 were classed as habitual offenders, and it is difficult to believe that not a single one had been previously convicted. The return showing that none had been identified as such would seem to point to the fact that the Police have neglected this important item of their work. Under the anthropometrical system 277 persons were measured. Nine men are qualified to take measurements, and 5 are ready for examination.

8. The District Superintendent remarks that on the whole the Village Police have done their work well, but this opinion is qualified considerably by the fact that during the year 500 pátils have been warned once, 133 warned more than once, 96 pátils once punished, and 13 pátils punished more than once—figures which would certainly appear to point to laxity in the past though, it is trusted, that the steps taken will ensure a great improvement in the future. The Superintendent of Police was able to reward 4 pátils, 5 kulkarnis and 6 villagers for good service rendered.

9. There were 24 licensed vendors of arms and ammunition as against 22 in the previous year, the shops of 15 were examined by the Superintendent of Police and all by Inspectors, some twice, thrice and four times. Four hundred and eighteen licenses to carry arms were issued, an increase on the previous year, but the Superintendent considers not excessive in proportion to the population, and he adds that he never recommends a license unless he thinks it absolutely necessary. Eight prosecutions under the Arms Act were instituted, 7 ending in conviction. Under the Excise and Opium Laws, 16 cases were reported, of which 13 were detected and investigated by the Police, 11 of which ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal, and 3 were pending.

10. Turning to punishments, departmental punishments show an increase on last year but a decrease on previous years, 1 officer and 19 men being dismissed as against 10 men in 1894, and 49 officers and 164 men fined, degraded or suspended as against 45 officers and 140 men so punished in the previous year. Three officers and 14 men were judicially punished in 1895 as against 7 men in 1894. The District Magistrate is of opinion that the District Superintendent's punishments are severe and inconsistent. That they are severe is admitted, but from a long experience I am of opinion that severity—judicious severity—results in work better done, and Mr. Down's report this year bears out this view, and I am unable to agree with the District Magistrate in his view of inconsistency based on the two punishments quoted. It is stated that 115 officers and men were rewarded by promotion out of ordinary routine, but the District Superintendent has evidently failed to understand that only special promotions for special good service are to be shown under the heading in the annual report, and he further only gives the number (120) of good-service tickets awarded by himself and does not show those given by the Magistracy which should have been included. Three men received money rewards. The increase in the number of educated men continues, the number being 184 officers and 419 men as compared with 173 and 404 respectively. The health of the Force has improved. The drill of the Force is excellent and the men smart. Ninety-seven men competed in the Presidency competition and 54 qualified as marksmen, but none of the Sātara Police obtained prizes in the foot competition. In the mounted competition 11 men competed, obtaining the 2nd and 3rd Presidency prizes. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining recruits, and the Force is up to its full strength.

11. There were no less than 11 escapes from Police custody during the year, of which number only 4 were recaptured—a most serious stain on an otherwise good year's work. The constables concerned were duly punished.

12. Forty-eight cases were committed to Sessions, of which 44 were tried during the year, 26 (or a percentage of 59) ending in conviction and 18 in acquittal or discharge.

13. The Court Prosecutor's work during the year was satisfactory, for of the 176 cases he conducted, 170 were decided and 140 (or 82 per cent.) ended in conviction. Court Jamādārs of whom 11 were employed during the year conducted 276 cases; of these, 271 were disposed of, in 211 of which or a percentage of 77 convictions were obtained; the total result being 452 cases conducted, 351 ending in conviction, and 785 persons prosecuted, 569 being convicted.

14. The following table shows the inspection of Police stations and outposts:—

Name.	Number of Stations.	Visited.	Not visited.	Number of outposts.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited.
Mr. Down	} 14	12	2	} 39	37	2
Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson ...		2	12		...	39

Of the 37 outposts mentioned, Mr. Down notes that 5 were inspected but not visited. The 2 outposts neither visited nor inspected had been left for the hot season, but Colonel Macpherson, while acting for Mr. Down, did not visit them.

15. The following table shows the visiting of serious crime:—

Name.	Number of crimes.	Number in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number not visited.
Mr. Down	28	6	22
Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson	9	...	9
Mr. Greenaway	2	...	2
Total	39	6	33

The District Magistrate does not consider the personal investigation of serious crime by the District Superintendents sufficient, and thinks that Mr. Down is apt to be satisfied there is no need for him to visit the case if an offender is at once arrested. Mr. Down explains that in 7 of the 9 cases in Colonel Macpherson's time the cases were at once detected and the accused arrested, and that with respect to the 22 cases not visited by himself, in 13 the offences were almost at once detected and the accused arrested and sent to the Magistrate and the remaining 9 cases were excluded by Magistrates as "no offence." The number visited was small. But in such matters discretion is left to Superintendents. The object to be attained is a high standard of efficiency throughout the district, not that certain crimes shall of necessity be visited to the detriment of other work. The general standard of efficiency in the Sâtara District is very high, and I am not, therefore, inclined to question the discretion of the Superintendent on this matter of visiting serious crime. Besides the 6 visited, he also visited the scenes of three large thefts.

16. Mr. Down refers at great length to the recent change depriving Police Superintendents of the power of control over the Village Police, not because it was found to have worked unsatisfactorily, but because the practice was found to be illegal. He considers that the touch between the District and Village Police, which in the past has proved so effectual in the detection and suppression of crime, will inevitably, for all useful purposes, become lost, and that the Village Police when they find they have nothing to hope or fear from the Superintendent will get out of hand and need no longer be expected to assist the Police.

17. Mr. Down shows an excellent record of work for the year. More than this he has, since he took charge of the District in December 1890, consistently improved each year on the results of the former year. Mr. Down is devoted to his work and gives all his energy to it, and the results are highly satisfactory.

SHOLAPUR.

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

Mr. Warden from 1st January to 13th April.

Mr. Deshmukh, District Magistrate, from 14th April to 21st April.

Mr. Thatcher from 22nd April to 10th December.

Mr. Kennedy, Assistant Collector, from 11th December to 31st December.

The report has been submitted by Mr. Thatcher.

2. Police cognizable cases under "all classes" reported and real have fallen in number from 700 and 276 respectively in 1894 to 693 and 270 in the year under report, and the District Superintendent submits a table showing that there has been a steady decrease under each heading since 1889, which is very satisfactory. The decrease with respect to real crime was under classes I, IV and VI, while there was an increase under other classes. Murders rose from 5 to 9,

dacoities from 8 to 11, and thefts from 109 to 116. Robberies fell from 7 to 6, attempts at murder from 2 to 0, and house-breakings from 49 to 47. Under Class VI, real cases fell from 38 to 28, of which those under Arms Act fell from 10 to 3 and under A'bkári Act from 20 to 18.

Indian Penal Code cases reported and real numbered 653 and 242 as compared with 651 and 238. There was a slight increase under pending cases from 47 to 51 under "all classes" and from 45 to 48 under Indian Penal Code cases. Of the above 34 under "all classes" and 31 under the Indian Penal Code were with the Police and only 17 with the Magistracy under both the heads, but the District Superintendent explains that of the 34 cases, 25 were committed and reported during the last fortnight of the year. Of the 740 cases for disposal during the year, 455 were excluded or a percentage of 61—a very large percentage, although the same as last year. Of the 455 excluded cases, it is difficult to believe that only the 12 classed as maliciously false were in reality so. But even in dealing with this small number, the results shown are very unsatisfactory, for though in all 12 cases application to prosecute was applied for and sanctioned, in not a single case was a conviction obtained. Proceedings were indeed instituted in 4, 2 were discharged, 2 pending, and in 3 prosecutions were withdrawn. In 5 cases prosecutions had to be instituted. Such results are certainly not calculated to prevent a repetition of this form of offence in the future. In no case was compensation awarded by Magistrates under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

As undetected, 53 cases under "all classes" and under Indian Penal Code 52 remained, which, compared with the previous year, gave percentages of 22 and 25 as against 23 and 26.

3. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to those disposed of and decided by trial have again risen from 69 and 94 to 72 and 96, under Class VI from 86 and 94 to 96 and 100, and under "all classes" from 71 and 94 to 74 and 96. Referring to percentages in serious crimes, they are under "murders" 40 and 50 as against 75 and 75; under "dacoities" 50 and 57 against 42 and 50; under "robberies" 40 and 100 against 100 and 100; under "house-breakings" 52 and 100 against 54 and 100, and under "thefts" 79 and 98 as against 70 and 94. Under "receiving stolen property" the percentages are in each year cent. per cent.

4. Turning to persons, 546 were arrested by the Police *suo motu* as against 525 in the previous year, and the number for disposal including 33 of the previous year was 579 as against 557. Nineteen were released without being brought to trial, showing a percentage of 3.2 as against 5.2. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial show a general falling off under Indian Penal Code, Class VI and "all classes," while under certain serious crimes they are lamentably low, namely, under "murders," "dacoities" and "robberies," where the percentages are 11 and 13, 24 and 24, and 16 and 16 respectively. The cause for such results is shown in the remarks on Sessions cases.

5. The number of persons arrested otherwise than by the Police was 909 as against 613, of whom 218 were convicted as against 94. Two hundred and sixty-three cases were disposed of by Magistrates direct without the intervention of the Police, of which 181 were excluded as false; of the remaining 82 all ended in conviction.

6. The amount of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 28,181 as against Rs. 23,723. Inclusive of property involved in pending cases from the previous year, the amount for disposal was Rs. 36,149 against Rs. 25,222. Rs. 12,353 were recovered during the year, giving a percentage of 34.17 as against 43.70—a falling off which the District Superintendent admits is not satisfactory, but which he urges is in this case due to chance rather than any specific cause. Property worth Rs. 7,798 remained to be accounted for at the close of the year and the District Superintendent explains that out of that amount Rs. 7,000 were stolen in 5 cases, 3 of which were committed during the last fortnight of the year. The percentage of cases of recovery to cases in which property was stolen was almost the same as last year, being over 78 per cent.

7. With regard to Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code the District Superintendent writes that as it is known that vigorous action is being taken against bad characters, the wandering gangs coming openly from foreign territory have considerably decreased in number and hence the Police have fewer cases to deal with under the chapter. It would be indeed gratifying if one could think that the vigorous action referred to has had so good a result; but wandering gangs are not the only persons to be proceeded against and in a district like Sholapur it is difficult to believe that during the twelve months only 21 persons could have been found against whom the provisions of the chapter would have been properly enforced. Of these 21 persons 18 were called on to furnish security and 3 discharged. The Bertillon system is in force and 107 convicts were measured and their cards sent to the Central Bureau. Of 253 prisoners convicted during the year, 24 were identified as having been previously convicted and 13 were classified as habitual offenders.

8. The 18 shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition during the year were all inspected by the District Superintendent and the Police Inspector. There were also 13 shops dealing in saltpetre only. The number of licenses to carry arms increased from 573 to 643, and the number of firearms covered by them has increased. The Police worked up 3 cases under the Arms Act and secured conviction in all 3 as also in the 1 case pending from the previous year. Under the Abkari and Opium Acts the following table shows results:—

Year.	Total number of Cases reported.	Number detected and investigated by Police;	Number brought to trial;	Number in which Convictions were obtained.	Number ending in acquittal.	Number pending.
1894 ...	23	23	21	10	2	1 and 1 undetected.
1895 ...	24	24	21	20	1	2 and 1 undetected.

In the 1 case shown as undetected the accused has absconded. Since the close of the year the 2 pending cases ended in conviction:

9. Regarding punishments, 8 officers and 56 men were departmentally punished as compared with 14 officers and 27 men in the year before, and the District Magistrate remarks that the larger number of punishments was quite needed. Two men were judicially punished as against 1 officer in 1894. Seven members of the Police were rewarded with money and 4 received special promotion for good work, the figures for the previous year being 10 and 2 respectively, and 63 good-service tickets as compared with 23 were awarded. The health of the Force was good. The number of officers and men able to read and write has increased from 81 and 222 to 85 and 229. The District Superintendent states that owing to the enhanced rates of pay and distribution of duties between armed and unarmed under the re-organization scheme good recruits are being obtained, and that the Force is fully up to strength and no difficulty is experienced in keeping it so. The drill of the Force is fair. The Sholapur Police won 2 prizes in the Presidency competition, a similar number to last year, but the places in the list were 5th and 10th instead of 13th and 18th. The number of marksmen however fell from 41 to 35. There was only 1 escape from Police custody and the person was immediately re-arrested.

10. There is a Court Jemadar for each taluka, and the following table shows their work during the last 2 years:—

Details.	1895.	1894.
Number of cases conducted ...	193	123
Do. ending in conviction ...	118	95
Do. discharged ...	67	24
Do. pending ...	8	6

11. With regard to the working of the Village Police 6 were rewarded with money and 9 Pátils were fined for neglect of duty. A Police Pátil who encouraged certain persons to assault Police constables, who were arresting them for gambling, was suspended and was undergoing trial at the close of the year.

12. All 8 Police stations and 18 outposts were visited and inspected during the year as follows :—

				Stations.	Outposts.
Mr. Warden ...	...	...	...	3	8
Mr. Thatcher ...	...	...	...	5	9
Mr. Kennedy ...	...	...	...	...	1
				—	—
				8	18

13. The subjoined table shows the number of serious crimes visited and personally investigated :—

Name.	Number occurred.	Number visited and investigated.	Number not visited.
Mr. Warden ...	11	3	8
Mr. Thatcher ...	16	11*	5
Mr. Kennedy ...	3	...	3
Total ...	30	14	16

*Also one big case of theft in the Sholapur city.

Reasons for 16 not having been visited are given. Mr. Warden visited only 3 out of 11 cases; in 2 cases his reasons for not visiting were not satisfactory, in 3 other cases he was sick. In one case that Mr. Thatcher did not visit, his explanation is not sufficient.

14. Of Sessions cases 19 were sent up for trial, 2 of which were pending at the close of the year and 17 decided, of which 8 ended in conviction and 9 in acquittal, and the results of these acquittals form the most startling feature of the year's work as the following facts tend to show.

Of 4 murder cases 1 was convicted, and against the verdict of acquittal in the other 3 cases it was found necessary to appeal to the High Court in 2. That the verdicts of the Sessions Court were justly appealed against is evident from the fact that in one case the High Court reversed the decision of the Sessions Judge and sentenced the accused to transportation for life without even ordering a retrial, and in the other case the High Court ordered a retrial, on which the Sessions Court again acquitted the accused. In yet a third case in which the accused was acquitted, the High Court issued a warrant for his re-arrest, but the accused is still at large evading its operation.

* * * * *

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM.

Mr. Holland was in Police Superintendence throughout the year.

2. There were 1,007 cognizable cases under "all classes" during the year as against 891 in the previous twelve months, an increase of 116, which the District Magistrate agrees with the Superintendent of Police in attributing to the Berad outbreak which will be referred to later on. Of these 1,007 cases, 954 are Penal Code cases as compared with 851 in the year before. Real cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code number 607 as against 496. Under Class VI there were 43 real cases as against 34.

In addition to 8 murder cases pending from the previous year, 18 occurred during the period under report, as compared with 25. Of these 26 cases for disposal, 16 were decided by trial, of which 9 ended in conviction, 3 were excluded, while in one case the accused was found to be a lunatic, 4 were pending and 2 remained undetected. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide numbered 5 as against 4 with 2 others from the past year. One was excluded, 2 decided by trial, and 4 pending. In addition to 5 cases of dacoity from the year before, there were 20 new cases, 4 were excluded, but of the remaining cases 2 were convicted, 2 acquitted and no less than 16 are shown as pending. One case was disposed of without being brought to trial. The number of robberies for disposal was 39, of which 33 occurred during the year, 11 of which were struck off as false. Only 4 were, however, prosecuted to conviction and 13 were still pending. Theft cases numbered in all 546 as compared with 471 in the previous year, but no less than 189 were declared false, giving an actual increase of 75 cases. Twelve real cases of receiving stolen property were added to the 10 pending, and of the whole 22 cases 19 were prosecuted to conviction. No fewer than 235 cases under "all classes" remained pending at the close of the year as compared with 149, a very large increase. Sixty-three of these were under investigation by the Police and 172 in the hands of the Magistracy for disposal, a state of affairs which would seem to call for the intervention of the District Magistrate and the personal attention of the Superintendent of Police.

Four hundred and thirteen cases were excluded, of which 39 were declared to be maliciously false. Sanction for prosecution was applied for in 10 of these cases, in 8 sanction was accorded and refused in 2. In only 1 of the 8 cases was conviction obtained. In 12 cases the Superintendent himself sanctioned prosecution, of which but 2 ended in conviction. On this point the District Magistrate writes:—

"The steps taken to punish the offenders were inadequate and were attended with little success. It does not appear that the Magistrates made the free and intelligent use of Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, which might have been expected of them."

The matter is most assuredly one which should receive special attention in the coming year.

Of the 481 cases disposed of during the year under Indian Penal Code 179 were classed as undetected, of which no less than 147 come under the heads of house-breaking and thefts.

3. With regard to percentages, those relating to cases under Penal Code as far as concerns convictions in cases disposed of have fallen from 58.42 to 53.84, and with reference to convictions in cases decided by trial have fallen from 89.71 to 86.33. These two percentages under "all classes" have also fallen from 61.15 and 90.47 to 56.75 and 87.24, respectively. There is also a falling off under Class VI from 96.96 and 96.96 to 94.59 and 94.59. This falling off is also observed under the heads of serious crimes except under "dacoities."

With reference to persons the percentages under Indian Penal Code have, however, improved under both headings from 54.29 and 56.33 to 62.41 and 63.64, and those under "all classes" from 56.50 and 58.46 to 63.39 and 64.52. Under Class VI, however, there is a falling off of 11 per cent. in both instances.

4. 1,206 persons (including 95 pending from the previous year) were arrested by the Police *suo motu* and disposed of as compared with 810. Of these 1,206, 542 were convicted as against 404 in the preceding year. The percentage of persons released without being brought to trial was 1.07 as against 2.83. No

less than 341 persons are shown as pending at the close of the year in Indian Penal Code cases. This is due to the fact that all the persons arrested in connection with the numerous dacoity cases were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Nineteen cases were disposed of by Magistrates direct without the intervention of the Police and all ended in conviction. In connection with these cases, 71 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police and 24 were convicted.

5. Including property valued at Rs. 3,903 pending from the previous year, the total value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,00,881, of which only Rs. 30,491 was recovered, or a percentage of but 30.22, and a sum of Rs. 266 stolen in Sāngli State was recovered by the Belgaum Police. In the previous year the percentage of recovery was 53. Mr. Holland explains that the decrease in the percentage is chiefly due to the complainant in the Mallakop dacoity having exaggerated the amount of property stolen by about Rs. 30,000, and to the final order in an alleged case of criminal breach of trust of Rs. 10,000 not having yet been received, though the case has been sent up as non-cognizable, and he urges that Rs. 40,000 may consequently be deducted, though he admits that in spite of this there still remains a heavy increase of Rs. 7,000 over last year's losses. But this exaggeration is not confined to Belgaum. It is common in every district though in the present case the exaggeration is probably much larger than usual.

6. The District Superintendent reports that the registers of bad characters are carefully kept up and inspected by him during his tour, and that he inspected 87 villages during the year. Under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 43 persons, including 17 from last year, were prosecuted, out of whom 14 were bound over by the Magistrates and 23 are pending, of whom 12 were from the previous year. The Superintendent reports that the Divisional Magistrate has intimated that they will be taken up during the current month; but this is not the manner in which such cases can be properly disposed of. In all such cases the accused may be trusted to intimidate witnesses, and with ample time to do so it is quite certain they will. Such cases ought to be tried as speedily as possible after they are taken up, both for the sake of the witnesses and in the public interest. Of the 542 persons convicted during the year, 73 were identified as having been previously sentenced and 18 were classed as habitual offenders.

7. The District Superintendent inspected all 19 of the licensed arms and ammunition shops during the year, and the two Police Inspectors also inspected those in their respective charges. The number of licenses to possess arms has diminished from 704 to 621. Under the Arms Act, 13 cases were prosecuted, of which 6 ended in conviction, and the rest were pending before the Magistrates. Of the 19 men arrested 6 were convicted at the time of report. It is reported that of the 29 cases under the Salt, Opium, Customs and Ābkāri Laws 26 were taken up by the Police, 24 of them being under the Ā'bkāri Act, and these 26 cases ended in conviction. The remaining 3 cases were taken up direct by the Magistrates.

8. One officer and 5 men were dismissed, 19 officers and 50 men fined and degraded, and 5 men judicially punished, a total of 20 officers and 61 men as compared with 26 and 69 in the year before. Three men were rewarded by promotion for good service, 6 by money, and 36 by good-service tickets—a total of 45 as compared with 60. No competition shooting was held in the district this year as all available men were on special duty in connection with the Berad dacoities. One prisoner escaped from custody, but was immediately recaptured.

9. Of the 43 serious crimes reported during the year, Mr. Holland reports that he personally visited 31 as well as 10 other cases of lesser importance; of the remainder 5 were false, 4 were at once detected, and 3 were left unvisited, and the reasons given are considered satisfactory. All 12 stations and 44 outposts were personally inspected by the District Superintendent, and he points out that he travelled a total mileage of 3,404.

10. During the year 35 cases were committed to Sessions, of which 20 were tried, 15 of which ended in conviction, 5 in acquittal, and 15 were still pending at the close of the year.

11. Six village officers were reported to the District Magistrate for failing to render assistance to the District Magistrate, of whom 2 were fined, and the rest severely reprimanded. Several others are under observation.

12. During the year the system of Court Jamádárs was introduced, one being appointed for each of the 12 stations. These officers conducted 113 cases prosecuting 85 to conviction, while 18 ended in acquittal or discharge, and 10 were pending.

13. The District Superintendent draws attention to the utterly insecure condition of the Belgaum Jail and states that it has been found necessary to double and treble the Police guards, while an officer goes the rounds at intervals of 2 hours every night which extra work "considerably minimises the general utility of the force who are wanted in every direction all over the district." I have myself seen this Jail, and can endorse fully Mr. Holland's remarks. It is only by a liberal use of extra sentries that prisoners are prevented from escaping. A new Jail is an imperative necessity, or at some moment a number of dangerous prisoners may be let loose on society. The District Magistrate (Mr. Woodward) remarks that it is in contemplation to build a new Jail, and that meanwhile every possible precaution has been taken to provide for the security of the prisoners.

14. In referring to Goa Frontier affairs, Mr. Holland states that the Goanese Government by way of punishing rebels has burnt some 60 villages rendering houseless about 500 villagers, who have crossed into Belgaum territory to seek British protection against several gangs of Ránes or rebels who ransacked the whole country below gháts and formed several gangs for purposes of dacoity. He states that the 3 principal rebel leaders are (1) Dada Rane, (2) Jivoba Rane, and (3) Gulekar Rane, who lead some 100 to 150 dacoits in different gangs and apparently have the country at their mercy, and although our frontier is watched by men specially deputed to disarm any one crossing, Mr. Holland is of opinion that in the event of these Rane dacoits being pressed by the Portuguese troops and driven over into our limits in formidable number, it may be necessary to call out part of the native Regiment from Belgaum. Mr. Woodward remarks that he believes this statement to be based mostly on mere rumour, and that he in no degree shares the apprehensions entertained by Mr. Holland for the future. As, however, Mr. Woodward admits that the information is quite new to him he will no doubt give the report the attention which it deserves.

15. The main feature of the Police work in Belgaum during the year has been the Berad rising, regarding which Government are from special reports in possession of full particulars. To cope with this the district has been strengthened by the addition of 1 Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2 Inspectors, 4 Chief Constables, and 195 rank and file. This force was despatched in September last. They have been of great assistance and until the three Berad leaders are captured or killed, it is doubtful if this force can be spared. The country in which these Berads live is peculiarly favourable to them, being composed of ranges of thickly wooded low hills. The Police have had a certain measure of success in arresting a number of the band, and as the jungle gets lighter as the season advances, it may be hoped that more success will attend the efforts of the Police.

16. The District Magistrate cordially acknowledges the ready assistance of the Native States, especially of Kolhápur and SÁngli, and adds:—

"Undersigned is glad of every opportunity to express his appreciation of unstinted co-operation accorded by the Governments of those States."

BIJAPUR.

The Police Superintendence was during the year in charge of the following officers:—

From 1st January to 22nd March Mr. Henderson.

From 23rd March to 13th May Mr. Heyland.

From 14th May to 2nd October Mr. Goldsmid.

From 3rd October to 11th October Mr. Panse, District Magistrate.

From 12th October to 21st November Mr. Heyland.

From 22nd November to 31st December Mr. Maidment.

and the last mentioned officer has submitted the report.

2. The number of crimes under "all classes" reported during the year was 953 as against 958 in the year before, and under Indian Penal Code 871 as compared with 901. Real crime under the Indian Penal Code numbered 476 cases as against 482. Real cases of murder during the year were 10, while the number reported was 14, and 8 were pending from the previous year. Under "attempt at murder and culpable homicide" the 2 cases reported were excluded and the 1 case pending from last year was still pending, as the accused was sent to a lunatic asylum. Including 3 pending from the year 1894, there were 18 dacoity cases for disposal; while 11 of the cases reported during the year were found to be real cases. Robberies for disposal numbered 33, including 3 of the previous year, and of those reported during the year under report 13 were found to be true. Cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft numbered for disposal 111, and 85 cases were found true of the cases reported during the year, while in the year 1894, 90 true cases were reported. In that, 188 true cases of theft occurred, while in the year under report 49 pending, added to 407 reported, gave a total of 456 for disposal, and of the 407 reported 231 were proved to be true cases; and 9 cases of receiving stolen property were true out of 14 reported during the year. Referring to Classes, there is an increase of 20 in the number of true cases in Class V, namely from 247 to 267, and of 13 in Class III from 122 to 135. Under classes I and II there is, however, a decrease of 10 and 24 respectively from 25 and 76 to 15 and 52. Under Class VI there is an increase from 57 to 82 in reported cases, due chiefly to the rise in cases under the Abkari Act. The number of cases pending has increased from 118 to 130 comprising 45 with the Police and 85 with Magistracy as compared with 37 and 81, an increase which is unsatisfactory and a total which it is hoped may be considerably reduced in the ensuing and future years.

3. Of the 1,072 cases for disposal, 471 were excluded. Forty-five were classed as "maliciously false" and the reluctance of the subordinate Magistracy to sanction prosecution for fear of failure commented on by the District Magistrate in last year's report has evidently had the not unnatural result of a reduction in applications for prosecution being applied in but 2 instances, in only one of which was a conviction obtained. In 10 cases in which the District Superintendent accorded sanction of his own motion, convictions resulted in 3 instances and 1 case was pending. In no case was Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code applied and accused awarded compensation. One hundred and eighty-seven cases remained undetected as against 186 in the preceding year. Of these, 142 come under house-breaking and thefts.

4. Percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to those disposed of and decided by trial have fallen from 46 and 81 to 43 and 80; in Class VI from 96 and 96 to 89 and 88 and in "all classes" from 49 and 83 to 49 and 82. Regarding persons, 735 were arrested by the Police *suo motu* as against 810 in the previous year, and including those pending from that year, the number for disposal was 866 as against 875. Thirty-three persons were released without trial as against 51, or a percentage of 3.8 as against 5.8, an improvement which is satisfactory. The number of persons pending at the close of the year was 95 as compared with 131. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have receded from 47.85 and 51.30 to 47.36 and 49.61; in Class VI from 77 and 87 to 74 and 77; under "all classes" the percentages are 50 and 52 against 49 and 53. The number of persons arrested otherwise than by the Police has again risen from 234 to 252. Seventy-seven as against 75 cases were directly disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police. Thirty-nine were excluded and of the remaining 38, 27 ended in conviction.

5. The value of property reported stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 35,230, and including the value of property involved in pending cases from the previous year the total amounted to Rs. 42,565 as against 33,915 in the year before. Property amounting to Rs. 19,837 was recovered, giving a percentage of 46.60 as compared with 32.81—a pleasing improvement, though the percentage of recovery is still low. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen has risen from 71 to 74. The value of property remaining for disposal at the end of the year far exceeds that at the end of 1894, being Rs. 20,271 as compared with only Rs. 8,266. The District

Superintendent adds, however, that Rs. 4,853 not included in the amount of recovery, *viz.* Rs. 19,837, has since been recovered.

6. The work of the Force in connection with Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code is very disappointing, and the excuse offered by the District Superintendent that both Inspectors were not present throughout a part of the year cannot be accepted as in any way satisfactory, since the work could at any time have been entrusted, under the circumstances, to one or more chief constables. During the whole twelve months, proceedings were instituted against 16 persons, against only 2 of these with success, while no less than 10 cases were allowed to be pending at the close of the year. Of the 8 persons pending from 1894 only one was ordered to furnish security and 5 again remained over at the close of the year under report. The District Superintendent must give his most careful attention to establishing this very important branch of Police work on a sound basis during the coming year. Of 389 persons convicted, 27 were identified as having been previously convicted and 11 were classed as habitual offenders.

7. All 6 shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition were visited by the District Superintendent and Police Inspectors at least once, and some of them twice. Six hundred and twenty-nine licenses to carry arms were issued, or a decrease of 41 as compared with the preceding year. The District Superintendent suggests that this decrease is due to Section 15 of the Arms Act having been applied to 4 talukas in 1893, thereby enhancing the fee from 4 to 8 annas, though he does not explain why the people were willing to pay the increased rate in 1894. In 8 cases taken up under the Arms Act fines amounting to Rs. 30 were imposed in 4. Under the A'bkári, Opium, Customs and Salt Acts, 52 cases were reported, 19 of which were detected and investigated by the Police, all of them being brought to trial, 18 ending in conviction, 1 in acquittal and 2 were pending at the close of the year.

8. Dealing with punishments, 1 officer and 5 men were dismissed as compared with 6 men in 1894; and 12 officers and 39 men were otherwise departmentally punished as against 12 officers and 42 men. One Head Constable received a money reward in an A'bkári case and to 169 as against 130 were good-service certificates awarded. The number of educated men has increased from 69 officers and 181 men to 83 and 194 respectively. In the Presidency competition, Bijápur men won the 2nd prize for Foot Police and 1st prize for Mounted Police, while a very satisfactory general improvement appears to have taken place; as against 36 in the previous year 72 men qualified as marksmen. Drill of the Police is good.

9. During the year, 28 cases were committed to the Sessions, of which 20 were tried and 8 remained over at the close of the year. Of the 20, 16 were convicted and 4 discharged. Court Jemádárs conducted 196 cases, obtaining convictions in 141, and 8 were pending at the end of the year.

10. One prisoner escaped from the District Jail and is still at large.

11. Six Police Pátils were reported for neglect of duty, of whom 3 were fined and 3 warned. The Village Police also rendered valuable assistance. Three were rewarded and 2 granted good service tickets.

12. The following table shows the personal investigations of serious crimes by the various officers in Police charge of the district during the year:—

Name.	Number of serious crimes.	Number visited and investigated.	Number not visited.	REMARKS.
Mr. Henderson	10	7	3	And 3 other minor cases.
Mr. Heyland	15	5	10	
Mr. Goldsmid	9	4	5	Do. do.
Mr. Panse, District Magistrate	1	...	1	
Mr. Maidment	4	...	4	
Total	39	16	23	

Explanations have been offered regarding the 23 cases not visited and they are satisfactory in all cases except in 4 cases not visited by Mr. Maidment where reasons given are not quite satisfactory. In this and in the next return of stations and posts visited, the fact must be remembered that the office of Superintendent was filled by no less than 6 different officers. It is impossible to expect systematic visiting of either posts or crime under such circumstances. Officers are continually coming and going and each officer must spend a certain time at headquarters before proceeding into camp even if it is only to get his kit packed or unpacked.

13. The subjoined table shows the inspection of Police stations and outposts :—

Name.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
	Number in charge.	Number visited and inspected.	Number not visited.	Number in charge.	Number visited and inspected.	Number not visited.
Mr. Henderson ...	10	2	2	51	14	18
Mr. Heyland ...		1			8	
Mr. Goldsmid ...		3			7	
Mr. Maidment ...		2			4	
Total ...	10	8	2	51	33	18

14. The year was an uneventful one and nothing in the report appears to call for special notice.

DHA'RWAR.

Mr. Adams was in Police Superintendence of the district throughout the year.

2. Reported crime under "all classes" was 1,367 as against 1,288 in the previous year, and real crime 841 as against 804 cases. Under Class VI, 45 cases were reported as against 62. Pending cases numbered 186, of which no less than 126 were with the Magistracy—a percentage so large that the District Magistrate, although he makes no mention of it in his forwarding remarks, will doubtless take cognizance of. Murders numbered 23 as against 21. Cases of attempts at murder and culpable homicide were 2 in number as against a similar number. Dacoities have increased from 8 to 12, but all cases, with the exception of one, were committed by local thieves and no organized gang exists in the district. Robberies, too, have increased from 14 to 18, and house-breakings with intent to commit theft rose from 233 to 236 and thefts from 226 to 270. Instances brought to light of receiving stolen property numbered 5 as against 7 in the year before, and all 5 ended in conviction. Out of 1,539 cases for disposal, 623 were excluded, and of these 78 were pronounced by the Magistracy to be maliciously false, and the results of these cases afford the most striking item of the year's report. In last year's report the District Superintendent brought to notice that one of the Magistrates complained that his time was wasted by the vigorous action taken by the Police in prosecuting persons who preferred false complaints in which there were insufficient grounds to act upon. Such an expression was in itself, I venture to think, peculiar, since the fact of a Magistrate having already decided that each case was maliciously false in itself afforded a *prima facie* case for prosecution. In the face of this feeling exhibited by at least one Magistrate, it is a strange coincidence that maliciously false cases have suddenly increased in number from 32 in 1894 to 78 in the year under report, and it is still more startling to observe that although, looking to the opinion expressed by the Magistrate referred to in the previous year, the District Superintendent, after going through all 78 carefully, selected 6 cases, in only 1 of these would the Magistracy sanction prosecution and not even in this single instance was a conviction obtained. In 3 cases the Magistrates,

when disposing of them and deciding them to be false, ordered that no steps against the respective complainants were to be taken—action which I venture to suggest was improper, and since at that period of proceedings it was unnecessary for the Police to adduce and consequently for the Magistrate to know what evidence was obtainable to prove the malice. The above points to a state of affairs so unusual as, I venture to think, to call for very early and earnest attention on the part of the District Magistrate. In one case the Magistrate, on classifying it as maliciously false, convicted the accused of his own motion. In 16 cases in which prosecution was sanctioned by the District Superintendent, convictions were obtained in 3 and afterwards quashed in 2, and 6 cases were pending, and in 2 prosecutions were withdrawn. In 35 cases the provisions of Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code were put into force and compensation to the amount of Rs. 382-8-0 was awarded.

3. Turning to percentages, those of convictions to cases disposed of and decided by trial are under the Indian Penal Code 31 and 92 as against 31 and 88, under Class VI 92 and 96 as against 92 and 100, and under "all classes" 33 and 92 against 33 and 89. It is to be noted that the percentages of cases disposed of remain very low both under Indian Penal Code and "all classes," due to a very large number (465 out of 730) of cases remaining undetected, of which no less than 280 are under the heads of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, and thefts. Percentages under "murders," "attempts at murder and culpable homicides," "dacoities" and "robberies" show a great improvement over the year before, which is a matter for satisfaction. Those under "house-breaking," "thefts" and "receiving stolen property" remain almost the same.

4. During the year 584 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* as against 601 in the year before, and 42 were on bail or under arrest pending from the previous year. Of this total of 626, 21 persons were released without being brought to trial or a percentage of 3.35. The District Superintendent, however, explains that 16 of them were arrested by the Village Police and that the District Police were consequently only responsible for 5, which would give a percentage of 0.7 as against 1.8 in the year before. One hundred and twenty-five cases were taken up by the Magistracy direct without the intervention of the Police, of which 26 per cent. as against 35 in the previous year resulted in conviction. Four hundred and thirty persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 103 were convicted.

5. Including a sum of Rs. 9,483 pending from the previous year, property valued at Rs. 72,720 had to be accounted for as compared with Rs. 42,551 in the year before. Of the above, only 31 per cent. was recovered as against 55 per cent. in the year 1894. The District Superintendent states that the increase in the value of property stolen and decrease in the amount recovered is deplorable, but thinks that it would be hardly fair to judge the efficiency of the Police by the results obtained as some very large thefts occurred and no less than Rs. 14,633 of the property stolen was cash, which is always difficult to recover.

6. No less remarkable than the results of prosecutions for maliciously false charges are those of prosecutions under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. The District Superintendent reports that he only sent up 9 cases in which he considered the evidence against the accused was unimpeachable. Yet in not one single instance did the Magistrates call on the accused to furnish security. Such a result can have none but the worst effect on the bad characters of the district, and whether the Subordinate Magistracy of the Dhárwár District were justified in the decisions they arrived at, is, I respectfully submit, another matter for the attention of the District Magistrate. Enquiries regarding the character of 22 persons other than the 9 referred to were instituted, but as they were able to show some means of livelihood, prosecutions were not ordered. Of 369 accused persons 13 were identified as having been previously convicted and 24 were classed as habitual offenders. The Bertillon system has been introduced into the district, and 13 men who qualified as measurers prepared 371 cards of criminals.

7. Regarding Court Jemádárs, 8 of those officers prosecuted 129 cases, of which 93 ended in conviction and none were left pending—a result which must

be considered as satisfactory. The post of Court Prosecutor was abolished towards the end of 1894.

8. To deal in arms and ammunition, 20 shops received licenses as against 22 in the previous year. The District Superintendent inspected 16 and found the remaining 4 closed when he went to visit them. The Police Inspector of the Northern Division examined 13 shops once, and the Police Inspector, Southern Division, 6 shops twice, and as for 9 months of the year there was but one Inspector, the District Superintendent is of opinion that as much inspection as could be expected was done by them. Under the Arms Act 11 cases were prosecuted, of which 10 ended in conviction and 1 was pending at the close of the year. Under Abákri Laws 5 cases out of 18 reported were detected and investigated by the Police, of which 3 were brought to trial, all of which ended in conviction, and 1 case was pending.

9. Regarding punishments 4 men were dismissed as compared with 7 in the previous year, while the number to whom minor punishments were given remains practically the same as last year, namely, 139 as against 140. In addition to these 1 officer and 4 men were judicially punished as against 4 men in the year before. Two officers were rewarded with special promotion—a similar number to the previous year, and 36 members received good-service certificates, and a Chief Constable received a reward of Rs. 50 from the Travancore Government for assistance rendered in the Cape Comorin Temple Theft Case. Education shows a slight decrease of from 447 to 436, but the District Superintendent has only shown in that number the men who can read and write the vernacular of the district, omitting those educated in other Indian languages. Though no Presidency prize was won by the Dhárwár Force, the District Superintendent claims a steady improvement in shooting, as 43 men qualified as marksmen as against the previous number of 37. A Jemádár made a score of 35, which would have entitled him to a prize had he been of lower grade; but it would have been more satisfactory had even a few members of the Force shown greater individual excellence. The rate of sickness among the Police has apparently increased from 39 to 80 per cent. in the year under report. This is not owing to more sickness but due to the Superintendent having forced sick constables to attend hospital. Two escapes from the custody of the District Police while in lock-up and 3 from the Village Police occurred during the year, and 2 of the escaped prisoners, for whom the District Police are responsible, are still at large. The District Police are also responsible for one of the 3 escapes from the Village Police as the man was in charge of a mixed guard of the District and Village Police.

10. Of Village Police 7 members rendered good service and received certificates and one Pátíl was rewarded with a silver bangle. It is unsatisfactory, however, to notice that so unusually large a number as 95 were reported for misconduct. The District Superintendent reports, however, that the *Shet-sandi* establishments in 5 towns were re-organized and placed under his control and are now practically on the same footing as regards discipline and supervision as the District Police, with good results.

11. The result of Sessions cases is gratifying, for of 34 cases committed, 31 were tried during the year and 22, or a percentage of 70, ended in conviction as against a percentage of about 47 in the previous year.

12. As against 40 serious crimes in 1894, 58 occurred during the year under report, of which number Mr. Adams visited 27. He gives explanations for not having visited the remainder, which are in the main satisfactory. In addition to the above, Mr. Adams proceeded to the scenes and personally took up the investigations of 12 crimes of a less serious description.

He visited and inspected all 16 stations and 44 out of the 45 outposts, and one station was inspected twice, one outpost five times, 2 thrice, and 4 twice by him.

13. The District Magistrate is of opinion that Mr. Adams administered his charge efficiently; that he is active, energetic and painstaking, and keeps a tight hand over his subordinates and an efficient supervision over bad characters. In this opinion I concur.

KA'NARA.

Mr. Biddle was throughout the year in Police Superintendence of the district.

2. Five hundred and fifty-five cognizable cases under "all classes" were reported as against 595 in the previous year, of which 499 were under the Indian Penal Code and 56 under "Class VI". The decrease, the Superintendent states is due to ordinary fluctuations in crime and found chiefly under thefts. Three hundred and fourteen cases under "all classes" were excluded as against 277 in the previous twelve months. Of these 314, 26 were declared maliciously false and the District Superintendent brings to notice that in 24 of these 26 cases the Magistrates, when sending final orders, remarked that there was no evidence to prosecute the complainants. In the face of such comments it was obviously hopeless to institute further proceedings. The District Magistrate has not noticed this point in forwarding the report, but I would respectfully submit that such action on the part of the Magistracy is *ultra vires* and calculated to do harm. It is clear that in the original cases the point to be established is the guilt or innocence of the accused. In arriving at that decision Magistrates can readily form an opinion as to whether the complaint is maliciously false, but it is unnecessary for the Police to adduce and therefore impossible for the Magistracy to know the whole of the evidence which could afterwards be obtained to establish malice on the part of the original complainant. I hope that the District Magistrate will issue such orders to his subordinate Magistracy as will prevent a continuance of the custom complained of. In one case only, was compensation awarded to an accused under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Undetected cases numbered 105 as against 114 in 1894, showing practically the same result as in that year, being 39 as against 33 per cent. Of these, 92 come under the heads of house-breaking and thefts alone. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 63 with the Police, and 22 with the Magistracy as against 64 and 42 in the previous year. The District Superintendent urges that as the number is less than that of the year before, the result calls for no comment. But the number is less by but 1 case only, whereas the Police had 40 fewer cases reported to them during the year. The percentage is therefore worse, and the number far exceeds what in the absence of a satisfactory explanation appears necessary, were more attention given to the matter. True cases of murder were 3 as against 6; dacoities 14 as against 8; robberies 6 as against 11; house-breaking with intent to commit theft 80 as against 88, and thefts 101 as against 144.

Referring to classes, Class V shows a decrease of from 315 to 261, a difference of 54 in reported crime, and from 163 to 121, a difference of 42 in reported true crime. With regard to other classes the variation is insignificant.

3. Turning to percentages, those of cases disposed of and decided by trial have, under Indian Penal Code, fallen from 52 and 96 to 46 and 89, and under "all classes" from 59 and 96 to 55 and 92. Those under "Class VI" have, however, improved from 95 and 97 to 100 and 100. The percentages under "receiving stolen property" are 100 and 100. Those under "thefts" and "attempts at murder and culpable homicide" are good in themselves, though they show a slight falling off as compared with the previous year. Under "dacoities" and "house-breaking" they are 25 and 42 and 22 and 82 as against 37 and 100, and 30 and 92. Under "robberies," however, they have improved from 14 and 100 to 42 and 100. The percentages in "murders" were 0 and 0 as against 40 and 100 in the year preceding.

4. Three hundred and one persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* under "all classes," while 32 persons were pending from the year before. Of these, 29 were released without being brought to trial, showing a percentage of 8.70 as against 3.26, a rise due, the Superintendent explains, to the arrest in a small riot case of 12 persons who had afterwards to be released for want of evidence. One hundred and sixty-three persons were convicted, 127 discharged and 14 were pending at the close of the year. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of have, under Indian Penal Code, fallen from 58 and 60 to 43 and 48. In Class VI they are 85 and 87 as against 80 and 87, and.

under "all classes" both percentages have fallen from 61 and 64 to 51 and 56. The number of persons arrested otherwise than by Police was 425 with 2 pending. Of these, 172 were convicted and 253 discharged. One hundred and fifty-three cases were disposed of by Magistrates directly without the intervention of the Police, of which number 75 were found to be false. Of the remaining 78, 70 ended in conviction.

5. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 36,313, with Rs. 13,432 pending from the year before, as compared with Rs. 29,941 and Rs. 9,541 pending in the year 1894. Rs. 21,680 was recovered as compared with Rs. 11,276, giving a percentage of nearly 44 as compared with 28 in the previous year—a satisfactory improvement. There was an increase of Rs. 6,372 in the amount of property stolen during the year as compared with that in the previous year, but 4 cases alone accounted for Rs. 16,026.

6. Under Chapter VIII, only 5 persons were proceeded against, being 1 more than in the previous year. Two of the 5 were ordered to furnish security. The District Magistrate remarks that while he considers the number of bad characters in the district very small, their supervision is specially difficult, owing to the absence of Village Police. Of 163 convicted, 26 were identified as having been previously convicted, while 55 were classed as "habitual offenders."

7. To deal in arms and ammunition, 10 shops have licenses, the same number as in the year before and both the District Superintendent and Police Inspectors inspected all 10. The number of gun licenses in force during the year was 1,954 as against 1,892 in the preceding year. Fifteen cases were taken up under the Arms Act as against 14. Eleven ended in conviction, 2 were classed as false, 1 as maliciously false, and 1 is pending. The District Superintendent has offered no information as to the facts of this maliciously false charge, and a report on the point has been called for.

The following table shows the action of the Police in respect to cases under the Abkari, Customs and Salt Laws :—

Total Number of Cases reported.	Number detected and investigated by Police.	Cases brought to trial.	Cases convicted.	Cases discharged.	Number pending.
69	35	33	32	Nil	2

Of the 69 cases 46 were under Salt and Customs and 23 under the A'bkari Acts.

8. The total number of punishments was 63 as compared with 68 in the previous year, 2 men were dismissed and 9 officers and 50 men were punished departmentally as compared with 9 officers and 45 men. Twenty-four officers and men received money rewards for good service during the year, though I notice that as in the previous year none were specially promoted. In 1894, 29 men were rewarded with money. In 1895, 51 good-service tickets were awarded as against 73, so that it would appear either that the Police did less meritorious service during the year under report, or that their efforts have been less appreciated. One hundred and thirty-three officers and 312 men were able to read and write as against 126 and 278, and the District Superintendent trusts that the improvement will continue. Two hundred and four men went through a course of drill. Forty-six men competed in the district and Presidency competition. Of these, 19 qualified as marksmen, but none succeeded in obtaining a Presidency prize. The District Superintendent complains that the parade ground is deep with sand which renders it difficult to teach the men to march smartly. There were 3 escapes from custody, 2 from the Police and 1 from a Pátíl. All 3 prisoners were recaptured.

9. The District Magistrate strongly supports the District Superintendent's remarks regarding the general want of new quarters for the Police throughout

the district, and specially mentions the lines at Gopshetta as being in so unhealthy a place that much sickness is the result, while others are tottering to their fall.

10. There are 11 stations and 42 outposts in the district, every one of which Mr. Biddle visited during the year at least once. Twelve outposts were visited twice and 1 three times. Of the 25 serious crimes, he visited 15, and his reasons for not visiting the remaining 10 are satisfactory. In addition to the 15 serious crimes mentioned, Mr. Biddle also personally investigated 15 other cases.

11. Of Sessions cases 14 were committed and tried, 9 of them ending in conviction and 5 in acquittal—a fairly satisfactory result.

12. Good use is being made of the services of Court Jemādārs, of whom 11 were employed during the year, the number of cases conducted by them having increased from 124 to 213, out of which number convictions were obtained in 131, while 79 resulted in acquittal.

13. The number of men who attended hospital during the year was 316, a number which represents nearly half the Force. This large percentage is doubtless due to the malarial character of the district coupled with inadequate accommodation.

14. The District Magistrate in concluding his remarks on the year's work states:—

“Mr. Biddle visited all the Police stations and outposts in the district and as many serious crimes as it was, in my opinion, possible for him to do. He also took a praiseworthy amount of trouble in teaching the men ball practice and generally in their work.”

KOLA'BA.

Mr. Green was in Police charge of the district from the 1st to 25th January, Mr. Bulkley from the 26th January to 28th March, and Mr. Green again from 29th March till the end of the year.

2. There were 1,500 cases for disposal during the year under report as against 1,130 in the previous year, or an increase of 370, while the number of cases pending was 207 as against 198. Of these 207 cases, 88 were with the Police which the District Superintendent points out is an improvement on the previous year when the number was 100, and the Police had this year to deal with 290 more reported cases. The 119 cases with the Magistracy seems somewhat large and will no doubt receive the attention of the District Magistrate. The number of real reported cases was 680 as compared with 601—an increase for which the District Superintendent has not suggested any reason.

In the year under review excluded cases amounted to 739 as against 476 in the preceding twelve months, showing a rise of from 42·12 to 49·26 per cent. The following table shows comparison of such cases for the last two years:—

Year.	EXCLUDED C.		Excluded B.	Compounded.	Non-Cognisable.	Total.
	On Police papers.	After trial.				
1894	253	83	68	44	28	476
1895	382	174	58	50	75	739
Difference ...	+129	+91	—10	+6	+47	+263

The District Superintendent, while admitting that the number would appear rather large, urges that the Police and Magistracy have exercised proper supervision from the fact that whereas for 1894 the percentage of cases Excluded C after trial to all cases excluded under C was 24·70, for 1895 it is 31·29. Of the

58 cases classed as "maliciously false" the Police applied in 16 instances to the Magistracy for permission to prosecute, but in not one instance was such sanction accorded. Thirteen applications were refused and to the remaining 3 no reply had been given up to the close of the year. So unsatisfactory a result as this is scarcely calculated to mitigate the nuisance of numerous complaints made solely through malice. In 17 cases, inclusive of 3 of the year 1894, the Superintendent sanctioned prosecution of his own instance, in 8 of which the Chief Constables could not lodge complaints before the close of the year, and in 9, in which the complaints were lodged, in 2 convictions were obtained, 4 ended in discharge, 2 remained pending, and in one the prosecution was withdrawn for want of evidence. In 8 cases Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied.

Undetected cases have increased from 132 to 197. For this increase the District Superintendent urges that the increase in the number of undetected wood cases in Class V., *viz.*, 97 undetected cases out of 117 reported, is responsible, also 12 undetected forest cases. This excuse can scarcely be considered a strong one, and the excuse in itself draws attention to an unsatisfactory state of detective skill on the part of the Police. This matter of wood cases was dealt with at some length by the District Magistrate in last year's report, but apparently with no satisfactory result.

With regard to serious crimes there were 5 real cases of murder during the year and 2 cases remaining from the year before. Of these 7 cases 1 was excluded, 2 remained undetected, and 3 ended in conviction.

The Sáswane murder case, which occurred in 1894, and which was written of by the District Magistrate in his report for that period as "the most striking failure of the year" was re-investigated by an Inspector especially deputed by me and was finally disposed of in Government Resolution No. 7585, dated 31st October 1895, Judicial Department.

The Police investigation of the Karanja burning case which occurred during the year was severely criticised in the press and was also the subject of a Government Resolution. It was considered advisable to send two detectives from Bombay to take up the investigation, but after spending three weeks at Karanja they stated that they were unable to obtain further evidence. A final report was consequently submitted to the District Magistrate who, while classing the case as true, intimated that further enquiry into it was unnecessary.

There were 7 attempts at murder and culpable homicide as against 8, and 2 of these 8 were brought over this year. Of these 9 cases, 4 were decided by trial and convicted and 1 was pending. Of dacoity 2 cases occurred as against 3 in the preceding year, 2 of which were brought on to the register of 1895, and of the 4 cases for disposal 1 was tried and ended in conviction and 2 were pending and 1 remained undetected.

Three cases of receiving stolen property remained over from the year before, while 5 fresh cases occurred during the year, and all 6 of the cases sent for trial ended in conviction which maintained the success of the previous year in this respect.

While in last year's report a remarkable decrease of from 124 to 59 in cases under class VI was noted, this year discovers an equally strange increase of from 59 to no less than 208. For the decrease last year the District Superintendent assigned as cause the fact that not a single case was during the year reported under the Mhowra Flower Act, while for the remarkable increase during the year under report the Superintendent remarks that it was due to a large number of cases being taken up under the Forest Act.

3. Eight hundred and sixty-three persons were arrested under "all classes" by the Police *suo motu*, while including 35 pending from the previous year the total number of persons for disposal was 898, of which number 592 were convicted, 261 acquitted, 5 released and never brought to trial, and 39 pending. One person died while under trial.

Of persons arrested otherwise, the number was 884 and 3 remained over from the previous year, and of these 887 persons only 294 were convicted. Two hundred and eighty three cases were disposed of by Magistrates without

intervention of the Police, of which 134 cases were found false. Of the remaining 149 true cases 147 were convicted.

4. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of have, under Indian Penal Code, risen from 62 and 62 to 62 and 63. Under Class VI they have again fallen from 90 and 91 to 83 and 83, and in "all classes" they have risen from 61 and 61 to 68 and 69.

The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to cases disposed of and decided by trial have fallen from 64 and 95 to 52 and 91; those under Class VI from 97 and 100 to 88 and 97, and under "all classes" from 68 and 95 to 61 and 95. It is to be remarked that while there was an improvement in the percentage of cases and a falling off in the percentage of persons in 1894, in the year 1895 the result is exactly contrary.

5. The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 21,201, and including Rs. 11,596 from the previous year amounted to Rs. 35,797. This shows an excess of Rs. 9,034 over the amount of the preceding year, of which the year under report is responsible for Rs. 2,834, the rest of the excess being due to a larger sum having had to be accounted for at the beginning of the year. Of this sum of Rs. 35,797 only Rs. 12,260 was recovered, showing a recovery percentage of 34.24 as against 23.22 in the preceding year. Mr. Green urges that this increase "must be considered as good" on the grounds that in 2 cases which he refers to, he is of opinion that the amounts reported were in excess of those actually stolen. But Mr. Green must remember that even if his supposition be correct the tendency of complainants to occasionally magnify the amount of their losses is a failing common to every district in the Presidency and not peculiar to Kolába alone, so that while an improvement in the recovery of stolen property is satisfactory as compared with the previous return, a total recovery of 34.24 can scarcely, in the absence of better reasons than the theoretical ones offered, be considered "good."

6. Under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code it is reported that only 9 persons were prosecuted, of whom 8 were ordered to furnish security. The District Superintendent goes on to state that there were 8 cases pending at the close of the year with the Inspector for want of a Magistrate having jurisdiction to take them up. The District Magistrate, in forwarding the District Superintendent's report, takes no notice of this remark, but it is presumed that if the assertion is correct he will take very early steps to facilitate the working of so very important a matter as that under discussion. In further excuse of the unsatisfactory working of the Police under this Chapter, and which I criticised unfavourably last year, Mr. Green states that owing to being engaged on the Sáswane and Karanja cases his Inspector was unable to do more than get the 8 above mentioned cases ready to put before a Magistrate. If such was really the case Mr. Green should obviously have deputed his Chief Constables to do the work, reporting the reason for his having done so to me. It is hoped that especial attention will be devoted to this important part of Police work during the year 1896. Thirty-nine accused persons were identified as having been previously convicted and 17 persons were sent to the District Magistrate for being classed as habitual offenders, but his decision was not given up to the close of the year. Three men of the district have qualified as measurers under the Bertillon system.

7. The total number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition remains as in the previous year 7. Six of them were visited by Mr. Green and the seventh shop was not, he states, in existence when Mr. Bulkley was inspecting Mahád, nor was this one shop visited by the Inspector who however inspected the other 6 twice. Of the four cases under the Arms Act one ended in conviction and 3 in acquittal. The total number of licenses issued and renewed was 1,056 as compared with 1,000 in 1894.

8. The following table shows the work of the Police in cases under Salt, Opium, Customs and Abkári Laws for 1894 and 1895:—

Year.	Total number of cases reported.	Number detected and investigated by the Police.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.	Remarks.
1894 ...	94	37	37	37	...	1	
1895 ...	119	73	73	72	1	...	

9. Of Sessions cases 19 were tried during the year including four of the previous year, of which 16 ended in conviction and 3 in acquittal; 53 persons were concerned in the 19 cases, of whom 32 were convicted. These results give a percentage of 84·21 relating to cases as against 69·23, and of 60·37 relating to persons as compared with 47·05—an improvement which is, as the District Magistrate remarks, satisfactory.

10. There were 7 Court Jamádárs in the district as, in the previous year. They conducted 226 cases, of which 182 ended in conviction or a percentage of 80·53 as compared with 193 with 152 convictions, or an average of 78·75 in the previous year, which may be looked on as showing a gratifying result.

11. Four Patils were reported, one being criminally prosecuted but discharged for want of sufficient evidence. The reports concerning the other 3 were still with the Assistant and Deputy Collectors at the close of the year. One Patil was rewarded to the extent of Rs. 3 by a complainant and received in addition a certificate from the District Superintendent.

12. Four officers and 15 constables were punished, no officer being dismissed, while only one constable was judicially convicted and dismissed in consequence. Two men were rewarded by promotion and 52 by money rewards and 89 by good-service tickets, of which Mr. Green notes that 60 were given by Mr. Bulkley during his two months of office. The District Magistrate thinks that Mr. Bulkley was "unduly lavish of good-conduct tickets," but on the other hand, it is certain that a more strict discipline than the number of punishments during the past 2 years points to, would be attended by a more satisfactory working on the part of the Police. I have more than once impressed this on Mr. Green, but it does not appear to have borne fruit. The degree of education is practically stationary, a decrease of 20 educated men being due, Mr. Green points out, to that number being transferred to the Abkári, while he has been unable to enlist literate men in their places; 33 men were permitted to take part in the annual competition, of whom 25 gained marksmen's badges, the same number as last year. All the men of the regular force, with the exception of recruits still under instruction, are reported as having passed in drill, and the District Magistrate adds that the drill and discipline of the force is good. One prisoner escaped from the custody of the District Police and was recaptured during the year, while one who escaped in 1888 was also re-arrested. The Police in the former case were fined.

13. There are 10 Police stations and 28 outposts, of which 10 Police stations and 27 outposts were visited by the Superintendent. The one remaining outpost was not visited, as both the men stationed there were sick when the Superintendent was in the táluka.

14. There were 15 serious crimes, of which 5 were visited by Mr. Green and 10 (5 in Mr. Green's time and 5 in Mr. Bulkley's) were not visited for reasons which are satisfactory.

RATNÁGIRI.

The following four officers were in charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police for the periods stated:—

E. A. Bulkley, Esquire, from 1st to 18th January.

E. V. Mackay, Esquire, from 19th January to 17th April.

Ráo Bahádur S. G. Chitnis, Huzur Deputy Collector, from 18th to 19th April.

F. H. Warden, Esquire, from 20th April till the end of the year.

2. The number of Police cognizable cases for disposal, including 50 pending from the previous year, was 930 as compared with 1,090 in the year before, or a decrease of 160. This, as the District Magistrate remarks, is a satisfactory decrease. Ninety-four of these 160 were under the Indian Penal Code and 66 under offences against other Acts, and as excluded cases are reduced by 63, this means a decrease in actual crime of 97. The decrease of 66 is chiefly in *ábkári* and salt cases, probably due, as the Superintendent states, to the deterrent effects of better supervision. There is also a small but continued decrease of 9 in the number of pending cases amounting in all to only 39, of which 3 were with the Police and 36 with the Magistrates.

Mr. Warden draws attention to the enormous number of excluded cases, *viz.* 664, which however is a decrease on the number last year, which was 727. He adds that it appears to him that "the people are litigious to a degree and that they see no distinction between filing a civil suit and making a criminal complaint, except that they prefer the latter course as being less expensive and more likely to entail humiliation on their adversaries." Of the 664 such cases 514 were classed as "false", 21 of them "maliciously" so, and the District Magistrate is of opinion that it is satisfactory to note that out of these 21 cases convictions for false charges were obtained in 4. In all of the 21 cases, steps to prosecute complainants were taken. Of 3 cases in which sanction was applied for to Magistrate, in one it was accorded and conviction obtained, in another refused, and in the remaining one orders could not be passed before the close of the year. In 16 instances in which the Police Superintendent gave sanction of his own accord, convictions were obtained in 4 and 12 ended in discharge. In the remaining two cases, prosecutions were not sanctioned for want of evidence. For the smallness of the number of 21 out of 535 declared "malicious" the District Magistrate remarks that—

"This is not to be wondered at. The cases are nearly all connected with civil right, and it is most hard to draw the line of demarcation between what is criminal and what is not. Often it depends on a very nice appreciation of evidence, and the benefit of the doubt is naturally given to the accused."

Government are aware from successive Annual Reports that this is the normal condition of this district, and most of these complaints are discouraged. But very little further can be done.

Of true murders there were 3 as against 5 in 1894, all 3 ending in conviction. The murder of a "Khot" at Harkul Khurd resulted in the establishment of a punitive post at that village. No cases of attempt at murder while there was one such case in the previous year; none of dacoity this year as against 2; 5 of robbery as against 3; 45 of house-breaking as against 49, and 126 thefts as compared with 156; 6 cases of receiving stolen property occurred, a similar number to that of last year.

3. Three hundred and sixty-one persons, including 3 of last year, were arrested by the Police *suo motu*, of whom 2 were not brought to trial. 201 were convicted, 70 discharged and 28 pending. The percentage of persons released without being brought to trial is 55 as compared with 34 last year. "This," the District Magistrate remarks, "means one of two things. Either the Police were abnormally clever and could tell with practically unerring accuracy at the beginning of an investigation whether there would be good grounds for prosecuting the suspected persons or they concealed the arrest until they had got such evidence, and altogether if such evidence was not to be obtained. By the light of experience I suspect the latter is the true explanation." But habitually improper confinements of persons and their subsequent release without immediate outcry and exposure are, I imagine, improbable in a district so highly educated and notoriously litigious as Ratnágiri, and there is yet a third and very obvious possibility which the District Magistrate would appear from his assertion to have completely overlooked and which necessitates neither abnormal cleverness nor illegal action. For arrests are not necessarily made at the beginning of an investigation, and a low percentage of persons released without being brought to trial means that the Police have exercised common sense in refraining from overhasty and injudicious arrests. I fear, however, that the Police have fallen into the error, in order to obtain good returns, of not making any

arrests until the evidence is complete. This, though an error, is one on the right side.

There were 138 Magistrate's direct cases during the year against 193 in the year preceding. Of these, 64 were excluded, leaving a balance of 74 as real cases disposed of during the year as compared with 150 in the year 1894. In 73 of these 74, convictions were obtained against 142 last year out of the 150. Four hundred and thirty-nine persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of which the comparatively small number of 122 were convicted.

4. With regard to percentages, those of the Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to those disposed of and decided by trial are 75.5 and 98.05 as compared with 79 and 91, and in "all classes" 78.41 and 98.34 as against 82 and 93. The percentages under "Class VI" are 100 and 100 as against 96 and 98 in the previous year.

The District Magistrate remarks that this percentage of convictions to real cases actually brought to trial is very high and looks as if the Police were too ready to report cases as false, unless they were practically sure of a conviction, and added that he wished to know the number of cases in which Magistrates issued process for the appearance of the accused persons, on the report of the Police under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, that there were no grounds for prosecution, and the number out of these leading to conviction*. There is no doubt truth in the supposition that the Police are not unwilling to report doubtful cases as false, but the decision does not rest with them but with the Magistrates, and if the Magistrates do their duty, this natural tendency on the part of the Police is unavailing.

The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have, under Indian Penal Code, again risen from 66 and 68 to 76 and 77, in Class VI from 66 and 69 to 93 and 96, and in "all classes" from 66 and 68 to 78 and 78.

5. With regard to stolen property, an amount to the value of Rs. 18,809 was stolen during the year, which, added to Rs. 4,742 pending from the year before, gives a total of Rs. 23,551 as against Rs. 41,436 in 1894, while in the year under review Rs. 12,093 was recovered, giving a recovery percentage of 51.34 as compared with 66.07 in the year before, a result which is scarcely satisfactory, but as prevention is better than cure, it is certainly creditable that so little property was stolen during the year. Mr. Warden, however, points out that the Ratnágiri Police recovered Rs. 906 stolen in Bombay, Rs. 63 stolen in Sávantvádi, and Rs. 86 stolen in Thána, and this sum of Rs. 1,055 must be noted to their credit.

6. For the small number of 2 persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. Warden offers the excuse that it is due not to ignorance or carelessness on the part of the Police but to the fact that professional criminals do not find the district a favourable one for their operations, and owing to its geographical position this is possibly the case. Both of the 2 men proceeded against were ordered to furnish security, and failing to do so were sent to jail. Seventeen prisoners were identified as having been previously convicted and 15 were classed as "habitual offenders."

7. The number of licenses granted to deal in arms and ammunition during the year was 23 as compared with 25 the year before, and the number of licenses to possess arms, despite the remonstrances of successive District Superintendents of Police to which Mr. Warden now adds his protest, has again been increased, being this year 3,926 as against 3,655 in the year 1894. The Inspector visited all of the 23 shops except one where there was no stock, but only 10 of the 23 were inspected by the District Superintendent. Ten cases under the Arms Act were taken up, all of which ended in conviction.

8. The following table gives the comparative number of cases under the Salt, Opium and Abkári Laws during the years 1894 and 1895:—

* Since then, the District Superintendent has reported that the Magistrates issued processes for the appearance of the accused persons in 43 cases, of which 11 ended in conviction. In 5 of these, however, convictions were reversed on appeal.

Year.	Total number of cases reported under above laws, vide column 4 of Statement A, Part I.	Number of cases detected and investigated by Police.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.
1894 ...	158	59	59	58	1	...
1895 ...	76	17	17	16	...	1

9. The number of punishments inflicted is still peculiarly small, only 5 officers and 20 men having been punished during the year as against 21 in all in the previous twelve months. Two head constables were judicially punished, one of them being in consequence dismissed from the force and the other reduced. No special rewards by promotion were given during the year. Twenty money rewards comprising 14 in Abkari and 6 in Salt cases were given, while 142 good service tickets were awarded, a considerable falling off from last year. With regard to education, the District Superintendent notes that the Police school was abolished in the previous year and the percentage of educated men remains the same, namely, slightly over 69. He further states that while the men at head-quarters are exceptionally well up in their drill, some of those in Talukas are backward, and he has arranged for transfers accordingly. There are few good shots in the district and the average degree of proficiency is very low. There were 24 marksmen as against 22, but as in the previous year Ratnagiri gained no prize in the annual competition. Two under-trial prisoners escaped from the custody of the District Police and were arrested, and the Police responsible for their escape were prosecuted and fined. Two Court Jemadars as compared with 3 in the previous year were engaged in conducting cases, though neither were employed solely on that duty, and one of them was employed for anthropometrical purposes. Thirty-three out of 41 cases conducted by these two Jemadars ended in conviction. Seven were discharged and 1 was pending. In the previous year 66 cases were conducted, of which 54 ended in conviction and 12 in acquittal. The Superintendent has been requested to report why the system of Court Jemadar is not further carried out as directed by the Inspector-General of Police.

10. One Police Patil was given a good-conduct ticket for assistance to the Police in a theft case. But 1 was dismissed, 5 suspended, 16 fined, and 96 reprimanded, a lengthy black list which seems to call for special attention during the coming year to the working of this class of subordinate officer.

11. Eight cases were committed to Sessions, of which 6 were tried, 4 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal, and 2 remained over.

12. There were 12 stations and 37 out-posts, of which only 10 stations and 22 out-posts were visited by a District Superintendent during the year, the division being as follows:—

	Stations.	Outposts.
Mr. Bulkley, from 1st to 18th January ...	...	1
„ Mackay, 19th January to 17th April ...	6	11
„ Warden, 20th April to 31st December ...	4	10

Mr. Warden regrets the large number left unvisited but pleads the three changes of Superintendents necessitating breaks in inspection tour, an attack of fever necessitating his immediate return to his head-quarters and the prolonged rains.

13. Of the 6 serious crimes during the year Mr. Mackay visited the one in his time. The other 5 which occurred during Mr. Warden's superintendence were not visited, but the reasons offered by Mr. Warden, considering that he was in bad health, seem satisfactory. The District Magistrate writes that it was not Mr. Warden's fault that he could not complete the inspection of the district within the year, and that Mr. Warden has taken great interest in the men and their work especially at head-quarters. As there have been three distinct changes of superintendence in thirteen months, and as he is of opinion that since the district is unlike all others, local experience is especially important, the District Magistrate trusts that the next Superintendent sent there may be one who is neither soon going away on leave nor expecting a transfer to a more popular district.

No. 1289 of 1896.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 12th June 1896.*

KARACHI DISTRICT.

Mr. McIver was in charge of the district throughout the year, and except for the 28 days from January 20th to February 16th, when Mr. Hume held charge, there has been no Assistant Superintendent. The inconvenience in the absence of the Assistant Superintendent is considerable, especially during the travelling season, as matters constantly arise which a superior officer is required to attend to.

2. Penal Code cases reported to the Police rose to 1,380, and with 157 pending, there was a total of 1,537 cases for disposal as against 1,437 in 1894. A smaller proportion of the year's cases was excluded and the total of 876 true cognizable Penal Code cases is the highest since 1891. Out of 546 decided by trial 503 ended in conviction.

The percentage of cases brought to trial to those disposed of, 70·08, is below the previous year's figures and the three years' average of 73·73. So also is the percentage of cases in which convictions were secured to cases disposed of. The number of cases not brought to trial, 779, is also proportionately larger than usual. The number of direct Penal Code cases has also increased from 98 in 1894 to 115. Of these, 64 were classed as true and 44 ended in conviction. No definite reason has been offered by the Superintendent for the increase which appears chiefly in Classes III and V. The District Magistrate writes as regards these that the increase is in Karachi City, where he is inclined to think the Police force is inadequate, and this has been remarked on below. True house-breakings with intent to commit theft rose by nearly 50 from 142 to 190 and thefts from 431 to 471, and the number of those that were disposed of without being brought to trial, *i. e.* 79 and 121, are proportionately more than in 1894. There were 11 direct cases under the former head, 10 of which were found to be true. The number is small, but it is unusual for complainants to go to Magistrates in such cases. The Superintendent explains that a fair percentage of cases reported as house-breaking with intent to commit theft are really cases in which the motive for the trespass is intrigue. The truth is very difficult to ascertain and Magistrates decline to exclude them. For this result he says "the complainants and not the Police are to blame." The District Magistrate concurs and adds that it is unfortunate that the Indian Penal Code, by dealing with all cases of house-breaking under one section, does not admit of distinctions being drawn between cases which have theft for their object and those in which the offenders are actuated by other motives.

3. Serious crimes on the other hand, murders and attempts (9 as against 18) and robberies show a decline. "Of the nine true robberies disposed of, four were only technically such, and the others do not call for any remarks beyond the fact that four of them were cases in which nose-rings were snatched from women." A gang of three Panjabis and a Pathan were cleverly captured by the Police after effecting a burglary in Tatta, where they had obtained engagements as private servants. They were also convicted of a high-way robbery in which they were found to have been concerned. They were eventually found to belong to a gang in the Gujranwala District. A notable case occurred in which the Khalifo Makarpio, the guardian of the Shrine of Moghulbin, and a very influential Zamindar, was committed to the Sessions on a charge of having instigated a band of men to attack the Buhar Police Post and rescue stolen buffaloes which had been recovered.

4. As regards Class VI cases there is a still further increase this year, from 699 to 927 true cases, in 915 of which there were convictions. As the Superintendent states, the number of convictions shows that the Police acted with

discretion, and he is satisfied that they have displayed no excess of zeal in taking up nuisance cases. The District Magistrate adds that he notices the improvement with particular pleasure because he has for years appealed to Police Superintendents to assist him in enforcing the suppression of nuisances and mischief especially in the Municipal towns under his charge. From Statement A, Part 1, it appears that 862 persons were convicted of public and local nuisances.

The District Magistrate comments unfavourably on the small number of cases of prevention of cruelty to animals. These numbered nine only and there is much room for improvement. However, 53 cases were instituted on complaint and convictions obtained under the Special Act.

It is satisfactory to notice that the Police investigated 57 cases, of which 56 ended in conviction under the Salt, Opium and A'bkári Laws.

7. The total number of persons arrested by the Police during the year in Penal Code cases was 947, of whom 43 were released without being brought to trial. In Class VI cases there were 978, of whom three only were released. Of a total of 1,984 persons for disposal 1,584 were convicted and 84 were pending at the close of the year. An improvement may be observed in the proportions of persons convicted to those arrested otherwise than by the Police. The figures are 240 out of 533.

8. Out of the 187 pending Penal Code cases at the end of the year, which is a further advance on the figures shown in the last report, it is satisfactory to find that only 28 were with the Police. The District Magistrate has promised to enquire into the large remainder pending in the Courts.

9. Though reported crime increased, the number of excluded Penal Code cases was 504 as against 522. Maliciously false cases were 69 against 70 in 1894. The following table taken from the Superintendent's report shows how unsatisfactory are the results of prosecutions:—

Cases.	Applications for prosecutions.	Sanctions.	Prosecutions undertaken.	Convictions.	Discharge and acquittal.	Pending.
69	43	14	14	2	6	6

With regard to the District Magistrate's remark that Chief Constables and Inspectors frequently ask for sanction to prosecute when there is every reason to suppose a charge is false, but no evidence to prove it so, and consequently no use in prosecuting, it is supposed that these recommendations are endorsed by the Superintendent before they reach the Magistrates. And it seems strange that when sanction to prosecute is only given in 14 cases out of 43, 6 of these should end in failure. While realizing all the difficulties attending these cases, it is hoped that in the current year better results will be secured.

It is also to be hoped that Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code will be used more constantly. Only one case is reported in which a fine was inflicted.

10. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 51,132 as against Rs. 56,168 in 1894. Of this 37.95 per cent was recovered and recoveries were made in 543 cases out of 784. There are always a few cases in Karáchi of a doubtful character when large sums are reported to have been stolen. The percentage of cases is almost the same as in 1894.

True cases of cattle thefts numbered 130 as against 114, and 200 out of 321 animals, a very large proportion, were recovered.

11. Under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, 62 persons were prosecuted, of whom 53 were ordered to furnish security. The Superintendent explains that the falling off is due to there being only one Magistrate duly empowered for the Jhirak and Shahbandar divisions and to the time occupied by the Khalifo's case before mentioned. The increase in house-breaking and theft cases might probably be reduced by a more energetic use of the provisions of this Chapter. Again 93 persons were recognized as previously convicted.

12. The strength of the Karáchi City and Cantonment Police, is numerically the same as it was in 1868. It is hardly possible so soon after the re-organization to consider the question of increasing their number. But it is no doubt the case that the city has increased in extent and still more in population, and the men have to patrol much longer beats than formerly. The District Magistrate is inclined to concur that the force is inadequate, and notes that the greater part of the increase in house-breaking occurred in Karáchi City.

13. Statement D shows that one officer and eight men were dismissed and 37 Departmental punishments were inflicted on officers and 118 on men. These latter figures are considerably higher than last year's. From the details given by the Superintendent it seems that there were 20 cases in which officers were degraded. The Departmental punishments on men includes 40 cases of extra drill. The District Magistrate is unable to give an opinion on the quality of Police staff, but the Commissioner is aware that with numerous exceptions the officers and particularly the lower grades are an indifferent set of men, but it is noted that more intelligent and physically superior men presented themselves for enrolment as recruits. The number of rewards granted has fallen off, but besides these 59 good-service tickets were given. While the number of educated officers has risen to 125 from 118, the number of educated men has fallen from 100 to 87. The number of resignations without pension or gratuity has been reduced by one-half which is satisfactory.

14. Though the absence of the Assistant Superintendent somewhat interfered with drill at head-quarters, still special attention was given to dress and equitation and the Superintendent adds "riding and shooting have decidedly improved."

15. In explanation of the large number of escapes from jails, the Superintendent states that the Sind gang was in this district for the first four months of the year, and most of the escapes were from that gang.

16. With reference to last year's remarks the number of licenses for possession of arms remained almost unchanged. The increase under the heading "Miscellaneous, journey, &c.," licenses is due to import, transport and other licenses having been shown during 1895, while in previous years only journey licenses were given in this column and the miscellaneous licenses used not to be entered at all.

17. Mr. McIver personally investigated 11 out of 18 serious crimes and visited 21 out of 25 Police Stations and 65 out of 108 Posts. The Buhar dacoity before mentioned interfered very seriously with the Superintendent's inspection duties. His personal attendance was required in connection with it in Karáchi. The absence of an Assistant necessitated more frequent visits to head-quarters, and his tour was also interrupted by the visit of His Excellency the Governor in November and December. Mr. McIver may, therefore, be congratulated on the amount of inspection work he performed.

18. The Commissioner concurs in the following remarks of the District Magistrate:

"Mr. McIver's knowledge of and careful attention to all the details of Police administration are well known, and to those no doubt are several of the favourable results of the year's administration—notably the increased attention to special and local laws—directly due.

The unfavourable results are few."

And it may be added that the increase of crime is probably due partly to the want of rain and the consequent restriction of agricultural operations, and partly to the general unrest in the Province occasioned by the lawlessness in Thar and Párkar and Hyderabad.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner in Sind.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 5th June 1896.*

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

Mr. E. C. Cox was in charge of the district from the beginning of the year till October 12th. Mr. F. Goldsmid, who has written the report, was in charge for the remainder of the year.

2. The most noticeable feature in the report is the decrease in the statistics of crime, which is observed in every class excepting Class VI. Some allowance has to be made for the areas transferred in August 1894 to the Thar and Parkar District, but even then the result is striking. The number of reported cases, 1,923, with 213 pending, make a total of 2,141 as against 2,409 in 1894 and 2,274 in 1893, and 1,177 true Penal Code cases remained for disposal as against 1,415 and 1,357. Reported murders were 15, of which 4 were excluded, and true culpable homicides and attempts numbered 5. There were 4 dacoities, though, as explained later in the report, one case entered as murder was also a dacoity. Robberies remained the same, but house-breakings and thefts were reduced from 356 to 262 and 737 to 637. "This," referring to the house-breaking cases, says Mr. Goldsmid, "is in my opinion the most satisfactory feature in the whole report. Experience has shown me that house-breakings decrease as the efficiency of the Police increases," and he adds "this is the same with dacoities;" and the District Magistrate Mr. A. F. Woodburn considers that the reduction in house-breaking cases reflects much credit on the working of the Police. The Makhi Dhand dacoits, as will be seen from the Thar and Parkar report, who had been quiescent for a time, broke out again early in the year, and it is certain that many of them found shelter in the Hyderabad District, and it is equally certain that the comparative immunity they enjoyed roused up many lawless spirits in the district. The five dacoities, all of them of a serious character, though none of the members of the gang appear to have taken part in them, were probably due in a certain measure to the same cause. More reliable deductions might have been drawn from the statistics had the Superintendent discussed them in greater detail. Five serious dacoities in a district is an unusual number, and somewhat weakens the inference, that crime has decreased, which the diminution of house-breakings and thefts would ordinarily justify.

3. Turning to the classes, the number of cases show similar reductions. The decrease in Class I from 47 to 30 is partly due to a decrease of 8 under the sections dealing with the offence "harbouring accused persons." The Superintendent says: "I have very little doubt about several persons harbouring the Makhi Dhand outlaws although I have not been able to bring it home to them." Punitive Police were imposed on the several villages on this account, and the force has been recently increased. The 637 theft cases include 397 cases of cattle theft, 10 less than in 1894. The Police helped in the recovery of 678 out of 791 stolen animals in these cases, which is a very good result. They also helped to find 256 out of 352 in cases which were afterwards excluded. The orders regarding search for lost and stolen cattle have been well carried out.

4. In connection with theft cases it is noticed that along with the diminution of Police cases there has been a considerable rise in the number of direct complaints to Magistrates. The number of such cases was 183 against 122 in 1894, but the final results were bad, only 24 ending in conviction out of 102. The number of Penal Code direct cases has increased largely from 490 to 676 and the convictions have fallen from 92 to 70.

5. Class VI cases numbered 295 as against 217* to which must be added 32 direct cases as against 27. The Superintendent does not consider the increase of public nuisance cases from 191 to 224 a good sign.

* The difference between the figures shown in printed report for 1894 and these, is due to badmash cases included in the former.

There are apparently no cases under the Stage Carriage Act this year. Local officers are the best judges how far the Police must interfere in nuisance cases, and the difference is not sufficient to call for further notice. The Police dealt with 34 Excise cases as against 17.

6. The proportion of excluded cases is much the same as in 1894. Of these 847 Penal Code cases excluded during the year 104 were classed as maliciously false. This is a considerable reduction on the 154 of 1894, and it is to be regretted that the results of prosecution are not equally favourable. In 15 cases out of 46 applications sanction to prosecute was accorded and during the year 3 convictions only were obtained though 8 cases were pending.

Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, was applied, however, in 66 as against 26 instances—a very gratifying increase.

7. The percentage of undetected Penal Code cases to the true cases is 26·7 compared with 31·2 in 1894 and 30·7 in 1893, and all the percentages for Penal Code cases and for persons disposed of in such cases show an improvement except in the percentage of persons convicted to those disposed of by trial. There has also been a satisfactory decrease from 10·56 to 7·02 in the percentage of persons released without being brought to trial. The number of persons arrested otherwise than by the Police greatly increased, and the convictions were not so many as before.

8. The stolen property figures show an increase in the value of the property stolen and a decrease in the number of cases. Goods to the value of Rs. 25,000 were reported to have been stolen in 3 dacoities only. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered rose to 68·04 from 62·47.

9. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 157 of all classes and 148 Penal Code cases. The very small number of pending cases with the Police in 1894 has risen to 46, which is still low, and 111 as compared with 165 at the end of 1894 were with the Magistrates.

STATEMENT C.

10. The Sind gang was transferred to this district together with a guard of 3 Mounted Constables and one officer and 20 Armed Police and 4 officers.

STATEMENT D.

11. The punishment return is again heavy. Dismissals were 24 as against 25. Minor departmental punishments were inflicted on officers in 34 cases and on men in 83 cases. These do not include extra drills. Altogether 36 officers and 117 men were punished—figures which show that a larger proportion of officers than of men required punishment. The number of resignations is higher again. The Superintendent says: "the men are too independent to be well disciplined; a punishment often brings on a notice of resignation. Recruits are numerous, but most of them are too old."

In addition to the punitive force of 45 and the Sind gang guard no less than 63 extra Police were enrolled in this district for duty on the Railway works, Jāmrao Canal, and with private Companies.

It is not easy to explain the improvement in the figures of education. These are said to be 11 more officers and 32 more men who can read and write in 1895 than 1894. Possibly the higher pay has attracted better men. Mr. Goldsmid speaks very highly of the drill of the Armed Police at head-quarters in which the District Magistrate concurs.

12. A statement is inserted in the report which shows that out of 23 serious crimes Mr. Cox personally investigated 6, and Mr. Goldsmid 3 out of 8. Satisfactory explanations are given regarding the remainder. Mr. Cox investigated 7 other offences and 2 cases of accidental death, and Mr. Goldsmid was constantly on the move during the short time he was in charge. The inspection of Police Stations and Outposts was duly attended to.

13. Mr. Cox on leaving particularly brought to his successor's notice certain officers among the Inspectors and Chief Constables. Some of these men are undoubtedly capable and have done very good work, which the Commissioner has noted with pleasure; others have subsequently proved to be not fully deserving of Mr. Cox's encomiums. The officers in this district are, taken all round, better perhaps than in other Sind districts.

The Commissioner in conclusion agrees with the District Magistrate that the principal facts and figures illustrating the working of the force in 1895 tend to show that a satisfactory year's work has been done. He can endorse with pleasure the District Magistrate's praise of Mr. Cox's capacity, of which he has personal experience, and is glad to repeat Mr. Woodburn's remarks regarding Mr. Goldsmid.

"The District Magistrate has much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of Mr. Cox's work. He is a most zealous and energetic officer. Mr. Goldsmid, during the short time he has been in charge, has had hard work and almost incessant travelling. He has also been most zealous and energetic."

Mr. Woodburn himself gave most valuable assistance to the Police during the year in their operations against the dacoits.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1240 of 1896.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 5th June 1896.

SHIKARPUR DISTRICT.

The following officers held charge of the district:—

Mr. J. E. Penton up to 27th March.

Mr. A. M. Ostrehan, 28th March to 30th April.

Mr. L. H. Spence, 1st May to December 31st.

Mr. A. M. Ostrehan held charge of the Assistant Superintendent's office till 27th March, and again from 1st May to the 16th September, since which time till recently there was no Assistant.

2. The year 1895 was a bad one from an agricultural point of view. The inundation was poor and crops failed throughout the district. This is probably the chief cause for the higher statistics of crimes, though the district also laboured under the bad effects of very lax supervision for some months before Mr. Spence took charge. The District Magistrate Colonel Mayhew, though he apparently accepts the above explanation to some extent, states that the figures by no means represent the true state of things, that crime is on the increase everywhere, is not reported and when reported is not detected, and confidence in the Police and their power of dealing with the offenders does not exist. Colonel Mayhew has an unrivalled knowledge of the district. But the Commissioner cannot but think that he takes too gloomy a view of the Police and their work and overlooks their better qualities.

3. The total number of all cases reported to the Police rose from 2,795 to 3,297 and of Penal Code cases from 2,227 to 2,818, the total number of real cognizable cases of all classes for disposal from 1,832 to 2,077 and of Penal Code cases from 1,306 to 1,679.

The year's figures are generally slightly higher than those of 1893, but considerably below those of 1892. The increase is observed, particularly in Classes II,

III, and V. In Class II, where principally cases of grievous hurt and hurt with dangerous weapons are given, kidnapping and abduction cases have increased. The number of reported cases is less than in 1893, but the number of real cases of the year is 110 as against 107 in 1892, 100 in 1893 and 85 in 1894. They have been successfully dealt with, for, out of 96 disposed of, 90 were tried and 76 ended in conviction, only 4 being undetected. Real murders numbered 23, the motive in more than half the cases being intrigues with women. The increase in Class III cases is almost entirely due to an increase of 108 under house-breaking and theft. These cases are higher even than in 1892, when the increase was attributed by the local officers to scarcity. A very large proportion of these cases was disposed of without being brought to trial, namely 276 out of 369 disposed of within the year. Mr. Spence says:

"This bad feature, I am afraid, is likely to remain as long as the defective ability of the Police remains at the low ebb at which it is at present. Especially in Sind have I noticed this want of detective ability in the ranks of the subordinate Police from the highest to the lowest, and as far as my experience goes this is due to great extent to the Police having been dependent from the very first to a far greater degree than they are in the Presidency Proper to local assistance, the consequence being that now without this local assistance their chance of detecting any cases appears to be very remote."

It is to be regretted that the District Magistrate did not comment upon this. If it is the case that less assistance is afforded to the Police it is to be hoped that the local officers will do their best to mend matters. Police in Sind, short-handed as they are, depend and must depend very largely on local assistance; and the present system of Government by which frequent transfers of the higher officials is almost inevitable, is, it is feared, partly responsible for any change in attitude of the local zamindars and heads of villages. Of other Class III cases, robberies show a decrease and dacoities were actually 3 in number, one of them coming under the head of murder. One was excluded as maliciously false, the other two were serious cases, but entirely the work of local, not professional, badmashes. The increase in Class V is due almost wholly to theft cases, of which 341 more than in 1894 were reported in the year, and 149 more classed as true. Almost exactly half the reported thefts were cattle thefts, 729, of which 325 were classed as true. The Police were fairly successful in dealing with these. But the percentage of undetected cases, both under thefts and house-breakings *viz.* 48.2 and 74.8, compares very unfavourably with the Sind percentage in 1894 of 31.2 and 62.9. A satisfactory point is the increase in the number of cases of receiving stolen property. Out of 145 reported cases, 49 were found true, and out of 39 disposed of, only 3 were undetected, and 35 out of 36 ended in conviction.

4. The number of direct Penal Code cases 519 and the number excluded 445 was almost exactly the same as in 1894. Of the remaining 74 true cases, 69 ended in conviction.

5. Pending cases were more numerous than in the past two years, *viz.*, 343 Penal Code cases and 352 of all classes. Of the former number 155 were with the Police and 188 with Magistrates. The number of Magisterial cases is due to there being no Sub-divisional Magistrate in Mehar for some time, and as regards Police cases the Superintendent considers that there was no undue delay. He complains, however, of the great delay of Magistrates in dealing with cases against Police officers whether on private complaint or instituted by the Superintendent. In the two particular cases he alludes to the District Magistrate explains that in one case accumulation of arrears and the inexperience of the Magistrate were the cause; in the other the Police themselves delayed matters by applying for a transfer to another Court. The Commissioner fully agrees with the Superintendent that such cases both for the sake of the public and the officers themselves should be disposed of as quickly as possible.

6. Excluded Penal Code cases bear a somewhat smaller percentage to the total of cases for disposal than in 1894, 45.71 as against 46.45, but the percentage is higher than that of the Province in 1893-94. Out of 1,502 excluded cases (Class VI included) 370 were excluded as maliciously false and 831 as false by mistake. The number 229, excluded by Magistrates after trial, though they had been committed for trial by the Police as true, appears very large.

Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Cox have both called attention to the same thing in this district in previous reports.

In maliciously false cases 30 prosecutions were sanctioned by Magistrates and 77 by the Superintendent. Nine convictions were obtained in the former and 33 in the latter cases. The 42 convictions, *i.e.* 60·86 percentage of the cases tried, is, the Commissioner agrees, a good result. It is also satisfactory to find that in 61 cases compensations were awarded under Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code. Good must ensue if this course is persevered in.

7. The diminution in Class VI cases is due entirely to a decrease of 95 cases of nuisance. The number of these cases depends very much upon the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police themselves, and the question whether the Police require stimulating or restraining may safely be left to the decision of Colonel Mayhew. The Police detected and investigated 53 out of 56 cases under the Salt, Opium and Abkari Acts, which is an increase on last year's figures.

8. As might have been expected from the increase in thefts and house-breakings the value of property stolen during the year is higher and is very similar to that of the year 1892. Both the percentage of property recovered and the percentage of cases are poor.

9. Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code cannot be said to have been well worked. The rule of his predecessor which Mr. Spence alludes to, that each Chief Constable should send up 2 badmashes every month, could only result, as it has done, in a large number of persons being discharged. This gives much unnecessary trouble to Magistrates and witnesses, and naturally makes Sub-Divisional Magistrates more chary of taking up such cases. If Inspectors and Chief Constables would work with the Sub-Divisional Magistrates in such matters better results would be obtained than by any rules. In 1895 out of 246 persons sent up, 139 were convicted and ordered to furnish security, which is 27 more than in 1894. But the large number 81 whose security was considered satisfactory is remarkable.

10. The statistics regarding theft and house-breaking cases have influenced the total percentages which are below those of 1894 and of the Province in 1894 except those of convictions to true cases decided by trial. Those for Class II are good. The percentage of persons released without being brought to trial, 3·7, is a fair figure.

11. The punishment return for the district gives a false impression of the quality of the force. Mr. Spence writes: "The decrease in the number of punishments during the year under report, both as compared with 1894 and the average of the last 3 years, may appear satisfactory, but is due, I am afraid, to a great extent, judging from the state in which I found the Police on taking charge of the district, to the low standard of discipline and general efficiency expected by my predecessor as compared with that insisted on by Mr. Kennedy." The average number of punishments was much larger during the last 8 months of the year than during the first 4 months, and the number is likely to go on increasing.

No officers were dismissed, which is so far satisfactory, but 27 minor departmental punishments were inflicted on officers and 57 on men in addition to 17 dismissed. The number of educated men in the force has increased by six only, and those who offer themselves for enrolment who have had some education are generally found physically unfit. Mr. Spence finds it very difficult, owing to the paucity of men, to get any drilled except the Armed Police. They are smart, but it is well known that the district is very short handed in this branch, there being only sufficient men to supply guards of the minimum strength at sub-treasuries with a small reserve at head-quarters. Mr. Spence makes the same complaint about the unarmed branch; and he finds it impossible to teach them anything at head-quarters before it is necessary to draft them out for duty. Mr. Spence is arranging to put the Mounted men through drill by degrees by reducing the strength at out-stations and forming a small head-quarters reserve.

12. The number of arms licenses, 1,068, is nearly 100 less than in 1891. The reduction is especially in the number of licenses for possession of firearms, 677 against 769. There were 19 convictions under the Act during the year.

13. There were 13 escapes altogether, of which 11 were from the custody of the Police. Of those last 7 were recaptured. Five escaped in one case. Three policemen were dismissed and two reduced in connection with these cases.

14. The amount of personal investigation of serious crime is, as Mr. Spence observes, very small. Mr. Penton investigated none out of 7 cases, Mr. Ostrehan one (as Superintendent) out of 5, and Mr. Spence 3 out of 27. Mr. Ostrehan also investigated 5 out of 8 as Assistant Superintendent in the Rohri Division. The office and routine work in the district is extremely heavy, and the Commissioner is ready to acknowledge the difficulties in the way of personal investigation of crime.

15. Considering that Mr. Spence was in charge for only 3 months of the travelling season, part of which time was occupied in making arrangements for and in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, he did a very fair amount of inspection. Mr. Penton visited 5 out of 14 stations, but only 6 out of 51 outposts. Mr. Ostrehan visited all the stations and 27 out of the 36 outposts in the Assistant Superintendent's charge.

16. Mr. Spence has written a very detailed and careful report. He has so far formed a very poor opinion of the Police under him. "I consider the Shikarpur District Police the very worst in every way from chief constable down to constable that I have ever had anything to do with." And he adds, which the Commissioner must acknowledge, that the chief constables are a very poor and inefficient set of men.

Mr. Spence took charge of the district at a most inconvenient time of year. Besides the difficulties resulting from the hot weather climate, he had the further disadvantage of a congested office and ignorance of the language to contend against, not to mention the low state into which the district had drifted since Mr. Kennedy left. It is not surprising therefore that he is somewhat disheartened, and it is still to be hoped that he may be able to say like one of his predecessors that a more extended acquaintance with them gives one a better impression of their qualities and capabilities. The means nearest at hand for improving the force is stricter supervision. One European officer is not sufficient for this large and populous district, and it is to be earnestly hoped that Government will be able to keep two officers permanently in the district. Colonel Mayhew points out too how detrimental are the frequent changes of Superintendent from which the district has suffered. The Commissioner acknowledges the trying nature of the duties and feels confident that efficiency in the district will quickly be restored under Mr. Spence's superintendence.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1241 of 1896.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 8th June 1896.*

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

This district was in charge of the following officers during 1895 :—

Mr. H. R. Hume, 1st to 19th January.

Mr. J. V. Cooke, 20th January to 26th August.

Mr. H. C. Mules, Deputy Commissioner, 27th August to 17th September.

Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, 18th September to 31st December.

2. The number of cases reported to the Police during the year was 496 compared with 399 in 1894 and 448 in 1893. Penal Code reported cases were 435 as against 362 and 392 in the same two years. The increase is entirely due to the fact that in contravention of orders cases of cattle "straying" had been excluded from the crime registers, regarding which the Police had received reports. Had these been all cases of "straying" the statistics of true cases ought not to have been affected, at least not to any great extent, and it appears that there is more cattle theft in the district than has come to light before.

True Penal Code cases numbered 261, or 39 more than in 1894. Real theft cases were 41 more and Class V cases also 41 more. All the other Penal Code figures are practically stationary. There were altogether 16 (Police and direct) true murder cases for disposal and 4 attempts. In one of these, a case of dacoity and murder, three men were killed. This is said to have been the work of Hurs, fanatical followers of the Pir of Rohri, and three of the party who escaped were said to have joined the Makhi Dhand band. All three, it may be added, have since been disposed of.

The proceedings in all these cases and in the one dacoity were remarkably successful, convictions having been obtained in every completed case, while four were still pending.

3. The Superintendent states that seven of the murder cases were dealt with under the Sind Frontier Regulations and eight by the Sessions Court. The District Magistrate insisted upon a more careful preliminary investigation before it was decided that cases should be placed before a Jirga instead of being tried in the usual way. The excellent results in all the cases of serious crime may certainly be partly attributed to this.

4. The number of house-breaking cases is not large and does not increase. Out of 40 true cases, however, 27 were undetected or 67.5 per cent.

As might be expected the proportion of undetected theft cases, 53 out of 123 disposed of, is larger than usual. The proportion, it is hoped, will improve when advantage is taken of the paid trackers recently appointed and possibly the number of reported cases will also increase.

The total number of undetected cases was 85 out of 223 disposed of, which gives a high percentage of 38.1.

5. Class VI cases reported to the Police have increased to 61, while direct cases remained almost the same as in 1894. The increase is said to be due to more cases taken up by the Police under the Arms Act and of public nuisances. The District Magistrate states that he issued a circular early in the year as he had reason to believe that weapons such as matchlocks were possessed without license in considerable numbers, and adds that the Superintendent has shown commendable activity in this matter, the result being a very large increase in the number of cases. Supplementary Statement No. II shows that there were 23 cases tried. Only one case was detected and investigated by the Police under Salt, Opium and Abkari Laws and the Commissioner fully endorses the District Magistrate's remark: "It is somewhat unsatisfactory to find that the Police

have been entirely inactive in aiding the executive in the detection of offences against these laws." Unless the Superintendent insists upon it, the Police are only too ready to shirk these offences.

7. Excluded Police cases under "All Classes" have risen to 198 and of Penal Code cases to 186. Of these 29 were declared to be maliciously false. Convictions were obtained in 10 out of 14 cases prosecuted and 2 were pending. In two cases compensation was awarded under Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code. The proportion of cases in which punishments have been inflicted for maliciously false prosecutions is decidedly good.

No explanation is offered for the number of pending cases which has risen from 11 in 1893 and 34 in 1894 to 90 in 1895.

8. Some percentages showing the result of the Police work have already been remarked on. The percentages of convictions to real cases disposed of under theft and Class V, 52.30 and 53.62, are not very good. The percentages of persons convicted, 64.36 and 65.63, in Penal Code cases are both above the average, and the percentage of persons released without trial, 1.11, is small and shows discrimination in making arrests. Mr. Ostrehan throughout his report has commented on figures of Police and direct cases combined. His remarks should have been confined to the former, as direct cases have little or no bearing upon the work of the Police.

9. The number of cattle thefts not before entered has raised the amount of stolen property to Rs. 10,124, and both the percentages of property recovered 41.06, and of cases in which property was recovered 55.55, are lower and it is hoped will be improved upon.

10. The District Magistrate states that though he had again to find fault with the manner in which cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, were sent up, there has been on the whole an improvement. The number of persons discharged in 1894 was large. In 1895, 30 out of 46 were ordered to furnish security. Compared with other districts the proportion still shows that the Police must use more discretion in dealing with these cases. There seem to have been seven direct cases, in all of which security was called for.

The Superintendent has put a comparative statement in his report which is unintelligible as it makes out that 43 persons were tried in 47 cases and that 7 persons were tried in one case which is impossible. Figures for previous years are equally erratic.

11. Punishments have remained at very much the same figure for the last four years. There were only six dismissals, however, during the year. It is said that there are now 107 educated men in the force, whereas the number in 1894 was 53. The District Magistrate appears to be somewhat doubtful what the term "educated" implies, and the Commissioner fully agrees with him that good local knowledge and sense is worth much more than the knowledge of reading and writing, which often passes for education. The large number of recruits enlisted, 82, is chiefly due to the resignation of Pathans enlisted during the past year or two who found the work uncongenial. There appear to be only 13 in the force now.

Endeavours have been made to drill and train the Mounted Police, and the District Magistrate has complimented both Mr. Cooke and Mr. Ostrehan on the attention they gave to the improvement of the force. There has been some difficulty about ball practice as the Police range at Jacobabad which belonged to the Military authorities has been condemned as dangerous.

The Mounted Police were unable to take part in the annual competition as musketry practice had not been properly performed.

12. Mr. Hume investigated one out of four serious offences, Mr. Cooke four out of 18, and Mr. Ostrehan did not proceed to the scene in either of the two cases which occurred while he was in charge. The explanations given are satisfactory and both Mr. Cooke and Mr. Ostrehan and especially the latter have been very energetic. Mr. Ostrehan managed to inspect 6 out of 8 stations and 35 out of 37 posts during the 3½ months he held charge.

13. While acknowledging with the District Magistrate Mr. Ostrehan's zeal and activity, the Commissioner is obliged to remark upon his report which was carefully commented on by Mr. Mules. This is probably the first he has had to submit and his inexperience will excuse much, but mistakes in spelling and construction might have been avoided. The report was not even submitted in the form laid down.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1262 OF 1896.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 10th June 1896.

THAR AND PARKAR DISTRICT.

Mr. C. E. S. Steele, Deputy Commissioner, was in charge up to October 24th, when he was obliged by illness to take leave. Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C. S., held charge of the District from October 31st to the end of the year, the Collector of Hyderabad officiating in addition to his own duties during the few days' interval. There was no separate Superintendent of Police. Events have shown the urgent need of an experienced Superintendent in the District and this has already been represented to Government by the late Acting Commissioner. Mr. H. R. Hume, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was deputed to this District from the Karachi District, remained there from the 18th February to the end of the year.

2. The Hur outlaws alluded to in the last report after keeping quiet for some months broke out again in February, and to quote Mr. Lucas' words:—

"They signalized their re-appearance by committing the notorious outrage at the Bahrambari fair in which four persons (including three policemen) were killed and three wounded. Later on occurred the cold-blooded murders of Dau and Sayon Wasans, two zamindars, who had made themselves obnoxious to the Hur outlaws. Two dacoities, one in September and the other about the close of the year, one case of detention of a Police Sowar (who has certainly been murdered since) with 500 rounds of Government ammunition, and two further attempts at murder, one on Sowar Mehro Rind, and the other on a Constable of the Hyderabad Police, the latter of which took place on the 23rd December, complete the year's record of the atrocious deeds of this gang of murderers. These ruffians have everything in their favour, the secure shelter afforded by dense jungle and the almost universal sympathy and support of the inhabitants of the Sanghar Taluka;"

and in another place he writes:

"Just at the beginning of the new year the outlaws were guilty of three further outrages resulting in three murders (all policemen), one attempt at murder and two dacoities, which led to the Military being called out."

The Commissioner is glad to be able to add and at the same time to congratulate Mr. Lucas on the fact that no further outrages occurred after the 3rd January, and that six of the worst ruffians have recently been shot and captured, and two including the leader have given themselves up.

Before passing on to the less interesting statistics of crime the Commissioner would like to add, though this is not mentioned in the report, that on three occasions Mr. Steele was very near to capturing some of the important members of the gang, and it was owing to his untiring exertions and the constant anxiety throughout the hot weather of 1894 that his health broke down and he was obliged to leave his work.

3. The figures in Supplementary Statement No. 1 are generally higher than those of 1893 and 1894, and the reason for this with one or two exceptions, is that the Mirpurkhas Taluka and pieces of the Shabdapur and Dero Mohbat Talukas of the Hyderabad District were transferred to Thar and Parkar in August 1894, so that five months' figures only for these areas were included in the 1894 report, and figures for the whole year are included in the present report. In most instances it will be found that crime is really less in 1895. Reported cases of all classes were 701 as against 691 and the total for disposal numbered 746 as against 732. Owing to excluded cases being fewer,

the true Penal Code cases, 356, were 58 more than in 1894 and 74 more than in 1893. However, deducting 25 Mirpur cases in 1894 and 76 in 1895, the result is a total of 280 true Penal Code cases for 1895 and 273 for 1894, an increase of 7 only, which is entirely due to the increase in Classes I and II. The increase in Classes III and V is due to the inclusion of Mirpurkhás cases. Class I cases are more numerous under the section relating to resistance to public officers, &c. In Class II are included 11 murders and 6 attempts, of which the Makhi Dhand dacoits are responsible for 6 murders and 5 attempts, 3 of the former and 3 of the latter belonging to the single outrage at Bahrambari. Regarding house-breakings the Deputy Commissioner's remark is quoted :—

“ Most of these offences took place in the two talukas (Mirpur and Khipra) through which the railway passes.....the establishment of the railway has had much to do with the growth of crime of this description.”

The increase in Class V and thefts seems to be due to an increase of 45 cattle thefts. Cattle thefts numbered 177 in 1895 against 132 in 1894.

4. Out of the 356 true Penal Code cases 284 were disposed of, 203 by trial resulting in 166 convictions, and 81 were undetected. The percentage of undetected cases to real cases disposed of, 28·5, is good, and displays a large decrease, and the percentages of conviction to true cases disposed of and decided by trial are also fair. Regarding the final results of the murder cases and attempts, it is explained that the eight cases of murder are in reality only five cases, four of which are still pending. The three attempts as also the one case of murder tried are connected with the Bahrambari outrage, for complicity in which one man alone was convicted on minor charges. The percentages for persons are not as good as in 1894 for reasons already given. Of 448 persons for disposal in Penal Code cases 29 were released without trial (10 coming under the head of murder).

5. The reduction in excluded cases has already been alluded to. These numbered 320 as compared with 366 in 1894 and 302 in 1893. Maliciously false cases numbered 46, and 5 convictions were obtained in 9 cases tried out of 22 in which sanction to prosecute was given, and 3 cases were pending. Besides in 9 cases compensation was awarded under Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code. These results are good.

6. The number of pending cases, 94, is large considering the figures of reported crime. Coupling these with the few undetected cases the Deputy Commissioner represents that it shows that the Police are anxious to trace offenders. This may be so. It is noticed that the number of persons under arrest has risen from 21 to 30, but the increase is not under the head of thefts in which the increase of pending cases occurs. The latter is due to a number of cattle thefts at the end of the year.

7. The amount of property stolen during the year was valued at Rs. 19,732 in 305 cases as against a value of Rs. 20,244 in 275 cases in 1894. The percentage of 52·36 of property recovered is worse than last year's for the cause mentioned above, but the percentage of cases, 67·72, is good.

8. Class VI cases have fallen in number to 56 reported and 46 true. There were also 2 of the previous year's cases. Of these 26 were under the Arms Act, 11 under the Opium Act, and 7 under the Salt and Customs Acts and one under the Abkari Act. The decrease in the latter cases is attributed to the measures introduced by the late Mr. Watson in 1893. The Police investigated all the cases under the Excise and Customs and Opium Acts.

9. Chapter VIII of the procedure was actively worked, and 101 persons were prosecuted, of whom 86 were called on to furnish security. The strong measures taken against the Hurs, especially at the end of the year, counteracted the tendency mentioned in the last report, and 78 out of the 86 badmashes were unable to produce satisfactory security. These measures have been rewarded with success.

10. There were slight changes in the strength of the force as shown in Statement C. The Sind Gang has been moved into the Hyderabad District, and the appointment of one Chief Constable and a Camel Sowár were reduced to allow for a Sub-Inspector for the Desert Talukas. The time of the Inspector must

always be entirely taken up by the work in the Nára Valley Division, and the additional appointment was urgently needed.

11. The punishment figures show a large increase, twelve men were dismissed, one officer and 8 men judiciously punished, and 29 officers and 32 men fined, degraded and suspended—a total of 82 as against an average of 46 in the past 3 years. The majority of the departmental punishments was for minor faults, carelessness, &c. During the year and especially latterly the force of Police in the north of the district was augmented by drafts from the rest of the district and came more immediately under the Deputy Commissioner's observation, and these figures bear out his statement that the force needs thoroughly re-organising and disciplining.

12. The percentage of educated officers and men has slightly increased during the year. Drill was conducted as usual at Umarkot and Nagar, but the competition shooting had to be given up owing to the number of extra Police at Sanghar. A large number of arms licenses was withdrawn, principally those given for protection of crops, for journeys, and for possession in houses, and four licenses were cancelled during the year.

13. The Deputy Commissioner, as was only to be expected, was able to visit only 9 stations and 22 outposts out of 22 stations and 67 outposts. The enormous extent of country, the large number of posts and the intervals between them would render it difficult for an officer who has much other work to make a satisfactory inspection even when the country is quiet. The necessity of more constant supervision and of a strong European officer to devote himself to Police work has been clearly shown by recent events.

14. The statistics showing the amount of crime and the treatment by the Police in the district are good, and taking into account the exceptional difficulties with which a section of the Police have had to contend during the year, the Commissioner endorses the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner that the conduct of the force was on the whole satisfactory.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner in Sind.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE POLICE
REPORT FOR 1895.

No. 976 of 1896.

Camp Bulsár, 2nd July 1896.

MEMORANDUM.

The Acting Commissioner, N. D., has the honour to submit the following remarks, so far as his Division is concerned, on the report of the Inspector General of Police for the year 1895.

2. The report was received in this office in print on the 24th ultimo.

3. Generally it may be claimed for the year's work in this Division that the steady tendency of years past towards repression of crime has been continued.

The actual crime of recent years is as follows t—

Year.	Penal Code cognizable cases.	Class VI.
1888	5,671	3,384
1889	5,220	3,457
1890	4,203	2,862
1891	4,041	2,028
1892	3,570	2,102
1893	3,414	2,627
1894	3,236	1,449
1895	3,182	1,686

On analyzing these remarkable figures according to districts, it appears that the improvement has been diffused over the whole division, except Broach, which stands pretty much where it did. In Ahmedabad the number of Penal Code cognizable cases has fallen from 1,082 in 1890 to 706 in 1895; in Kaira from 928 to 633, and in Thána from 1,269 to 835. The credit of this mainly belongs to the Police, but some of it is due to the long series of good seasons and to the tractable character of the Gujarátis.

4. It is not necessary to follow up minutely the statistics given by the Inspector General as there is little to call for special remark. The rise in dacoities and robberies in Thána, noticed by Mr. Reid last year, has been checked, the number of dacoities in that district being 3 against 9 and of robberies 4 against 14. Pending cases have fallen in Ahmedabad from 165 to 99 and in Panch Maháls from 25 to 18, but in Thána they have risen from 93 to 130, in Broach from 109 to 133, in Kaira from 62 to 96, and in Surat from 32 to 48. The attention of the District Magistrates concerned will again be drawn to this matter. The percentages show on the whole an improvement even on the high rates of last year. In the Commissioner's opinion it is dangerous to lay too much stress on such figures especially for the purpose of pitting one district against another. There is some falling off in Surat which is of little consequence, and also in Broach where it is more significant.

5. Probably the most popular test of Police efficiency is the recovery of stolen property. The percentage under this head has risen considerably in Ahmedabad, Broach and Thána, and fallen in the other districts. The amount of property stolen during the year has risen in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls and Broach, and fallen in Surat and Thána. The total value was Rs. 1,63,186, out of which Rs. 1,03,772 were recovered against Rs. 1,35,821 and Rs. 72,251 in 1894. Consequently the districts of this Division only partially come under the adverse comment of the Inspector General in his paragraph 7.

6. The most salient point in the view for the year of this Division is the acknowledged inefficiency and corruption of the Broach Police. It is hoped that recent measures will have a good effect, and that the present competent Superintendent may be kept in the district long enough to do good work, instead of the seven who flitted through it in 1895.

7. As to maliciously false cases the Inspector General is scarcely fair to Magistrates when he says that they "stultified the decisions of themselves or other Magistrates by refusing to sanction even the prosecution of cases which Magistrates had already declared to be maliciously false".—(His remarks on Broach, paragraph 2). Take a typical case—a man finds that his house has been broken into by night. His suspicions at once fly to some enemy, and full of unreasoning wrath he denounces him to the Police. Eventually there appears strong moral ground for believing that the man made the hole in his own wall. Certain it is that the enemy was elsewhere at the time and had nothing to do with it. Now a Magistrate would be quite justified in classing this case as false and maliciously so for the purposes of Police record, but if the householder is on trial before him, or his sanction is required for a prosecution on the same facts, for an offence under Section 182 or 211, Indian Penal Code, his point of view is very different. The presumption would then be in favour of the complainant or informer's truthfulness and would have to be overborne by much better evidence than will suffice if the question simply be whether or not an entry is to be made in column 18 of Statement A, Part I.

8. The fact is, as said by the Inspector General, that occasional glaring cases may be punishable under the Penal Code, but the everyday weapon for checking malicious complaints is Section 560, Code of Criminal Procedure. Under that section the Court need only hold the accusation to be "frivolous or vexatious"—terms which are distinctly wider than those of Sections 182 and 211, Indian Penal Code. Moreover, it enlists very effectively on the side of the law the social power of ridicule which has enormous force in this country. "The biter bit" is in all societies an object of popular derision and when a man returns to his village circle punished by the very Court and in the very case which he had put in motion to harass an innocent neighbour, he meets with a reception which does not encourage imitators. This is not the result of a formal conviction which drags through many stages and generally does not come off for months if at all. The Commissioner, N. D., entirely concurs with Colonel Humfrey as to the value of Section 560.

9. The undersigned has only one word to add, and that is with reference to recruiting. There are many "country squires" in Gujarát who give their sons a good education at the Wadhwan Grássias' School and elsewhere. It seems a pity that place should not be found for some of the more promising of these boys in the Police. A case has lately come to notice of one who wishes to serve, but very naturally is not willing to take rank lower than that of a Chief Constable. He probably would not ask for the powers and responsibilities of one until he had received a training. It would add to the social influence of the Police and provide a career for such men if some special arrangements could be made for letting them in.

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

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, C. D., ON THE POLICE
REPORT FOR 1895.

No. $\frac{P}{121}$ OF 1896.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 8th July 1896.

The Acting Commissioner, C. D., has the honour to submit the following remarks as far as the Central Division is concerned on the report of the Inspector General of Police on the working of the Police in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1895. The report was received in this office on the 23rd ultimo.

2. The number of true Indian Penal Code cases reported in the Central Division during the year was 4,277 against 4,059 in the previous year, showing an increase of 218 cases. The increase is noticeable more or less under all classes except abetments and Class V (minor offences against property).

3. Taking the more serious heads of offences which are specifically mentioned in the table in paragraph 3 of the report, a comparison of the figures for the Division for 1895 with those of the preceding year shows that murders have decreased from 75 to 67, dacoities from 63 to 60, robberies from 100 to 92; while attempts at murder and culpable homicides have increased from 24 to 30, cases of house-breaking with intent to commit thefts from 713 to 791, thefts from 1,894 to 1,952, and cases of receiving stolen property from 84 to 109.

4. The following table gives the details for each district of the fluctuations noticed above:—

Districts.	Murders.		Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.		Dacoities.		Robberies.		House-breaking with intent to commit theft.		Thefts including cattle thefts.		Receiving stolen property.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Ahmednagar ...	7	10	4	3	11	9	4	7	54	66	111	102	6	23
Khândesh ...	20	16	4	9	26	25	54	28	196	271	481	566	21	25
Násik ...	16	9	3	1	15	5	12	11	127	145	314	327	20	25
Poona ...	14	12	6	4	3	7	8	24	156	125	576	504	18	17
Sátára ...	13	11	5	13	...	3	15	16	131	137	302	335	9	12
Sholápur ...	5	9	2	...	8	11	7	6	49	47	110	118	10	8
Total ...	75	67	24	30	63	60	100	92	713	791	1,894	1,952	84	109

5. The decrease in the number of murders is apparent in all districts except Ahmednagar and Sholápur which show an increase of 3 and 4 cases respectively. In attempts at murder there is a marked increase in Sátára, whereas the increase in Khândesh is nearly counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease in the remaining four districts. To the decrease under dacoities, Násik is the principal contributor, the number there having fallen from 15 to 5. Under "Robberies" Khândesh shows a marked decrease, while Násik and Sholápur have fallen from 12 to 11 and 7 to 6. On the other hand, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sátára show a rise of 3, 16 and 1 cases respectively. The aggregate increase of 78 in cases of house-breaking is spread over all the districts except Poona and Sholápur. Under "Thefts" Khândesh exhibits the largest increase and Poona the largest decrease. The fluctuations in the other districts are trifling and call for no comment. The increase of 25 in the number of cases of receiving stolen property is distributed over all the districts except Poona and Sholápur, which show a decrease. This decrease, however, is insignificant.

6. The number of pending cases at the close of the year has further increased from 1,038 to 1,061 under all classes and from 980 to 1,021 under the Indian Penal Code. This gives an average of nearly 177 per district for all classes and 170 for Penal Code cases as compared with 173 and 163 respectively in the preceding year.

	1894.	1895.
Ahmednagar ...	43	47
Khândesh ...	367	336
Násik ...	95	183
Poona ...	211	178
Sátára ...	275	266
Sholápur ...	47	51
Total ...	1,038	1,061

Taken by districts Násik shows the largest increase, which the District Superintendent of Police attributes to the delay in the disposal of cases before the Magistrates. The decrease in Khândesh, Poona and Sátára is fair, but the number of cases in those districts is still considerably high. A majority of the cases were with the Magistrates for disposal, and it is desirable that the District Magistrates should pay special attention to this matter as delay in such cases is detrimental to efficient administration. The Acting Commissioner is inclined to think that much of the delay is due to the weakness of Magistrates in giving in to the constant demands of pleaders for delays and postponements to suit their own convenience.

7. Judging from the percentages given in paragraph 8 of the report, the work of the Police in the Central Division appears to have slightly improved. Of the seven tests applied the Central Division stands first in the third and fourth tests; second in the first, fifth and seventh; and third or last in the rest. The following table shows the success of the Police in the several districts under the various tests:—

District.	Year.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
								Rs.
Ahmednagar	{ 1895... 1894...	76.36 71.37	90.28 86.66	67.84 69.93	70.69 71.02	37.22 33.75	81.08 83.58	15,031 4,454
Khândesh ..	{ 1895... 1894...	59.54 62.5	90.27 94.59	62.35 58.64	63.53 58.97	20.48 37.37	59.89 62.80	33,430 28,563
Násik ...	{ 1895... 1894...	67.71 69.13	94.54 94.33	72.53 65.25	74.31 68.08	46.003 38.17	65.50 65.58	14,482 9,881
Poona ...	{ 1895... 1894...	58.41 55.76	95.16 89.62	66.80 56.58	68.15 57.61	35.43 26.45	57.61 54.61	20,200 7,192
Sátára ..	{ 1895... 1894...	50.38 42.95	68.53 66.48	69.24 70.27	70.55 70.74	80.2 81.45	54.35 58.08	26,005 20,599
Sholápur ...	{ 1895... 1894...	74.76 71.90	96.68 94.05	46.50 51.90	48.19 54.94	34.17 43.70	78.75 78.1	7,793 9,619
Total ...	{ 1895... 1894...	61.30 60.64	88.50 89.03	64.73 60.88	66.27 62.24	37.90 40.64	61.60 62.65	1,16,936 78,339

8. It will be seen that Ahmednagar attains the first rank in the first and sixth tests; Sholápur in the second; Násik in the third and fourth; and Sátára in the fifth. Khândesh and Poona, more especially the former, do not show well in any tests.

9. The subjoined statement shows the number of excluded cases in 1905 as compared with those in the preceding year:—

District.	1894.			1905.		
	Total cases disposed of.	Total excluded.	Percentage.	Total cases disposed of.	Total excluded.	Percentage.
Ahmednagar ...	728	430	59.03	798	457	57.11
Khândesh ...	2,627	1,028	39.13	2,733	1,075	39.39
Násik ...	1,668	800	48.01	1,609	760	47.23
Poona ...	2,133	1,054	49.41	2,011	1,013	50.36
Sátára ...	1,451	603	41.56	1,481	553	37.67
Sholápur ...	756	467	61.77	749	455	61.18
Total ...	9,361	4,357	46.55	9,403	4,360	46.37

10. Of the total number of 9,403 cases for disposal, the number of cases excluded was 4,360 as contrasted with 4,387 out of 9,361 in 1894, giving a percentage of 46·37 against 46·85. The percentage of excluded cases in Poona has increased, while that in Ahmednagar, Násik and Sátára has decreased. The percentages in Khándesh and Sholápur have remained almost stationary.

11. There were altogether 293 complaints classed as maliciously false against 380 in the year before and prosecutions were instituted in 144 of them, with the result that convictions were obtained in 53; 61 cases were discharged and 30 were pending at the close of the year. The Police in the Sholápur District failed to secure convictions in any of the prosecutions instituted by them. In the four cases prosecuted in this district the accused were discharged in two, and two cases were pending at the close of the year. This result does not certainly speak well for the Police in that district.

12. The results of the prosecutions for making maliciously false complaints were not satisfactory; and the Acting Commissioner, C. D., agrees in the remarks in paragraph 10 of the report that the Magistracy might have been less sparing in the exercise of the powers with which Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code invests them. Under that section any complaint which is proved to be frivolous or vexatious could be summarily dealt with; and it is not necessary to prove malice. In many cases it is difficult to bring home the offence to the complainant.

13. In Ahmednagar and Poona the same officers served as District Superintendents of Police throughout the year. In Khándesh the office of Superintendent was held by three different officers—Mr. Davies from 1st January to 6th March 1895, Mr. Pogson from 7th March to 3rd April, and Mr. Bulkley for the remaining period. In Násik Mr. Gibbs was in charge of the Superintendent's office for nearly five months and Mr. Scannell for seven months. In Sátára and Sholápur the changes were frequent.

14. The number of non-cognizable offences committed during the year shows a further decrease from 52,195 to 49,646. The decrease is general in all the districts except Násik, which shows an increase of 2,017 cases. The decrease in Poona is remarkable, the number having fallen from 15,749 to 12,851. In connection with these cases 71,206 persons were placed before Magistrates, and of them only 19,106 or 26·83 per cent. were convicted against 21,094 out of 70,479 or 29·92 per cent. in the preceding year. Compared, however, with the other two Divisions the Central Division has the highest percentage.

			Percentages.		Taking each district separately, the percentages show a rise in Ahmednagar and Khándesh and a falling off in the other districts.
			1894.	1895.	
Ahmednagar	24·21	26·13	show a rise in Ahmednagar and Khándesh and a falling off in the other districts.
Khándesh	...	...	14·86	17·80
Násik	...	...	26·92	26·28
Poona	...	...	40·54	38·10
Sátára	...	...	35·69	30·98
Sholápur	...	...	21·69	14·12

15. The table in paragraph 15 of the Inspector General's report gives the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. In all, 558 persons were brought before the Magistrates to be bound over to be of good behaviour against 624 in 1894. Proceedings were successful against 334 persons as compared with 292 in the year before. In all the districts except Khándesh the provisions of the chapter appear to have been successfully worked in the year under report as in the previous year. In the Khándesh District alone the provisions of the chapter do not seem to have been put into force to any great extent. The Inspector General of Police attributes the inaction under this chapter in this district to the want of sufficient care and attention on the part of the Police, and considers that the bad results do not speak well either for their zeal or intelligence. In these remarks the Acting Commissioner agrees to some extent, but he thinks these sections require to be worked with great care, otherwise there may be a tendency to judge results merely by numbers, and persons honestly trying to earn their livelihood may be driven to desperation by over-interference.

16. As regards the general behaviour of the Police, the figures in the margin will show that the percentage of punishments inflicted on members of the force has increased in all the districts except Khándesh and Násik. The very low percentage of punishments in Khándesh is attributed by the Inspector General of Police to Mr. Bulkley's lenient system of enforcing discipline. On the other hand, the punishments inflicted on the Police in the Poona District show a considerable increase. The District Magistrate is however of opinion that the punishments were well deserved and useless men got rid of.

17. 262 men were rewarded for good service—199 by special promotion and 63 by money reward. In the preceding year the total number so rewarded was 304. In the Ahmednagar District no one received special promotion as presumably none was found fit for such reward.

18. The percentage of officers and men able to read and write as given in paragraph 20 of the Inspector General's report shows an appreciable improvement in all the districts.

19. From the statement given in paragraph 27 of the report it appears that the District Superintendents and their Assistants did a satisfactory amount of inspection of the police stations and outposts in their respective charges. In the matter of personal investigation of serious crimes, however, they were not so active, and in one of the divisions of Khándesh only 5 cases out of 34 seem to have been personally investigated by the Assistant Superintendent in charge. Perhaps the great distances to be got over in so large a district may account for this, as in most cases the investigation is completed before the Assistant Superintendent could possibly arrive on the scene.

20. The work of Court Prosecutors was fairly satisfactory, and the experiment promises to be a success.

General Remarks.

21. The only incident of an extraordinary nature that occurred during the year under report was the riot at Dhulia in the Khándesh District. The disturbance was however dealt with by Government in Government Resolution No. 7880, dated 12th November 1895, and therefore it is unnecessary to dwell on it here. With the above exception the year was an uneventful one.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, S. D., ON THE POLICE
REPORT FOR 1895.

No. $\frac{P}{123}$ OF 1896.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 9th July 1896.

The Acting Commissioner, S. D., has the honour to submit the following remarks, so far as his Division is concerned, on the report of the Inspector General of Police for the year 1895. The report was received in this office on the 24th ultimo, or about three weeks earlier than last year.

*1894	3,009
1895	3,008
Number of Cases.	
Class,†	
	1894.
	1895.
I	94
II	315
III	605
IV	37
V	1,928
	79
	282
	629
	41
	1,977

2. The number of true Indian Penal Code cases reported* was almost the same as last year. Referring to classes,† there is an increase of 49 in the number of true cases in Class V, of 24 in Class III, and of 4 in Class IV. Under Classes I and II there is a decrease of 15 and 63 respectively.

3. The details of the more serious forms of crime for each of the Districts in the Division are contrasted in the subjoined table :—

		Murders.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	Thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
Belgaum ...	{ 1894 ...	22	3	4	13	55	279	15
	{ 1895 ...	16	4	17	22	53	359	12
Bijápur ...	{ 1894 ...	22	...	11	8	90	191	21
	{ 1895 ...	10	...	12	13	85	231	9
Dhárwár ...	{ 1894 ...	21	2	8	14	233	230	7
	{ 1895 ...	23	2	12	18	237	273	5
Kánara ...	{ 1894 ...	6	1	8	11	88	158	5
	{ 1895 ...	3	2	14	6	86	107	8
Kolába ...	{ 1894 ...	4	5	3	6	88	329	10
	{ 1895 ...	5	5	2	7	63	358	3
Ratnágiri ...	{ 1894 ...	5	1	2	3	49	161	6
	{ 1895 ...	3	...	...	5	45	129	6
Total ...	{ 1894 ...	80	12	36	55	603	1,348	64
	{ 1895 ...	60	13	57	71	569	1,457	43

4. The number of murders has decreased in all the districts except Dhárwár and Kolába which show an increase of two and one, respectively, over the figures for the preceding year. The decrease in the Bijápur District is remarkable, the number there having fallen from 22 to 10. In attempts at murder and culpable homicides, against an increase of one in each of the districts of Belgaum and Kánara, there is a decrease of one in the Ratnágiri District. The figures for the remaining districts are stationary. The number of dacoities has again risen from 36 to 57. The increase is mostly made up by the Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kánara Districts. The increase in the Belgaum District from 4 to 17 under dacoities and from 13 to 22 under robberies is due to the Berád disturbances. To cope with them an additional force of the strength specified in paragraph 15 of the Inspector General's summary of the report of the District Superintendent of Police was deputed to the Belgaum District. Since the date of the Inspector General's report the two ring-leaders, Ballia and Budellia, with a number of their followers have been arrested. The Berád rising may now be said to have been quelled. Consequently most of the members of the additional force have been sent back to their respective districts. As regards the increase under dacoities in the Dhárwár District from 8 to 12 cases, the Inspector General of Police remarks that it is not due to the work of any organized gangs. No explanation has been furnished of the increase (6) in dacoities in Kánara. Under the head of robberies there is an increase in every district except Kánara. The decrease in the number of cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft runs through all the districts except Dhárwár, where the number has slightly risen, i.e., from 233 to 237. Under thefts, Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Kolába contribute an aggregate increase of 192 as against an aggregate decrease of 83 in Kánara and Ratnágiri, causing a net increase of 109 cases. Under "receiving stolen property" the number of offences has declined from 64 to 43, notwithstanding an increase of over one hundred in that of thefts committed.

5. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 882, or 100

District.	With Police.	With Magistrates.	Total.
Belgaum ...	63	172	235
Bijápur ...	45	85	130
Dhárwár ...	60	126	186
Kánara ...	63	22	85
Kolába ...	88	119	207
Ratnágiri ...	3	86	89
Total ...	322	560	882

more than in the previous year. The average number of such cases per district was 147 against 130 in 1894. And from the table given in the margin it will be seen that out of a total of 882 cases 560 or 63 per cent. were pending before the Magistrates, while 322 or 37 per cent. remained with the Police. The number of cases pending before the Magistrates is very large, when compared with that of those under investigation by the

Police. It appears necessary to draw the attention of the District Magistrates to the need for a more prompt disposal of cases by the Magistrates subordinate to them.

6. *Paragraph 5.*—The percentages of persons released without trial show some improvement in the Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri Districts, where in 1894 the figures respectively were 2·83, 5·82, 5·10, and 3·44. In the Kolába District the percentage figure is practically unaltered, while in the Kánara District it has risen from 3·26 to 8·27. As regards the decrease in the percentage in the Ratnágiri District from 3·44 to ·55, the undersigned is not disposed to endorse the opinion expressed by Mr. Drew, quoted by the Inspector-General in paragraph 3 of his summary of the report for that District. The same percentage is observable in Kolába, while that in Broach is only ·12. It is quite possible that the Police have learned to exercise better discretion in the matter of making arrests. A "Nazarkaid," or in other words Police surveillance, is not likely to be tolerated to a large extent in a district like Ratnágiri. The rise in the percentage in the Kánara District is stated by the District Superintendent of Police to be due to the arrest in a small riot case of 12 persons who had subsequently to be released for want of evidence.

7. *Paragraph 8.*—Out of the seven tests applied, the Southern Division stands first in the second test, second in the third, fourth and sixth tests and third in the remaining tests. The percentage figures for the year under report, when compared with those for the year 1894, show an improvement in the third and fourth tests and a falling off in regard to first and fifth tests. In the fifth test—percentage of property recovered to stolen—the decrease is noticeable, the percentage having fallen from 45·52 to 36·56. In the second and sixth tests, the figures have practically remained stationary. The value of property remaining unrecovered at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,46,856 against Rs. 75,769 in 1894. The increase is stated to be due to an increase of Rs. 81,755 in the amount of property stolen during the year. The following table shows the success obtained in the different districts of the Division under the various tests:—

District.	Year.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
								Rs.
Belgaum	1894 ...	61·15	90·47	56·50	58·46	53·62	69·91	6,512
	1895 ...	56·75	87·24	63·39	64·52	30·22	67·04	69,459
Bijápur	1894 ...	49·46	83·39	49·59	53·32	32·81	71·08	8,255
	1895 ...	49·46	82·33	50·45	52·78	46·6	74·04	*20,271
Dhárwár	1894 ...	33·92	89·88	51·62	55·0	55·31	63·93	15,009
	1895 ...	33·56	92·45	62·33	64·62	31·03	68·82	15,035
Kánara	1894 ...	59·45	96·09	61·91	64·38	28·53	62·01	17,339
	1895 ..	55·68	92·45	51·09	56·20	43·59	52·14	21,570
Kolába	1894 ...	68·2	95·98	64·05	64·45	23·22	72·75	11,463
	1895 ...	61·55	95·51	68·91	69·40	34·21	69·95	18,070
Ratnágiri	1894 ...	82·53	93·18	65·16	68·69	66·07	83·19	†14,937
	1895 ...	78·41	98·34	78·37	78·85	51·34	77·83	2,451

* Out of this sum Rs. 4,533 have since been recovered.

† Out of this sum, Rs. 5,963 have been recovered.

It will be seen that Ratnágiri stands first in all the tests and Dhárwár stands last in the 1st test, Bijápur in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th tests, Belgaum in the 5th and 7th and Kánara in the 6th. The fluctuations in the figures have been dealt with in the summaries of the district reports.

8. The subjoined table shows the number of excluded cases as compared with those for the last year :—

District.	1894.			1895.		
	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.
Belgaum ...	1,037	422	40.69	1,166	413	35.42
Bijápur ...	1,071	486	45.37	1,072	471	43.93
Dhárwár ...	1,383	539	38.97	1,539	623	40.48
Kánara ...	679	277	40.79	663	314	47.36
Kolába ...	1,130	476	42.12	1,500	739	49.26
Ratnágiri ...	1,090	727	66.69	930	664	71.39
Total ...	6,390	2,927	45.80	6,870	3,224	46.92

Out of a total of 6,870 cases for disposal, the number of cases excluded was 3,224, as contrasted with 2,927 out of 6,390 in 1894, which gives a percentage of 46.92 against 45.80 in the preceding year. Though the number of excluded cases has decreased in the Ratnágiri district from 727 to 664, the percentage of such cases is, as in the previous year, the highest in the Presidency. As regards the remaining districts, the percentage figures show an increase in Dhárwár, Kánara and Kolába and a decrease in Belgaum and Bijápur.

9. The annexed table shows the number of maliciously false complaints in each district of the division and the number of prosecutions instituted with their results :—

District.	Number of maliciously false complaints.		Number of prosecutions instituted.		Number in which conviction was obtained.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Belgaum ...	48	38	10	19	5	3
Bijápur ...	58	45	6	12	3	4
Dhárwár ...	32	78	6	15	1	3
Kánara ...	21	26	5	1	1	...
Kolába ...	68	53	13	8	6	2
Ratnágiri ...	21	21	5	17	...	5
Total ...	248	266	45	72	16	17.

The number of complaints in the division classed as maliciously false has increased from 248 to 266. The increase occurs in the Dhárwár district only where the number has risen from 32 to 78. Prosecutions were instituted in 72 cases with the result that convictions were obtained in 17 and 18 remained pending. In the Ratnágiri district the proceedings were successful in 5 cases as against none in 1894. The difference between the number of maliciously false complaints and that of prosecutions instituted is very striking especially in the Dhárwár, Kánara and Kolába districts. The undersigned concurs in the remarks recorded by the Inspector General of Police with respect to the irregular action of the Magistrates in the Dhárwár and Kánara districts in the matter of the prosecution of complainants in cases classed as maliciously false. That officer further complains of the reluctance of Magistrates in the Kolába district to

accord permission for the prosecution of complainants in such cases. The subject has been dealt with by Government in para. 3 of their review of the report for 1894 and no further remarks seem to be necessary. Besides the 35 cases in the Dhárwár District the provisions of Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code were utilized in one case in Kánara and in eight in Kolába. The Acting Commissioner is of opinion that the figures point to too great a readiness on the part of the magistracy to class complaints as 'maliciously false'. The test should be the preparedness of the magistrate to sanction prosecution; where such sanction is refused, or prosecution fails, the case should be removed from the category of "maliciously false."

10. From the table embodied in para. 12 of the Inspector-General's report it will be seen that in the Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kánara districts the same officers served as Superintendents of Police throughout the year. In Kolába the office of Superintendent was held by Messrs. Green and Bulkley; in Ratnágiri by Messrs. Bulkley, Mackay, Warden and Chitnis; and in Bijápur by Messrs. Henderson, Heyland, Goldsmid, Panse and Maidment. In the last-mentioned district the changes in the personnel of the Superintendent of Police were very frequent.

11. The annexed table shows the work performed by the District Superintendents of Police in the Southern Division:—

Districts.	POLICE STATIONS.		POLICE OUTPOSTS.		SCENE OF CRIME.		REMARKS.
	Total Number.	Number Visited.	Total Number.	Number Visited.	Total Number.	Number Visited.	
Belgaum	12	12	44	44	43	*31	* In addition to the 10 crimes of less importance personally visited by the Superintendent.
Bijápur	10	8	51	33	39	†16	† Do. 6 do.
Dhárwár	16	16	45	41	58	‡27	‡ Do. 12 do.
Kánara... ..	11	11	42	42	25	§15	§ Do. 15 do.
Kolába... ..	10	10	27	27	15	5	
Ratnágiri	12	10	22	22	6	1	
Total	71	67	247	212	186	95	

The duty of visiting the Police stations and outposts was performed satisfactorily by the Superintendents of Police, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kánara and Kolába. In the Bijápur District 2 Police-stations and 18 out-posts and in the Ratnágiri District 2 stations and 15 out-posts were left unvisited. The failure to visit a larger number of out-posts in the two districts named above is attributed by the Inspector-General of Police to the frequent changes in the personnel of the Superintendents of Police. Out of a total of 186, 95 scenes of serious crime were personally visited by the District Superintendents of Police as against 43 out of 176 in 1894. The Inspector-General of Police seems to have been satisfied with the explanations furnished by the Superintendents of Police concerned for not visiting 91 or nearly 50 per cent. of the number of serious crimes. The undersigned would solicit the attention of Government to the suggestion made by Mr. Fleet in the concluding sentence of paragraph 9 of his remarks on the report for 1894.

12. The number of non-cognizable crimes in the division again shows an increase, the figures for 1894 and 1895 being respectively 14,922 and 17,618. Once more the increase is most noticeable in Dhárwár, where the figures are 3,522 and 6,091; in Belgaum, Bijápur and Kolába there was a small decrease. No explanation of the increase has been offered. The divisional percentage of

persons convicted on those appearing before the Courts has slightly fallen, *i.e.*,

Percentages.		1894.	1895.
Belgaum	...	25.86	21.82
Bijápur	...	24.78	21.21
Dhárwár	...	18.52	25.21
Kánara	...	17.79	18.03
Kolába...	...	16.27	18.89
Ratnágiri	...	16.05	16.13
Total		19.67	18.13

from 19.67 to 18.13. Taking the districts individually, the percentage shows a falling off in the Belgaum and Bijápur Districts and a rise elsewhere.

13. The subjoined table shows the comparative numbers of persons for 1894 and 1895 dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code:—

District.	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.		Required to furnish security.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Belgaum	94	43	61	14
Bijápur	19	28	4	3
Dhárwár	31	9	16	...
Kánara	6	6	2	2
Kolába	12	9	9	8
Ratnágiri	3	2	2	2
Total	165	97	94	29

Ninety-seven persons were placed before the Magistrates with a view to their being bound over to be of good behaviour against 165 in 1894. Out of these, 23 were called upon to furnish security, 26 were discharged and 38 were pending at the close of the year. The Inspector-General of Police remarks in paragraph 14 of his report that due attention to this matter was not paid by the officers of the Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár Districts. The amount of work done by the Kolába Police under this head is also regarded as insufficient. The undersigned trusts that the instructions which the Inspector General proposes to issue to the officers concerned will enable some improvement to be shown in the next year's report. But at the same time it appears necessary to make due allowance for the bad characters brought to book in former years. The supply should be a constantly diminishing quantity and there appears some danger in requiring the police to produce a constant average of cases.

14. *Paragraphs 18 and 19.*—As regards the general conduct of the force it will be seen that the total number of punishments has declined from 413 to 401 in the year under report. The decrease is common to all the districts except Kolába and Ratnágiri where the numbers have risen from 15 and 21 to 19 and 30 respectively. With reference to the Kolába District the Inspector General of Police again remarks "that a more strict discipline than the number of punishments during the past two years points to, would be attended by more satisfactory working on the part of the police." The number of punishments in the Ratnágiri and Dhárwár Districts is above, and in the remaining districts notably in Belgaum below, the average for the past three years. The number of rewards by promotion has decreased by one while that of money rewards has increased by 14.

15. The percentage of officers and men able to read and write is shown in the subjoined table:—

District.				Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average per cent. of last three years.
Belgaum	...	...	...	48.38	54.80
Bijápur	...	...	...	41.98	31.80
Dhárwár	...	...	...	51.90	50.
Kánara	...	...	...	63.67	57.13
Kolába	...	...	...	57.50	54.67
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	69.95	63.20

The figures exhibit a considerable improvement under this head in the districts of Bijápur, Kánara and Ratnágiri. The percentage of men able to read and write in the Belgaum District is again below the average for the last three years.

16. Attention is called in the report to the insecure condition of the Belgaum sub-jail. This was of course emphasised by the presence of a large number of the Berad outlaws who are rather desperate characters. But under any circumstances the jail is a wretched place for its purpose.

17. Special measures appear to be required for constructing new quarters on a large scale throughout Kánara, where an abnormally high sick list is attributed to the badness of the present accommodation.

E. J. EBDEN,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENTS.

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crimes for the

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.																			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in Columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in Column 7.			16	17	18	18a	
												13	14	15	a.	b.	c.					
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																						
40	841 to 844	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	163	11	4	13	114	37	64-07	82-45	61	45	1	19	41	5	17-75	81-60	35	3	6	
41	830, 837	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	81	..	2	..	23	5	87-87	81-78	28	1	..	5	15	2	17-24	25	5	..	..
42	874	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	194	11	6	13	137	42	83	80-65	89	46	1	24	56	7	17-64	80	40	3	6	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-break- ing ..	250	1	9	2	60	38	91-11	60	233	2	1	36	23	9	15-25	61-01	10	..	..
44	379 to 382	Theft .. of cattle ..	405	13	16	14	296	240	86-93	81-35	355	7	4	237	51	6	64-75	83-29	63	..	..
45	404 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ..	5,076	198	361	225	3,385	2,680	80-90	79-17	4,739	109	36	2,536	600	287	51-92	80-89	791	8	7	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ..	203	17	52	13	164	108	74-78	64-63	197	43	3	88	42	18	36-21	67-09	70	11	4	
47	417, 418	Criminal or house-trespass ..	864	2	20	23	845	298	95-18	85-78	349	8	4	291	45	8	81-74	86-60	42	..	..
48	401, 403	Breaking closed receptacles ..	432	13	17	12	341	180	82-52	52-78	210	97	5	73	87	10	23-39	45-62	109	6	11	
		Total ..	7,463	242	456	208	4,592	3,539	80-83	77-06	6,087	261	53	3,282	649	318	50-98	79-34	1,088	24	22	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																						
49	203 to 207	Offences against religion ..	19	..	3	1	7	5	80	71-42	12	..	..	5	1	3	41-66	83-33	3	..	1
50	Chapter VIII (14) C. P. O. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	257	..	3	200	332	619	100	70-18	897	9	..	601	369	78	67-07	69-08	..	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ..	69	..	1	6	66	59	98-43	80-39	69	..	..	54	7	1	85-71	88-52	2	..	..
52		Excise Laws ..	1,637	..	15	80	1,688	1,627	89-04	98-55	1,461	19	1	1,352	61	1	91-91	95-68	18	..	1	
53		Opium Act ..	235	..	10	18	239	213	92-65	89-12	230	1	..	208	24	7	91-63	89-65	6	..	..
54		Railway Laws
55		Salt and Custom Laws
56		Arms Act ..	231	..	2	3	258	258	46-33	97-07	103	17	..	117	97-50	98-31
57	Stamp Act ..	..	..	11	18	219	196	96-98	89-49	224	1	..	193	22	15	85-77	89-79	9	1	..	
58	Forest Act ..	519	..	..	2	480	426	20-19	93-60	54	49	..	76	..	..	..	78-78	97-43	..	..	..
59	260, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 290, 294, 301 to 304, Section 34 of Act V. of 1801, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ..	100	..	4	4	99	71	78-89	71-71	83	8	..	53	25	5	60-48	67-53	9	..	..
		Total ..	3,601	..	49	377	3,629	3,368	83-19	87-98	3,109	99	1	3,658	413	143	82-98	86-56	48	1	6	
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act ..	162	..	1	..	156	148	100	95-51	163	..	..	149	7	3	91-41	95-51	6	..	..
		Offences against the Army Act ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..	..
		Offences against the Village Police Act ..	1	..	..	..	7	7	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..	..
		Offences against Registration Act ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..	..
		Offences against Treasure Trove Act ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..	..
		Offences against Post Act ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..	..
		Offences against Telegraph Act ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..	..
		Total ..	173	..	1	2	166	158	100	96-19	176	..	..	158	8	4	60-77	95-18	7	..	..
		Grand Total ..	16,144	358	981	931	11,264	8,725	60-23	77-52	13,435	693	93	7,623	3,122	586	85-07	78-34	1,746	23	37	

A—continued.

year 1895, for the Bombay Presidency Proper.

PERSONS.																					PROPERTY.														
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Number pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of Columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in Columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.	Before appearance before Magistrate.	On bail.	Under trial before a Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.								
3		105	417	524	..	1	90	523	457	2	60	..	23	21.90	21.69	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. a. p.	..	
..	..	41	13	53	..	2	4.87	51	43	..	8	..	4	9.75	10.25	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	146	429	577	..	3	2.05	574	510	2	36	..	37	18.49	18.62	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	77	9	86	..	2	2.59	88	40	1	43	..	43	54.54	53.18	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	19	500	43	578	..	10	2.3	597	139	..	401	..	8	77.20	73.00	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
230	33	4,943	1,030	6,232	..	108	2.18	6,109	1,642	46	2,791	..	8,518	71.17	69.28	..	..	..	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	163	181	354	..	..	..	353	221	..	119	..	88	53.93	51.16	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	10	580	59	689	..	1	3.58	690	178	..	470	11	432	76.20	71.63	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	241	1,441	1,708	..	9	3.73	1,700	1,336	..	341	..	151	82.65	80.20	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	1	9	..	..	0	9	1	..	8	..	8	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
327	64	6,512	2,758	9,661	1	144	2.21	9,406	3,867	52	5,183	44	4,635	71.17	69.78	5	5	15	237	7	4,233	4,633	74.05	4,34,342	1	2	2,16,073	0	7	40.31	..	..	..	..
6	..	18	14	32	..	..	0	32	19	..	13	..	9	50	57.50	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	..	623	123	942	..	..	0	939	276	..	613	..	520	52.46	53.72	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	..	331	..	369	..	7	2.11	362	110	..	251	..	251	75.83	69.23	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	59	1,642	437	2,003	..	20	1.29	2,040	236	..	1,744	..	1,543	100	67.44	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	41	230	20	263	..	9	4.09	290	43	..	241	..	228	100	84.44	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	119	317	439	..	..	..	438	41	..	398	..	131	100	99.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	240	23	279	..	3	3.9	271	40	..	218	..	197	82.06	79.43	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	162	1,174	1,347	..	1	6.1	1,346	303	..	976	..	144	68.83	63.72	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
7	..	111	66	184	..	3	1.80	181	61	..	93	..	63	56.75	54.78	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
331	93	2,260	2,174	5,064	3	47	1.99	5,006	1,209	..	4,543	2	3,095	91.94	82.93	3	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
5	..	179	..	184	..	..	0	184	11	..	164	..	164	91.62	60.13	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,654	191	15,839	7,532	25,046	12	316	1.95	24,845	9,323	615	12,549	61	10,767	69.97	62.84	57	17	42	1,193	173	2,168	2,394	68.66	25,300	15	19	8,53,928	2	2	61.0	..	..	..

By order,

C. A. B. BEATTY,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT
PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crimes

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																		
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in Column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in Columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in Columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	See note.	Investigated by Police.	Number of cases in Columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in Column 7.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C.P.O.	Received by Transfer.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
116	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																					
131 to 136, 138	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
241 to 243, 247 and 271.	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	4	...	...	3	3	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	75.00	100.00	...	...	...
219 to 216	...	Harbouring an offender	4	...	1	3	2	100.0	66.66	4	...	2	1	1	50.00	66.66	1	...	4		
216 to 228	...	Other offences against public justice	71	12	57	85	85	91.56	96.49	76	...	50	1	10	65.78	98.03	7	...	4		
148 to 163, 167, 168.	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	408	2	24	205	83	30.04	28.19	185	...	22	9	12	15.88	70.90	181	11	132		
170, 170, 171	...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			547	14	27	359	143	40.06	39.04	219	9	77	11	23	33.94	67.5	140	11	141		
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																					
302, 303, 306.	...	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		by thugs
...	...		dacoits
...	...	robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	...	Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304, 305	...	Attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Kidnapping or abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Habitually leading in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	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.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			453	11	43	344	257	67.39	74.76	411	11	216	49	63	51.18	81.50	73	1	94		
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																					
...	...	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Robbery with hurt,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	by poisonous or stupefying drugs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	in dwelling house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	on the highway between sunset and sunrise,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Lurking house trespass or house-break	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	If no-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			1,310	1	74	67	475	407	97.10	86.78	1,265	11	392	49	79	30.72	69.68	124	...	64	

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crimi.

CASES.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 167, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in Columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in Column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate and what amount of time not appeared before.	Case disposed of under Section 167, C. P. C.
											Sum mots.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	a.	b.	c.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																					
10	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	56	...	...	2	18	8	69.64	53.93	36	3	...	3	...	3	5.12	100.00	18	1
11	330, 337...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	14	...	...	...	10	10	100.00	100.00	14	...	...	10	...	3	71.42	100.00	...	...
12	37	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	70	...	...	2	28	18	78.71	72.00	50	3	...	12	...	6	23.64	100.00	18	1
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																					
43	453, 456...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	178	...	...	3	37	27	100.00	72.97	183	...	...	27	6	10	14.88	81.81	9	...
44	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	1,321	2	79	71	634	540	97.07	85.17	1,348	10	1	535	69	86	38.36	88.67	204	...	
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	411, 414...	Receiving stolen property	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	147, 444...	Criminal or house trespass	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	461, 462...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,544	3	141	156	1,816	1,502	113.31	82.71	1,326	60	1	1,423	139	103	33.27	91.16	606	1	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																					
49	205 to 207	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	556	...	...	37	614	445	100.00	88.57	557	...	...	443	68	79	79.51	88.04	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	31	...	...	1	30	29	100.00	96.66	32	...	...	29	1	...	90.62	96.66	1	...
52		Excise Laws	118	...	...	1	115	114	73.71	99.15	87	...	...	71	1	2	81.64	98.61	1	...
53		Opium Act	28
54		Railway Laws
55		Salt and Customs Laws
56		Arms Act	116
57		Hornby Act II of 1867.	29
58	India Act VII of 1878	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	260, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1801, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1,502	...	...	6	1,477	1,467	98.75	99.39	1,438	...	...	1,398	6	12	97.21	98.43	3	1
		Total	3,472	3	46	1,379	1,399	93.94	96.73	1,326	60	1	1,109	81	103	90.90	96.30	8	1		
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act	1	...	...	...	1	1	100.00	100.00	1	...	...	1	...	...	100.00	100.00	...	...
		Contonment Act	2	...	...	...	2	2	100.00	100.00	2	...	...	2	...	...	100.00	100.00	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,500	4	213	310	1,401	1,624	99.79	85.00	7,493	84	1	1,233	329	465	49.34	93.00	967	15	

-continued.

in the year 1895, for Sind—continued.

PERSONS.																PROPERTY.														
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46			
Pending at the end of last year.	Received by Transfer.	Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approver &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before a Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.			
1		38	77	116	4	10-62	114	84		23		8	7-89	2-63				7												
		19		19	1	5-26	18	4		11		11	67-80	68-75				1												
1		57	77	135	8	5-77	130	69		34		14	24-58	10-70				8												
4		48	9	61	2	4-16	59	20		34		20	51-10	44-08				5												
51		930	204	1,245	75	8-06	1,168	876	8	676	11	681	67-00	45-40				84	5	1,231	778	62-70	1,049,973	8,413,118	8	61-3				
62		1,180	603	1,719	48	8-06	1,640	833	8	1,048	8	901	77-5	54-21				74	10	1,200	817	68-09	1,409,810	10,642,810	10	67-1				
12		31	84	127	2	6-45	125	79		87		23	70-00	17-6				9		41	14	3-13	8,004	4,077	5	51-1				
14		273	52	324	1	7-55	301	143		186		123	44-24	29-48				20		143	137	95-80	12,751	15,010,116	9	70-6				
16		121	838	625	6	4-05	619	412	1	84	1	66	46-34	19-07				31												
17		1	0	1			1	0		1		1	100-0	50-00																
140		2,569	1,290	3,900	1	152	3,833	1,663	12	1,012	18	1,059	69-47	43-28			9	12	1	218	8	3-629	1,747	68-67	1,31,900	3	70,430	15	7	86-0
46		577	14	635	7	1-21	624	93		461		416	77-12	70-84				79												
1		106	54	190	8	1-63	183	27		163		140	81-64	62-00																
1		78	84	181	1	2-61	181	12		118		69	60-74	63-07																
1		35	61	98			99	13		85		32	91-42	73-65																
1		113	1	114	1	0-88	113	4		98		98	86-72	65-21																
1		28	8	34			34	6		29		21	87-70	81-78																
1		1,468	93	1,566	6	0-40	1,560	65		1,490		1,417	95-22	69-60																
34		2,545	244	2,845	19	0-70	2,825	236		1,468		1,245	83-99	60-17																
1		1		1			1																							
1		3		3			3					3	100-0	100-0																
1		7,335	5,391	13,024	3	2-44	12,998	5,643	104	6,063	125	1,023	67-42	30-3																

By order,
(Signed) J. SLADEN,
Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Bombay Presidency Proper for the year 1895.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.								REMARKS.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of Columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Waiting trial at close of year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
114	Abolition of offence not committed, &c.	1	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
117	Abolition of commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1.2	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																	
121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 180, 201 to 204, 218 to 219, 227, 228, 241 to 242, 217 to 223, 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 423.	...	Offences against public justice...	623.45	736	5	741	23	719	1,047	1,052	117	838	1	503	...	33	1 dtd
101 to 102, 217 to 223, 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 423.	...	Offences by public servants	51	60	3	63	4	58	76	77	26	16	...	30	...	5	...
		False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	333.05	358	4	362	4	348	386	383	178	50	6	121	3	125	...
105 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	40	58	...	55	8	84	89	91	49	14	15	6	6	1	...
204 to 207	Offences relating to weights and measures.	118.3	99	...	99	4	98	105	105	81	12	...	58	...	7	...
482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140, 154 to 160, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	113.1	214	...	214	4	209	1,249	1,239	119	300	...	683	...	40	...
		Total ...	1,289.80	1,522	12	1,534	52	1,463	2,951	2,946	820	826	22	1,457	9	111	1 dtd
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																	
313 to 316	Causing miscarriage	5.1	11	1	12	5	7	13	17	5	3	4	...	5	...	...
370	Buying or disposing of slaves	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5.3	11	1	12	5	7	13	17	5	3	4	...	5	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.																	
384 to 389	Extortion	43.3	55	3	58	9	41	79	79	46	27	...	5	...	1	...
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																	
345	Wrongful confinement	45.9	6	...	5	1	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
362, 356, 358	Criminal force	1,723.41	1,702	2	1,704	29	1,610	3,458	3,421	514	(2,615)	2	231	...	59	...
384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	32	159	...	159	...	167	336	336	5	301	...	30	...	...	...
323	Voluntarily causing hurt... ..	21,801.78	23,794	5	23,799	498	22,780	55,519	54,938	13,208	38,497	1	2,854	4	403	3 dtd
		Total ...	23,002.06	35,650	7	35,658	518	34,550	59,316	58,698	13,726	41,895	3	3,115	4	492	3 dtd
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																	
417 to 420	Cheating	616.65	430	...	430	105	287	473	479	281	106	3	57	1	31	...
401, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	313.8	398	5	403	38	345	548	555	228	182	...	174	...	3	...
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	59	71	...	71	1	70	166	163	19	66	1	13	...	5	...
426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	3554.5	3,906	3	3,909	65	3,665	9,650	9,268	2,726	5,892	4	550	3	93	...
		Total ...	4,342.95	4,805	8	4,813	206	4,367	10,777	10,405	3,252	6,305	8	804	4	132	...
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																	
208	Offences against religion	3.6	4	...	4	2	3	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
403 to 404	Criminal breach of contract of service.	6	14	...	14	2	11	44	...	5	37	...	1	...	...	...
403 to 404	Offences relating to marriage	500.3	646	2	648	113	521	929	897	447	364	4	52	6	24	...
404 to 409	Defamation	1,007.28	230	...	230	38	183	375	375	171	163	...	86	...	...	...
404, 408 to 410	Intimidation and insult	4,744.7	5,490	9	5,499	186	5,079	10,446	10,444	3,844	5,996	...	537	...	76	1 dtd
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	...	Public and local nuisances	1,080.4	1,124	2	1,126	13	1,122	1,248	1,272	18	139	...	1,107	...	8	...
201 A	Keeping a lottery office ... ..	...	234	18	252	13	233	298	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	244.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	Public nuisances	21.7	16	...	16	4	12	19	19	3	3	...	14	...	...	...
Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property	6.2	23	...	23	6	27	41	39	24	...	...	13	...	3	...
Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children	417.1	453	2	455	11	433	441	444	192	146	...	106	...	...	...
Cases under Chapter XLII, C. P. C.	...	Forfeiture of bonds	3	3	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
		Total ...	7,336.68	8,236	36	8,272	359	7,633	13,949	13,848	4,728	6,637	4	2,105	7	116	1 dtd

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Bombay Presidency Proper for the year 1895—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.								Fugitives.					Remaining	
			Average Institutions of Jails during the year.	Instigated by complainant during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of Column 5 and 6.	Number of cases in Column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Arrests reported before the Courts, including proceedings from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Writing total at close of year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Act No. XIV of 1866, Post (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. I of 1871, Cattle Pound (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. I of 1878, Opium (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. XI of 1878, Arms (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. I of 1878, Stamps (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. XII of 1882, Salt (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. IX of 1880, Railways (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. X of 1887, Native Passenger Ship (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. XIII of 1888, Fraudulent Breach of Contract of Service, &c. (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. VII of 1880, Merchant Shipping (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. XVI of 1861, Stage Carriages (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. X of 1852, Criminal Procedure Code (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. III of 1877, Indian Registration		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. VIII of 1870, Infanticide (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. VI of 1878, Treasure Trove (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. XIX of 1888, Coastal Vessels (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. VIII of 1878, Sea Customs (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. X of 1887, Port (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. XIII of 1889, Cantonment (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. I of 1871, Cattle Pound amended by Act No. I of 1891 (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. XI of 1891, Factory (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. XXV of 1887, Printing Press and Books (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Section 509, of Criminal Procedure Code (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. VII of 1878, Forest (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. IX of 1894, Prisons Act (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. XIV of 1882, Civil Procedure Code (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. XVII of 1878, Agriculturist Relief (India)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. X of 1882, Criminal Procedure Code, Section 130		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. X of 1882, Criminal Procedure Code, Section 130		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Army Act I of 1891		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. VI of 1882, Public Conveyance (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. VII of 1897, District Police (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. IV of 1890, District Police (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. II of 1893, Public Parties (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. VI of 1878, District Municipal (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. II of 1894, District Municipal (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. Y of 1878, Almiri (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. V of 1878, Land Revenue Code (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. VII of 1878, Irrigation (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. IV of 1887, Gambling (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. II of 1890, Salt (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. III of 1887, Cantonment (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. II of 1874, Jail Act (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. VIII of 1887, Village Police (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. VIII of 1888, Sale of Poison (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. III of 1878, Tolls on Roads (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. XI of 1880, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. VII of 1887, and IV of 1890, Police (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. II of 1891, Law for Periodical Inspection and Management by Competent Engineer of Rollers, (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Act No. VI of 1878, Municipal, as amended by Act No. II of 1894 (Bombay)		1,699	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	Total		80,480-12	77,128	80	77,208	800	68,711	64,884	64,884	6,711	78,118	0	20,000		58,118	1,814
	Grand Total		1,04,917-11	117,419	127	117,546	1,801	104,779	102,871	102,871	170,008	104,644	0	20,000		82,872	3,614

By order,
C. A. B. BEATTY,
 Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1895, for Sind.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.							REMARKS.	
			Average institutions of Arc preceding years.	Instituted by complainant during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of Columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in Column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Waiting trial at close of year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
110	.. .. .	Abolition of offence not committed, &c.	2.2	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
117	.. .. .	Abolition of commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118, 119	.. .. .	Concealing design to commit offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			2.2	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.																	
2	191 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice ..	211.7	255	1	256	5	223	274	297	57	50	2	156	..	22	
5	101 to 160, 217 to 221	Offences by public servants	42.4	51	..	51	..	44	52	49	14	..	2	29	..	4	
6	103 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	122.2	142	..	142	1	117	127	135	52	7	..	59	7	10	
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	11.3	0	..	0	..	7	11	11	3	..	..	..	..	8	
8	201 to 207	Offences relating to weights and measures.	12.4	21	..	21	1	20	23	29	8	1	..	20	..	..
9	442 to 449	Making, or using false trade-marks.	..12	3	..	3	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
10	140, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	52.0	46	..	46	..	45	134	134	..	22	..	112	..	..
Total ..			452.22	527	1	528	7	457	622	645	135	80	4	376	7	44	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. .. .	..8	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	2.0	3	..	3	..	3	16	16	3	..	3	..	5	..	
Total ..			2.8	4	..	4	1	3	16	16	3	..	3	..	5	..	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.																	
13	351 to 359	Extortion	8.3	17	..	17	1	13	24	18	13	4	..	1	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																	
14	315	Wrongful confinement .. .. .	..0	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 353, 358	Criminal force	1,422.8	3,237	..	2,237	1	1,644	3,938	4,008	670	3,017	..	214	..	107	
16	331	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .. .. .	..1.2	3	..	3	1	2	8	4	..	2	..	2	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	4,781.4	4,733	..	4,733	14	3,965	9,000	9,950	2,473	6,012	16	576	7	206	
Total ..			6,208.2	6,975	..	6,975	16	5,811	13,901	13,952	3,143	9,631	16	792	7	403	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																	
18	417 to 420	Cheating	113.6	234	1	235	8	85	119	127	79	29	..	19	..	6	1 died.
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	185.1	223	..	223	7	119	203	225	112	46	..	57	1	9	
20	400	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	6.4	19	..	19	3	12	16	22	10	1	..	3	1	7	
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	443.9	407	..	407	..	328	715	729	138	418	..	156	..	23	
Total ..			750.0	683	1	684	18	644	1,053	1,102	334	487	..	235	2	44	1 died.
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																	
22	394	Offences against religion .. .. .	..4	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
23	400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..8	3	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
24	403 to 408	Offences relating to marriage	570.9	720	..	720	11	895	1,129	1,119	265	652	3	39	20	134	
25	400 to 402	Defamation	23.2	02	..	02	..	35	60	62	10	20	..	11	..	31	
26	404, 405 to 510	Intimidation and insult	400.1	493	..	493	3	257	537	541	131	300	..	45	..	66	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	304.2	141	..	141	..	139	140	142	..	11	..	130	..	1	
28	391A	Keeping a lottery office .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	310	A sexual connection against the age of consent Bill.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Offences under Chapter III (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	10.6	31	..	31	..	31	34	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	49.0	4	..	4	..	4	4	4	1	..	..	3	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XI, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	1.6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Cases under Chapter XXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	107.0	136	..	136	2	48	50	50	27	14	..	9	..	..
Total ..			1,288.3	1,591	..	1,591	10	911	1,902	1,947	434	1,007	3	262	20	221	

STATEMENT A—concluded.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1895, for Sind—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.						REMARKS.		
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaints during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of Columns 4 and 5.	Number of cases in Column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted	Convicted	By High or Sessions Courts.		By High or Sessions Courts.	By High or Sessions Courts.	By High or Sessions Courts.	Waiting trial at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
SPECIAL LAWS, OFFENCES UNDER WHICH ARE NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.																	
<i>India Acts.</i>																	
1	Merchants Seamen Act I of 1888	.. .. .	..	0	..	0	..	0	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
2	Fraudulent Breach of Contract by Workmen Act XIII of 1886	.. .. .	123'0	1,400	..	1,400	..	1,810	1,800	1,801	277	610	..	316	..	51	..
3	Police Act V of 1861	.. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	Post Office Act XIV of 1864	.. .. .	1'0	0	..	0	..	0	10	10	1	..	..	0	..	1	..
5	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871	.. .. .	175'0	200	..	200	..	272	723	704	70	473	..	128	..	24	..
6	Reformatory Act V of 1876	.. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
7	Opium Act I of 1878	.. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	.. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
9	Forests Act VII of 1878	.. .. .	10'4	14	..	14	..	14	20	26	3	0	..	14	..	1	..
10	Arms Act XI of 1878	.. .. .	5'0	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
11	Stamps Act I of 1878	.. .. .	..	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	1	1	..	0	..	..	..
12	Salt Transport Act XVI of 1879	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Army Act of 1881	.. .. .	1'0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1882	.. .. .	1'4	7	..	7	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
15	Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887	.. .. .	5'	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
16	Wild Birds protection Act XX of 1887	.. .. .	1'0	4	..	4	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
17	Indian Ports Act X of 1889	.. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
18	Cantonment Act XIII of 1889	.. .. .	25'	20	..	20	..	20	20	22	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
19	Railway Act IX of 1890	.. .. .	2'0	10	..	10	..	10	12	11	..	..	..	0	..	0	..
20	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890	.. .. .	119'1	429	..	429	..	414	415	420	..	11	..	409	..	..	..
21	Hind Frontier Regulations Act VI of 1878 and VII of 1892	.. .. .	0'4	..	11	10	..	10	26	26	..	7	..	78	..	..	..
22	Prisons Act IX of 1894	.. .. .	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
<i>Bombay Acts.</i>																	
1	Registry of Vessels on the Indus Act I of 1863	.. .. .	7'0	22	..	22	..	22	26	24	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
2	Public Conveyance Act VI of 1863	.. .. .	20'0	207	..	207	..	247	204	270	..	50	..	221	..	..	..
3	Cantonment Act III of 1867	.. .. .	71'0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Police Act VII of 1867	.. .. .	22'0	220	..	220	..	210	220	224	3	8	..	213	..	0	..
5	Public Ferries Act II of 1868	.. .. .	5'0	10	..	10	..	10	17	21	3	10	..	8	..	..	..
6	Municipal Act VI of 1875	.. .. .	200'0	1,720	..	1,720	..	1,701	1,720	1,640	21	104	..	1,410	..	20	..
7	A'bdari Act V of 1878	.. .. .	12'1	0	..	0	..	0	0	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
8	Vaccination Act IV of 1878	.. .. .	20'0	21	..	21	..	21	21	20	..	1	..	27	..	..	..
9	Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879	.. .. .	120'0	200	1	200	..	225	410	407	20	20	..	222	..	17	..
10	Irrigation Act VII of 1879	.. .. .	70'4	204	..	204	..	209	220	200	21	17	..	220	..	07	..
11	Karachi Tramway Act II of 1882	.. .. .	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	0	..	0	..	..	..	..	..
12	Municipal Act II of 1884	.. .. .	5'0	10	..	10	..	10	10	10	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
13	Gambling Act IV of 1887	.. .. .	14'0	27	..	27	..	24	220	204	..	..	..	200	..	20	..
14	Police Act IV of 1890	.. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Salt Act II of 1890	.. .. .	21'2	21	..	21	..	20	20	20	..	..	..	20	..	1	..
16	Boiler Inspection Act II of 1891	.. .. .	5'	2	..	2	..	2	0	0	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Total			1,000'1	8,127	12	8,140	20	8,204	8,200	8,220	222	1,044	..	8,220	..	220	..
Grand Total			10,220'01	15,120	14	15,134	20	15,200	24,170	24,220	4,000	12,123	20	8,220	01	240	..

By order,
J. SLADEN,
Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENT B.

Thuggi and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes for the Bombay Presidency for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.		PERSONS.									COMPARATIVE RETURN.									REMARKS.																		
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.				Property stolen.			Property recovered.														
												1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.		1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18												
NORTHERN DIVISION.																																							
AHMEDABAD, KAIRA AND PANCH MAHALS.																																							
<i>N.</i>																																							
BROACH.																																							
Thuggi ... (By strangulation ...)	14*	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggi ... (By poison ...)								
Dacoity on land								
Dacoity on water								
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious Drugs—								
(a) with murder								
(b) without murder								
Other professional crimes, viz.—								
Kidnapping								
Cattle theft								
SURAT AND THANA,																																							
<i>N.</i>																																							
CENTRAL DIVISION.																																							
AHMEDNAGAR, KHANDESH, NA'SIK, POONA AND SATARA.																																							
<i>N.</i>																																							
SHOLA'PUR.																																							
Thuggi ... (By strangulation ...)								
Thuggi ... (By poison ...)								
Dacoity on land								
Dacoity on water								
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious Drugs—								
(a) with murder								
(b) without murder								
Other professional crimes, viz.—								
Kidnapping								
Cattle theft								

*14 persons are shown as still at large because comparative statement for three years has been made.

This case brought to trial in 1894, was pending in the Sessions Court at the close of that year and has since ended in an acquittal. It has not been shown in column 4, nor are the persons concerned in it in columns 6, 7, 8 and 10. †Two persons were released without being brought to trial.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM.

Table for Belgaum region with columns for Thuggi (By strangulation, By poison), Dacoity on land/water, Robbery by administration of poisons or deleterious drugs, and Other professional crimes. Includes totals 3,236 and 46,797.

Two died before sent up for trial.

BIJAPUR, DHARWAR, KANARA, KOLABA AND RATNA GIRD.

ND.

SIND.

THAR AND PARKAR DISTRICT.

Table for Sind region (Thar and Parkar District) with columns for Thuggi (By Strangulation, By Poison), Dacoity on land/water, Robbery by administration of poisons or deleterious drugs, and Other professional crimes.

By order,

C. A. B. BEATTY,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Showing the Strength, Cost, Distribution

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.											COST OF POLICE.																								
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.									Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.			Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3).		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.		Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5).		Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8).		Horses and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 12, 14 and 15.		Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 12 to 15.		Total Cost.		Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Payable from other sources.	
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3).	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8).	Horses and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 12, 14 and 15.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 12 to 15.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24													
Northern Division.																																				
Ahmedabad	3	6	249	38	859	...	1,153	...	4	...	11,743	2,425	3,405	61,959	1,05,615	2,091	312-04	114-35	18,482	2,05,720	2,05,720	8,41														
Broach	1	3	90	10	365	...	466	...	...	...	5,606	1,623	2,300	27,145	40,855	1,243	360-05	109-41	10,528	89,294	89,294	...											
Kaira	1	3	143	10	555	...	712	...	...	...	9,827	1,860	2,682	34,099	61,082	4,216	400-4	110-5	4,918	1,17,262	1,17,262	...											
Panch Mahals	1	2	133	16	550	...	682	...	...	...	6,274	1,461	2,745	30,140	59,700	3,472	361-02	101-7	3,490	1,06,532	1,06,532	...											
Rurat	1	4	166	14	629	...	813	...	...	...	7,882	1,806	2,652	39,564	65,560	4,641	353-65	131-12	19,772	1,41,897	1,41,897	...											
Thana	2	5	157	...	584	...	752	...	...	...	10,829	3,201	2,904	39,790	61,276	4,096	...	104-21	19,680	1,41,776	1,41,776	...											
Total	9	23	943	68	3,510	...	4,579	...	4	...	40,951	12,176	16,068	2,32,697	3,94,112	19,759	...	...	76,868	8,02,231	8,02,231	8,41												
Central Division.																																				
Ahmednagar	2	5	166	13	589	...	774	...	13	...	17,782	3,031	2,676	42,432	63,008	4,898	337-1	115-6	7,598	1,46,415	1,46,415	3,9														
Khandesh	2	9	365	64	1,278	...	1,719	...	...	...	15,431	4,000	4,551	89,711	1,44,917	13,743	104-3	105-2	33,354	3,06,307	3,06,307	...											
Nasik	1	4	186	13	613	...	818	...	...	...	13,279	2,130	1,445	41,621	69,606	3,840	256	110-76 613	26,915	1,53,735	1,53,735	...											
Poona	2	8	210	13	693	...	1,266	...	...	...	12,854	2,268	3,017	67,590	1,09,032	3,035	355-11	103-26	15,402	2,13,798	2,13,798	...											
Satara	2	6	310	9	754	...	981	...	...	...	17,734	2,339	2,640	47,072	77,508	7,247	354-6	191-9	10,778	1,74,518	1,74,518	...											
Solapur	1	2	113	9	461	...	591	...	...	...	6,091	1,944	2,647	28,561	53,218	3,688	356-21	108-09	10,944	1,07,093	1,07,093	...											
Total	11	34	1,234	125	4,693	...	6,146	...	3	13	82,771	16,312	16,976	3,17,577	5,23,767	26,451	...	...	1,13,991	11,06,865	11,06,865	3,9												
Southern Division.																																				
Belgaum	1	4	150	13	515	...	683	...	17	...	12,165	2,091	2,695	37,754	57,845	6,894	328-46	112-06	5,497	1,19,760	1,19,760	2,														
Bijapur	1	4	150	10	406	...	601	...	...	...	7,928	1,618	2,365	37,871	60,540	4,365	120	113	14,686	1,29,378	1,29,378	...											
Dharwar	1	2	203	11	624	...	841	...	...	...	9,958	1,800	2,676	52,056	73,768	4,980	369-23	113-44	10,803	1,54,541	1,54,541	...											
Kanara	1	4	143	...	406	...	649	...	...	...	6,725	1,000	2,692	38,143	49,242	5,677	...	99-50	12,808	1,17,392	1,17,392	...											
Kolaba	1	1	101	...	371	...	474	...	...	...	7,243	1,737	2,417	26,761	41,355	1,485	...	111-47	9,232	90,230	90,230	...											
Ratnagiri	1	4	147	...	538	...	690	...	...	...	9,03	1,821	2,749	38,811	61,194	4,795	...	113-7	15,363	1,34,705	1,34,705	...											
Total	6	19	819	34	3,040	...	3,999	...	3	17	51,001	10,871	15,484	2,26,401	3,42,944	29,311	...	...	67,889	7,45,901	7,45,901	2,												
Bombay Presidency Propec.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Presidency Propec.	1	24	76	3,126	247	11,245	14,721	...	5	34	1,86,72	39,369	40,128	7,76,675	12,59,843	84,521	...	...	2,58,748	26,64,967	26,64,967	11												
Sind.																																				
Karachi	1	6	236	154	900	13	1,310	...	...	...	17,593	2,872	3,410	81,699	1,43,303	12,748	258-65	113-32	22,332	2,88,958	2,88,958	...											
Hyderabad	1	8	316	163	707	...	1,086	...	13	...	9,348	1,922	3,934	62,258	1,24,654	5,699	297-149	112-112	11,882	2,24,947	2,24,947	...														
Shikarpur	2	6	178	163	663	...	1,002	...	...	...	12,030	2,115	4,308	60,166	1,16,906	9,053	278-62	112-16	24,029	2,29,723	2,29,723	...											
Upper Sind Frontier	1	2	33	113	103	...	257	...	6	16	6,337	1,711	3,640	12,199	43,994	1,433	271-06	117-45	8,478	78,036	78,036	...														
Til and Parkar.	...	1	103	286	124	...	514	...	...	...	...	...	7,844	29,904	93,208	275	295*	111*	8,162	1,38,393	1,38,393	...									
Total	6	20	770	604	2,601	13	4,173	...	8	29	45,533	9,660	21,398	2,45,236	5,23,15	39,213	...	...	74,883	9,60,955	9,60,955	...												
Grand Total of Presidency, including Sind.	1	31	96	4,896	1,111	13,749	13	19,897	13	63	1,32,216	49,009	62,523	10,21,901	17,81,998	1,19,734	...	...	3,33,631	36,25,052	36,25,052	...												

(1). A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.
 (2). Columns 28 and 29, i.e., in District one Policeman to 60 square miles; in Towns, 60 many Policemen to one square mile.

and Employment of Police for the Bombay Presidency for 1895.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.														PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN).						PROPORTION OF THE FORCE ON STATION DUTIES (OFFICERS AND MEN).				Total.							
In District.														To area. (2)		Population. (3)				To area.		To Population.									
Guards at District, Central or Sub-adjacent Jails.		On Station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.		In Cantonments.		Area of whole District in square miles.		Population of whole District.		Of the whole District.		Of District, exclusive of Towns. (1)		Of the whole District.		Of District, exclusive of Towns. (1)		Of the whole District.		Of District, exclusive of Towns. (1)		Of the whole District.		Of District, exclusive of Towns. (1)	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
...	...	105	292	56	214	161	506	485	4	2,940	921,712	2.41	2.03	37.40	795.05	576.9	217.72	0.9	12.4	19.2	2,321.6	1,067.1	635.6	1,243.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	22	107	76	295	99	320	45	...	1,453	341,400	3.12	3.11	105.09	734.38	599.84	134.75	11.20	11.22	0.34	2,047	1,161	45	647.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	120	422	16	64	136	490	89	...	1,600	871,539	2.25	2.23	50.35	1,234.14	1,063.37	171.97	2.00	2.00	37.50	1,606.00	1,382.31	223.77	1,014.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	26	41	184	72	293	120	502	59	...	1,588	313,417	2.33	2.32	2.21	459.54	410	40	7.00	7.00	1.37	1,393	1,243	149	431.100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	40	120	82	209	122	380	801	...	1,602	649,989	2.04	2.03	0.000	799.40	634	106	10.29	10.33	0.031	4,061	3,219	842	80,503	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	137	454	24	181	162	583	...	...	3,935	819,680	5.23	5.2	25.0	1,089.96	959.4	133.80	6.65	6.6	10.7	1,386.70	1,217.52	169.24	2,000.305	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	37	405	1,679	326	1,175	800	2,791	970	4	14,190	3,917,777	3.09	...	...	2,850.08	...	...	6.94	...	...	1,010.72	...	...	6,640.322	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1	7	117	331	27	183	145	500	121	10	6,645	893,755	8.41	6.37	40	1,125.00	1,014.00	110.34	14.04	11.24	27	1,003.00	1,760.25	194.25	603.145	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	23	262	628	104	676	374	1,342	...	...	10,907	1,460,861	6.34	5.30	1.05	849.92	709.05	142.20	12.11	10.10	2.01	1,023.10	1,331.03	371.23	1,846.299	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	14	140	449	33	106	178	509	50	19	5,940	843,582	7.28	7.28	0.01	1,035.00	941	93	10.08	10.00	0.02	1,412	1,703	129	1,000.170	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	108	383	52	272	161	653	273	175	3,869.4	1,007,300	4.24	4.23	108	513.44	738	107	10.91	10.90	43.6	2,170	1,892	277	1,700.207	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	125	357	72	319	193	680	101	...	4,988	1,226,999	5.06	4.93	9.8	1,251.00	1,100.37	150.64	10.24	10.14	4.83	2,543.24	2,237.20	306.04	1,070.7.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	55	211	43	185	99	309	92	...	4,321	780,839	7.84	7.64	107	1,270.10	1,063	216	16.99	16.94	65.66	2,322	2,240	82.1	300.1.14	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	56	808	3,269	330	1,720	1,153	4,151	637	210	28,370.4	6,287,060	6.22	...	...	1,012.44	...	...	12.07	...	...	1,903.20	...	...	6,247.107	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
3	25	104	301	40	147	145	473	61	19	4,657	1,013,201	6.03	6.6	0.06	1,447.30	1,323.9	119.8	11.0	11.4	0.05	2,001.8	2,204.6	202.8	315.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	12	100	292	39	164	143	438	59	...	5,005	796,339	8.61	8.4	0.06	1,294.74	1,219.4	254.4	16.00	17.8	0.02	2,046.6	2,442.7	240.6	605.170	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	12	93	237	71	220	100	409	205	...	4,535	1,061,316	5.29	5.2	140.70	1,220.07	1,060.30	160.30	13.70	13.6	65.07	3,163.65	2,718.10	445.12	1,000.318	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	7	87	184	43	214	132	405	111	...	3,910	446,351	6.02	5.93	28.21	667.70	629.02	38.73	14.42	14.34	11.70	1,617.00	1,740.39	140.82	400.66	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	92	337	9	31	102	371	...	...	2,137	594,673	4.50	4.93	2.45	1,255	1,201.0	1,202	4.90	5.17	3.45	1,316	1,610	1,212	912.212	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	101	273	40	176	113	454	90	...	3,922	1,105,925	8.65	8.06	0.04	1,292.79	1,106	96	10.8	10.8	16.20	2,367	2,771	140	305.101	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	60	677	1,614	242	952	631	2,032	629	19	24,856	5,078,063	6.18	...	...	1,240.71	...	...	11.24	...	...	2,253.71	...	...	4,210.101	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
36	159	1,850	5,562	808	3,933	2,784	9,574	2,115	333	77,422.4	15,163,509	8.24	...	...	1,027.3	...	...	10.44	...	...	2,047.20	...	...	17,000.339	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	16	140	457	42	270	193	743	303	8	14,273	671,931	10.84	10.8	31.95	434.6	342.41	92.14	20.42	23.6	16.75	943.61	763.20	201.66	2,026.973	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	37	146	470	41	245	193	752	136	15	8,230	876,525	7.32	8.25	8.5	706.13	624.72	67.41	13.66	13.61	6.53	1,022.25	1,272.00	642.21	2,511.674	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	22	116	355	43	258	189	615	220	...	8,075.21	908,426	8.05	8.04	80.22	900.61	802.60	108.00	17.90	17.86	26.20	2,018.20	1,704.22	313.98	2,940.650	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	24	163	8	30	23	156	42	32	3,571.94	174,518	9.22	9.20	73.20	625.62	551.14	64.48	18.44	18.43	47.97	90.00	919.50	600.6	116.207	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	94	321	10	93	104	414	...	...	13,439	340,324	25.54	...	...	627	...	...	32.3	...	...	82.00	...	...	621.617	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	76	629	1,733	136	590	679	2,710	771	45	46,039.19	1,971,774	11.07	...	...	62.13	...	...	20.6	...	...	1,207.00	...	...	6,000.729	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	217	2,37	7,298	1,004	4,740	3,463	13,384	2,916	275	1,24,041.21	1,80,35,240	6.53	...	...	8,072	...	...	12.97	...	...	1,007.71	...	...	3,000.000	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total amount of available arms reported (Columns 53 & 54 of table).
 Total amount of available arms reported (Columns 53 & 54 of table).
 Total amount of available arms reported (Columns 53 & 54 of table).

(3). Column 40 to 42, one Policeman to so many of the population.

By order,
 C. A. B. BEATTY,
 Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT
Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.												REWARDS.	
			Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								Number of Police rewarded during the year.		
	Officers.	Men.							Under Police Act.	Under Sections 130, 131, 148, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences.		By Promotion.			By Money rewards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<i>Northern Division.</i>																			
Ahmedabad	265	807	337	814	...	...	10	61	121	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	63
Broach	99	366	154	810	...	3	7	21	33	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	7
Kaira	146	506	241	801	79	...	4	18	63	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	27
Panch Mahals	133	546	423	858	...	...	2	17	47	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	65
Burah	160	643	245	502	65	...	4	20	36	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	41
Thana	102	588	297	452	...	...	6	31	87	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	28
Total	906	3,604	1,697	3,727	144	3	33	108	462	...	20	...	1	...	1	3	14	11	231
<i>Central Division.</i>																			
Ahmednagar	171	601	307	189	270	...	13	26	63	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	17
Khandesh	374	1,342	620	824	271	1	32	37	221	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	39	7
Nasik	180	626	204	520	...	3	7	18	66	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	28
Poona	248	1,016	322	823	618	1	19	29	126	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	5	28	1
Satara	216	703	419	600	99	1	10	49	164	1	6	...	...	...	...	2	8	115	3
Sholapur	120	470	191	198	203	1	2	7	54	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7
Total	1,319	4,917	2,163	2,511	1,407	7	91	101	724	2	28	...	2	...	...	3	25	199	63
<i>Southern Division.</i>																			
Belgaum	154	523	234	47	401	1	3	19	50	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	6
Bijapur	154	506	230	430	...	1	3	12	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dharwar	295	636	304	536	...	...	4	35	104	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1
Kanara	152	406	252	187	209	...	2	9	50	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	24
Kolaba	102	371	179	294	...	...	1	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	52
Ratnagiri	151	538	255	24	400	1	...	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	20
Total	918	3,074	1,434	1,528	1,010	3	17	83	276	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	11	7	104
Grand Total of Presidency Proper	3,203	11,498	5,304	6,706	2,621	13	141	413	1,452	2	53	...	3	...	1	9	50	217	398
<i>Sind.</i>																			
Karachi	243	1,067	601	354	323	1	3	37	118	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	15
Hyderabad	223	873	533	403	112	1	22	34	83	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	20
Sukkarpur	184	516	461	308	214	...	17	27	57	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	12
Upper Sind Frontier... ..	46	232	134	132	...	...	6	9	31	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	3	...	3
Thar and Parkar	104	414	470	21	...	...	12	29	52	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	2
Total	708	3,007	2,194	1,213	649	3	63	136	321	1	17	...	...	...	11	3	25	26	53
Grand Total for the Presidency, including Sind	4,000	14,009	7,499	7,924	3,270	16	206	549	1,773	3	70	...	3	...	12	11	75	243	450

D.

General Internal Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency for 1895.

EDUCATION.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.							Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.	REMARKS.
Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.			
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
182	317	...	...	169	800	578	36	1	52	10	2	3	26	63.71	2.14	1 Court prosecutor has not been included in Columns 4 to 6, he having no arms. 46 vacancies (3 officers and 43 men).
79	172	...	...	50	213	100	21	...	13	10	2	...	3	30.28	0.64	11 do. (2 officers and 9 men).
120	285	...	...	63	289	242	16	...	14	4	1	...	11	21.80	1.34	16 do.
64	43	31	211	71	270	329	9	...	7	2	...	...	6	54.23	0.68	11 do. 9 in the unarmed Police. (1 officer, 8 men). 2 in the mounted Police. (1 officer, 1 man).
138	201	...	...	223	268	293	26	2	43	4	14	6	10	31.40	1.23	29 vacancies.
116	211	...	...	45	379	316	14	...	25	6	8	...	8	40.13	1.06	10 do. The Court prosecutor is not shown in Columns 4 and 5, he having no arms.
699	1,229	31	211	620	1,779	2,049	122	3	154	30	27	9	64	...	1.40	122 vacancies.
147	337	...	61	109	343	306	19	1	20	13	27	1	10	16.88	1.29	The Court prosecutor is not shown in Columns 4 and 5, he having no arms. 8 vacancies.
210	479	...	...	157	903	656	28	2	62	33	...	2	24	23.26	1.30	The Court prosecutor is not shown in Columns 4 and 5, he having no arms. 10 vacancies.
149	270	...	...	78	348	300	11	2	21	10	1	...	9	43.12	1.10	8 vacancies.
184	422	...	...	155	573	522	41	...	48	10	2	7	15	30.30	1.18	15 vacancies. The Court prosecutor has not been shown in Columns 4 and 5, he having no arms.
184	419	25	110	101	402	476	59	2	13	20	...	...	13	23.43	1.32	The Court prosecutor has not been shown in Columns 4 and 5, he having no arms.
85	229	...	...	23	219	248	10	...	5	3	...	...	5	30	1.39	...
953	2,156	25	171	618	2,882	2,598	167	7	158	98	30	10	76	...	1.23	37 vacancies.
110	220	...	...	20	276	365	9	...	4	6	1	...	5	12.12	1.73	21 vacancies. 16 Officers, 5 Men. 21
83	194	...	...	36	210	414	19	...	5	6	...	...	3	16.1	1.45	...
151	285	...	...	33	400	384	7	...	6	4	...	2	5	30.59	1.39	23 vacancies.
133	312	...	...	44	376	319	12	1	10	2	1	...	11	43.78	1.69	9 vacancies. 3 Officers, 6 Men. 9
78	194	...	...	52	189	216	15	1	1	1	...	...	3	16.01	1.63	16 vacancies (3 officers and 13 men).
135	347	...	...	28	251	400	14	...	1	1	...	...	13	18.7	1.17	1 vacancy.
600	1,558	...	...	318	1,802	2,107	76	3	29	20	2	3	30	...	1.97	10 vacancies.
2,312	4,937	56	393	1,451	4,263	4,754	363	12	341	154	59	21	179	...	1.21	229 vacancies.
125	87	...	...	113	590	593	13	...	43	9	9	2	12	43.29	1.63	15 vacancies.
125	131	...	...	184	547	363	9	...	62	23	22	4	13	30.21	1.39	4 vacancies.
123	154	...	85	87	504	391	14	...	72	27	...	...	6	31.00	1.6	13 vacancies.
28	79	...	14	62	110	85	2	...	36	6	...	...	6	15.41	1.43	1 vacancy.
61	51	...	...	56	222	232	16	...	23	12	...	...	3	25.12	1.54	3 vacancies.
462	802	...	109	391	1,972	1,655	53	...	240	77	31	12	65	...	1.39	46 vacancies.
2,604	5,439	56	491	1,952	5,236	5,439	419	13	531	231	99	33	234	...	1.23	...

By order,

C. A. B. BEATTY,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

Districts.	RACE.											RELIGION.													
	Europeans.			Europeans.			Natives.					Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.											
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		Constables.	Brahmins.			Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Lohanas.	Khatrias.	Chattris.	Banias.	Lingayats.	Jains.	Marathas.	Hindustanis.	Parichhis.	
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.		Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.		Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.																Below Rs. 100.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13												14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<i>Northern Division.</i>																									
Ahmedabad	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	246	854	4	99	50	9	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	134	558	1	70	22	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Breach	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	94	356	1	43	6	5	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	13	..
Panch Mahals	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	129	537	3	42	27	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	..
Surat	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	163	617	1	64	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	18
Thana	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	151	584	5	10	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..
Total	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	917	3,606	15	228	133	36	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	105	15
<i>Central Division.</i>																									
Ahmednagar	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	162	594	4	68	29	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	41	..
Khandesh	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	363	1,334	8	144	85	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Nasik	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	184	623	3	79	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	10
Poona	2	1	..	4	..	1	4	6	232	1,000	12	55	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	23
Batara	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	209	763	4	67	29	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	104	..
Bholapur	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	118	470	1	49	17	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..
Total	11	1	..	4	..	2	7	1	32	1,268	4,784	32	462	215	23	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	330	33
<i>Southern Division.</i>																									
Belgaum	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	134	623	2	41	22	7	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	..	38	..
Bijapur	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	150	506	1	64	23	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	20	..
Bidar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	203	612	3	38	24	14	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	44	..
Kanara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	145	490	3	56	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	67	..
Kolaba	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	98	358	3	8	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	4
Ratnagiri	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	146	533	3	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	..
Total	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	18	876	3,037	19	290	119	23	1	..	..	..	..	44	1	..	203	4
Grand Total of the Presidency Proper	26	1	..	4	..	2	8	1	73	3,061	11,317	66	1,050	467	87	1	..	..	..	19	49	1	824	55
<i>Sind.</i>																									
Karachi	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	3	230	1,032	9	174	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14
Hyderabad	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	217	874	..	153	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Sukkarpur	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	174	802	2	141	8	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	44	231	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Parkar	1	102	407	..	64	..	2	..	31	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	3	6	..	..	..	..	17	767	3,306	11	369	23	5	2	31	2	4	..	..	..	..	17	14
Grand Total of Presidency including Sind	31	4	6	4	..	2	9	1	90	3,823	11,683	77	1,619	480	92	3	31	3	4	19	49	1	841	14

E.

and Men employed in the Police for the Bombay Presidency for 1895.

OR CASTE.																								Grand Total, Officers and Men.	REMARKS.		
Other Religions.								Hindus.																		Other Religions.	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46			47	48	49	50
9	25	16	..	2	6	..	5	349	69	05	..	..	1	8	..	44	..	53	140	..	..	00	..	4	..	1,100	46 vacancies
..	10	18	..	..	..	8	..	308	32	43	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	115	..	..	40	..	..	..	906	16 do.
..	..	21	..	1	..	..	..	162	43	29	..	..	..	5	..	09	..	..	..	..	..	48	1	..	..	454	11 do.
16	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	135	60	25	..	..	..	1	..	85	..	170	23	..	..	29	..	..	..	671	11 do.
..	..	18	..	5	1	..	..	164	77	14	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	06	73	3	..	..	723	28 do.
..	4	32	..	6	..	..	3	17	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	..	..	21	..	..	105	..	5	..	742	10 do.
25	43	115	..	14	7	8	7	1,129	322	305	..	..	1	14	..	815	..	232	308	..	06	304	4	9	..	4,457	123 do.
..	..	18	..	1	..	..	1	281	27	93	..	..	..	..	..	143	..	..	11	7	..	91	..	..	..	768	9 vacancies.
79	1	42	..	..	..	..	7	491	190	9	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	307	7	..	..	307	..	..	..	1,700	10 do.
8	8	21	..	2	1	..	..	235	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	53	23	..	37	69	..	1	..	812	8 do.
..	1	14	..	2	3	..	1	229	64	..	..	..	..	1	..	402	..	..	17	..	59	137	..	1	..	1,251	15 do.
..	..	5	..	..	8	..	..	253	31	17	..	..	..	..	..	404	..	..	..	7	..	49	..	2	..	961	..
..	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	202	33	85	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	591	..
67	8	113	..	8	7	..	9	1,681	375	94	..	..	1	..	..	1,361	..	479	57	14	96	914	..	4	..	6,100	37 vacancies
..	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	200	25	14	..	..	..	..	2	215	..	..	..	29	..	37	..	..	..	603	31 vacancies.
..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	295	46	14	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	30	..	39	..	..	..	661	..
..	..	13	..	..	..	..	4	305	36	29	..	..	..	..	..	145	..	..	..	32	..	61	..	..	..	918	23 do.
..	..	17	..	..	..	..	37	157	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	1	..	107	..	..	..	640	9 do.
..	..	14	..	..	..	..	4	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	..	..	..	..	3	00	..	..	..	428	16 do.
..	..	45	..	..	..	..	1	83	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	339	..	..	..	..	..	159	..	..	..	609	1 vacancy
..	..	101	..	1	..	..	43	904	159	57	..	..	..	..	2	1,225	..	..	..	102	3	643	..	..	..	8,323	70 vacancies
112	49	329	..	21	14	8	59	3,804	835	356	..	..	2	14	2	3,401	..	711	365	116	196	1,421	4	13	..	16,404	129 do.
1	..	18	..	..	..	..	1	669	60	1	..	..	3	..	..	149	131	9	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1,204	15 vacancies.
..	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	703	27	8	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	..	..	1,066	6 do.
..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	634	43	21	3	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	604	16 do.
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	277	1 vacancy
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	323	25	17	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	7	310	3 vacancies
1	..	115	1	..	1	..	1	2,577	154	47	8	7	16	..	..	158	131	8	2	..	..	224	..	..	7	8,161	49 vacancies
113	49	444	1	21	15	8	60	6,331	1,600	608	8	7	13	14	2	3,359	131	719	347	116	106	1,670	4	13	7	14,003	273 vacancies.

By order,
C. A. B. BEATTY,
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Ahmedabad, for the year 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.											REMARKS.							
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total number of real cognizable cases disposed of		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.											
	Penalty from previous years, whether to the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.		Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
1. Murders ...	6	6	11	...	1	6	9	3	7	2	1	...	...	...	9	2	1	17	18	...	17	4	1	...	...	...	...	18	17	4		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	53	11	14	...	3	8	8	2	6	5	3	...	...	...	8	5	1	21	23	...	4	18	7	...	...	...	...	23	16	7		
3. Dacoities ...	1	8	4	...	...	3	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	11	11	...	4	10	6	...	...	...	...	18	17	6		
4. Robberies ...	65	18	23	...	4	14	16	3	14	10	3	...	...	...	16	10	3	32	35	...	4	27	20	...	...	...	...	35	27	20		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	850	200	250	18	61	139	142	73	60	63	29	1	...	1	143	63	3	151	154	2	148	96	9	...	...	...	...	156	145	96		
6. Thefts ...	656	460	625	32	100	300	293	26	272	263	35	18	4	14	312	273	23	536	559	7	537	368	14	...	...	...	...	585	563	378		
7. Receiving stolen property ...	11	100	111	4	32	68	72	8	64	62	3	...	...	...	72	62	3	140	143	6	134	94	3	...	...	...	...	143	134	94		
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																		
Abetments ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1		
Class I ...	5	28	30	...	9	19	17	...	15	12	...	...	...	1	19	13	12	143	155	...	5	127	51	...	...	...	...	160	132	63		
Class II ...	23	103	106	...	78	85	88	...	75	59	15	...	...	4	93	63	8	278	283	...	8	263	102	...	...	...	...	295	274	107		
Class III ...	71	240	311	...	31	76	164	...	76	93	35	...	...	3	176	63	7	212	219	...	6	197	132	...	...	...	...	250	228	146		
Class IV ...	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	12	12	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	...			
Class V ...	71	591	662	...	36	204	317	...	34	343	333	...	...	14	407	346	26	609	725	...	13	693	471	...	...	...	...	792	760	487		
Total ...	170	1,026	1,196	76	376	650	632	125	527	494	92	71	15	56	23	708	506	53	1,340	1,393	32	1,290	757	58	...	140	140	140	36	1,533	1,430	793		
Other Offences.																																		
Class VI ...	112	316	328	...	20	287	292	4	283	282	7	20	...	20	312	302	33	395	428	4	418	368	6	...	28	28	28	28	456	446	396			
Grand Total ...	182	1,342	1,524	76	406	937	944	129	815	786	99	91	15	76	43	1,020	808	86	1,735	1,821	36	1,708	1,125	64	...	168	168	168	64	1,989	1,876	1,189		

REMARKS.

33

a. Add two (one of 1892 and one of 1893) undetected cases.

b. Add one undetected case of 1892.

c. Add four cases—three undetected cases of (one of 1889 and two of 1894) previous years, and one by transfer from head "Thefts."

d. Add one undetected case of 1894, omitting two cases transferred to head "Receiving stolen property."

e. Add two (one of 1893 and one 1894) undetected cases, omitting one case transferred to head "Robberies."

f. Add four cases—two (one of 1893 and one of 1894) undetected cases, and two cases transferred from head "House-breaking with intent to commit thefts."

g. Omit one case transferred to Class V.

h. Add six (one of 1888, one of 1890, three of 1892 and one 1893) undetected cases.

j. Add six cases—five undetected cases of (one of 1889, one of 1890 and three of 1894) previous years, and one case by transfer from Class V, omitting two cases transferred to Class V.

k. Add eight cases—five (two of 1893 and three of 1894) undetected cases taken up, and three cases transferred, one from Class I and two from Class III, omitting one case transferred to Class III.

l. Add one undetected case of 1893.

m. Add one person pending trial under head "Thefts" now convicted under Section 392 of the Indian Penal Code.

n. Omit one person transferred to head "Robberies."

o. Add one person from Class V.

p. Omit one person transferred to Class III.

* One Died.

† Ten Absconded.

‡ Two Died.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	33	...	33
Compounded ...	...	22	...	22
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable ...	1	10	1	20
Disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...
Declared maliciously false ...	6	29	6	29
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	69	263	69	306
Disposed of under Section 205, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	76	376	76	405

Percentages, Ahmedabad.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	22.22	29.57	23.52	23.52
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	62.5	83.33	35.	43.75
3.	Dacoities	...	...	33.33	50.	51.51	60.
4.	Robberies	...	...	62.50	71.42	64.51	71.07
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	44.36	91.30	60.20	67.13
6.	Thefts	...	...	88.25	96.60	67.52	68.52
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	86.11	96.87	67.14	70.14
Abetments				100.	100.	100.	100.
Class	I	...	...	70.58	80.	35.91	40.15
"	II	...	...	67.04	78.66	37.77	38.93
"	III	...	...	47.33	86.02	64.70	67.
"	IV	...	...	.....	.....	0	0
"	V	...	...	88.06	96.79	66.52	67.96
Total for I. P. O. Cases				74.23	91.84	56.70	59.63
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				96.57	97.91	87.20	89.03
Grand Total				81.14	93.98	64.02	65.86

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen in the year last.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	
46,767	62,723	69,490	41,814	60.17	45	806	851	649	76.4	11,028	3999

* Exclusive of amount of Rs. 9,972 involved in pending cases of previous year excluded in 1974.
 † The amount recovered during the year under report is Rs. 14.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Kaira, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.								
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real Cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .				Persons otherwise arrested.														
	Pending from previous years, which in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 3 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.			
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
1. Murders...	4	19	23	1	4	18	13	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	13	6	9	30	29	...	24	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	24	6	<p>a. The increase from 3 to 4 is due to an 1894 case taken up on appeal in 1895.</p> <p>b. Of these 6 broke jail at Sabarmati and are still at large.</p> <p>c. The rise from 21 to 22 is due to a case acquitted in 1894 being retried and convicted in 1895.</p> <p>d. A kidnapping case of 1872 which had been classed as "not brought to trial" was this year excluded, Head C.</p> <p>e. <i>Vide c.</i></p> <p>f. <i>Vide b.</i></p> <p>g. 4 persons pending trial at the close of the year.</p>	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	1	7	8	...	2	5	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	11	15	...	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	2		
3. Dacoities...	1	9	9	1	1	7	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	20	20	4	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5		...
4. Robberies...	1	16	17	...	1	8	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12		4
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	22	231	253	3	32	199	182	108	74	69	30	...	...	...	153	63	11	107	118	...	112	91	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	112	91		
6. Thefts...	13	235	248	4	101	234	224	21	205	199	17	16	...	...	242	266	10	329	339	6	313	257	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	345	272		
7. Receiving stolen property.	4	50	54	3	18	33	31	...	31	29	2	...	...	...	31	29	1	73	74	...	74	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74	63		
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	a & d																																			
Abetments—																																				
Class I.	1	8	9	...	5	3	4	...	4	4	...	1	...	1	5	5	...	27	27	...	27	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	33	32
.. II.	14	176	190	6	87	89	81	2	79	68	16	4	...	...	84	69	19	101	210	4	185	87	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	204	88
.. III.	27	300	317	5	62	238	216	132	63	74	45	6	...	...	217	74	13	147	160	4	137	103	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	164	103
.. IV.	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	14	14	2	
.. V.	18	416	434	7	140	276	265	21	244	236	22	19	234	246	10	428	438	5	410	328	23	453	451	353	
Total	60	892	952	203	285	607	565	155	410	392	84	33	7	26	13	591	595	42	795	837	13	761	540	57	941	861	577	
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI.	5	219	224	3	84	185	175	2	173	168	12	175	163	3	221	224	7	209	184	8	224	209	184
Grand Total	65	1,111	1,176	210	369	792	740	157	583	550	96	33	7	26	13	766	768	45	1,016	1,061	20	970	724	65	1,165	1,070	761

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Compounded	2	84	2	84
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable	...	21	...	21
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...
Declared maliciously false	1	47	1	47
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	15	183	15	217
Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Total	15	305	21	319

Percentages, Kaira.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>and</i> <i>more</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	46·15	46·15	25·	25·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50·	66·68	28·57	50·
3. Dacoities	0	0	0	0
4. Robberies	42·85	75·	80·	80·
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	37·36	91·89	81·25	81·25
6. Thefts	88·05	97·07	80·81	82·10
7. Receiving stolen property ...	93·54	93·54	71·62	71·62
Abetments—				
Class I	100·	100·	81·48	81·48
„ II	83·95	88·07	46·03	47·02
„ III	34·41	89·15	70·06	75·18
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	0	0
„ V	89·05	96·72	79·03	80·
Total for L. P. C. Cases ...	67·61	93·17	69·23	70·95
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96·	97·10	83·18	88·03
Grand Total ...	74·32	94·33	72·69	74·63

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percent-ages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percent-ages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year last.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
1,140	20,420	21,560	12,106	56·48	23	307	420	331	79·40	6,376	—

* The difference in the amount of the property entered in column 11 of last year's memorandum and that entered in column 1 of this year's, is due to the omission of 18 pending cases of previous year involving a loss of Rs. 7·7 which were excluded during 1896.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Panch Mahals, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.											PRISONERS.											REMARKS.													
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo moto</i> or by order of a Magistrate.						Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo moto</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.																			
	Pending from previous year, whether in the course or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 6 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Court or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.			
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
1. Murders ...	...	3	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	(a) 1	11	12	1	...	11	10	...	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	10	9	(a) 15	13	...	12	10	1	...	2	...	...	...	15	14	11
3. Dacoities ...	(b) 3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	11	...	11	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	12	3
4. Robberies ...	1	4	5	...	2	3	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	(c) 4	83	87	...	5	78	74	23	41	41	2	...	...	...	74	41	1	60	70	...	68	58	2	(j) 2	11	14	14	14	84	82	72		
6. Thefts ...	8	114	123	...	10	104	106	20	86	85	4	...	1	2	103	87	3	134	137	...	131	121	2	...	34	34	34	51	171	166	153					
7. Receiving stolen property ...	(d) 3	20	23	...	6	14	17	...	17	12	...	...	...	...	17	12	...	28	28	...	28	15	...	(k) 1	2	3	3	31	31	17		
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																				
Abductions			
Class I ...	(e) 1	4	5	...	1	3	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	36	39	...	39	25	...	...	1	...	...	...	40	40	28
" II ...	(f) 3	46	48	1	13	33	29	...	29	26	5	...	...	...	29	26	3	68	(i) 71	...	59	41	...	...	4	(l) 4	3	3	75	62	44
" III ...	(g) 9	95	104	3	8	87	87	34	53	50	...	...	...	...	87	50	(f) 14	83	96	...	91	71	5	4	16	19	19	19	115	110	89	
" IV ...	(h) 1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
" V ...	(i) 11	128	149	2	17	121	126	21	105	99	4	...	1	2	123	101	(g) 4	165	169	...	163	138	...	...	37	37	37	34	206	200	172			
Total ...	25	292	307	5	38	244	247	55	192	189	17	3	1	2	249	182	25	352	377	5	354	276	17	4	57	61	60	56	438	414	332					
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																				
Class VI ...	(A) 6	163	169	1	10	153	157	...	157	148	1	...	...	...	157	148	4	116	120	...	119	95	1	1	93	94	94	82	214	213	177		
Grand Total ...	31	445	476	54	...	397	404	55	249	228	18	3	1	2	406	330	29	468	497	5	473	371	18	5	150	155	154	139	652	627	509					

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.		Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).		Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157(b), Criminal Procedure Code	Declared maliciously false ...	1	4	1	4
Compounded	3	...	3	Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	4	28	5	38
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	Disposed of under Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable	3	...	3	Total ...	5	32	6	42
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code					

(a) One case and 1 accused in columns 11 and 24 of last year's statement transferred to head 20, and 1 case disposed of in 1894 brought to retrial during the year.

(b) Two undetected cases of previous year brought to trial during the year; hence the increase.

(c) Two cases transferred to head 46 this year and one undetected case of previous year brought to trial this year.

(d) Two cases transferred from head 36 to head 46, one undetected case of previous year brought to trial this year; hence the increase of three cases.

(e) One undetected case of last year brought to trial during the year.

(f) Two cases and one accused transferred to Class V, and three cases of previous year brought to trial during the year.

(g) Two cases and one accused transferred from Class III and one undetected case of previous year brought to trial this year.

(h) One undetected case of previous year brought to trial this year.

(i) One accused died.

(j) One accused transferred to head 46.

(k) One accused transferred from 86 to this head.

(l) One accused under trial before the Magistrate.

Percentages, Panch Mahils.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo m. de.</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	...	...	...	.....	.....	0	0
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	80	80	83.33	83.33
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	33.33	33.33	27.27	27.27
4. Robberies	...	...	...	66.66	100	100	100
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	55.40	100	85.29	85.29
6. Thefts	...	...	...	80.18	98.84	90.29	92.36
7. Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	70.58	70.58	53.57	53.57
Abetments—							
Class I	...	...	...	100	100	64.10	64.10
„ II	...	...	...	89.65	89.65	66.13	69.49
„ III	...	...	...	57.47	94.33	78.02	78.02
„ IV	...	...	...	100	100	50	50
„ V	...	...	...	78.57	94.28	83.13	84.63
Total for L. P. C. Cases				72.87	93.75	76.68	77.98
Class VI.— Offences under other Laws				94.26	94.26	79.83	79.83
Grand Total				81.18	93.93	77.45	78.13

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year last.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
616	10,208	10,824	3,300	30.49	15	133	208	161	77.49	391	5.20

* Rs. 27 were recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Panch Mahals, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.								
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo moto</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo moto</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.												
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 6 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.			
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
1. Murders ...	...	8	8	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	7	8	...		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	(a) 1	11	12	...	...	11	10	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	8	(a) 1	13	13	...	12	10	...	...	...	...	15	14	11		
3. Dacoities ...	(b) 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies ...	1	4	5	...	...	2	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	(c) 4	83	87	...	5	79	74	83	41	41	8	...	...	...	...	74	41	1	69	70	...	68	68	(j) 3	11	14	14	14	84	82	79	
6. Thefts ...	8	114	123	...	10	104	106	20	86	86	4	...	1	...	...	108	87	3	134	137	...	131	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Receiving stolen property ...	(d) 3	20	23	...	6	14	17	...	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	...	28	28	...	28	15	...	(k) 1	2	3	3	31	31	17	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																				
Abetments			
Class I ...	(e) 3	46	48	...	1	13	19	...	29	28	...	...	...	...	...	29	26	3	36	39	...	39	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II ...	(f) 9	95	104	...	1	8	87	...	34	53	60	...	...	...	...	87	50	(f) 14	83	86	...	91	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class III ...	(g) 1			
Class IV ...	(h) 1			
Class V ...	(i) 11	139	149	...	2	17	121	126	21	105	89	...	4	...	...	128	101	(g) 4	165	169	...	163	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	25	282	307	5	38	244	247	55	192	180	17	3	1	2	2	249	182	25	352	377	5	354	276	17	4	57	61	60	59	438	414	332				
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																				
Class VI ...	(A) 6	163	169	1	10	153	157	...	157	148	1	...	...	...	...	157	148	4	116	120	...	119	95	1	1	93	94	94	82	214	213	177
Grand Total ...	31	445	476	64	397	404	55	349	328	18	3	1	2	2	406	330	29	468	497	5	473	371	18	5	150	155	154	138	652	627	509					

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.		Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).		Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	Declared maliciously false ...	1	4	1	4
Compounded	Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	4	28	5	38
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable	Total ...	5	32	6	42
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code					

33

(a) One case and 1 accused in columns 11 and 24 of last year's statement transferred to head 20, and 1 case disposed of in 1894 brought to retrial during the year.

(b) Two undetected cases of previous year brought to trial during the year; hence the increase.

(c) Two cases transferred to head 46 this year and one undetected case of previous year brought to trial this year.

(d) Two cases transferred from head 36 to head 48, one undetected case of previous year brought to trial this year; hence the increase of three cases.

(e) One undetected case of last year brought to trial during the year.

(f) Two cases and one accused transferred to Class V, and three cases of previous year brought to trial during the year.

(g) Two cases and one accused transferred from Class III and one undetected case of previous year brought to trial this year.

(h) One undetected case of previous year brought to trial this year.

(i) One accused died.

(j) One accused transferred to head 46.

(k) One accused transferred from 36 to this head.

(l) One accused under trial before the Magistrate.

Percentages, Panch Mahils.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	...	...	...	.....	.....	0	0
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	80·	80·	83·33	83·33
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	33·33	33·33	27·27	27·27
4. Robberies	...	...	...	66·66	100·	100·	100·
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	55·40	100·	85·29	85·29
6. Thefts	...	...	...	80·18	98·84	90·29	92·36
7. Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	70·58	70·58	53·57	53·57
Abetments—							
Class I	...	...	...	100·	100·	64·10	64·10
„ II	...	...	...	89·65	89·65	66·13	69·49
„ III	...	...	...	57·47	94·33	78·02	78·02
„ IV	...	...	...	100·	100·	50·	50·
„ V	...	...	...	78·57	94·28	83·13	84·68
Total for I. P. C. Cases				72·87	93·75	76·68	77·98
Class VI.— Offences under other Laws				94·26	94·26	79·83	79·83
Grand Total				81·18	93·93	77·45	78·43

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been recovered before the year 1924.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
616	10,208	10,824	3,300	30·49	15	193	208	161	77·49	391	5·9*

* Rs. 237 were recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Broach District, for the year 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												REMARKS.								
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>ex motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.					Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.					Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>ex motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.									
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 3 minus A (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.				
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
1. Murders	2	5	7	...	1	4	6	...	6	3	6	3	2	20	23	...	21	4	1	23	21	4				
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	4	2	6	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	2	2	17	17	...	17	5	17	17	5				
3. Dacoities	14	14	...	14	14	14	...				
4. Robberies	1	11	12	...	6	5	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	...	4
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft...	17	235	252	...	23	119	95	77	18	14	33	...	...	...	...	95	14	81	83	...	89	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	29	19	
6. Thefts	41	375	416	...	155	220	163	40	137	119	52	...	...	...	...	186	121	281	286	...	283	164	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	296	168	
7. Receiving stolen property	4	16	20	...	4	12	11	...	11	7	3	...	...	...	...	11	7	23	25	...	24	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	29	15	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																					
Abetments		
Class I	8	85	93	...	19	13	1	12	10	7	1	...	...	...	...	13	10	6	143	149	...	127	32	32	7	39	46	46	9	195	172	41	a One accused died.
" II	25	88	113	...	42	46	6	40	35	10	1	...	...	...	...	47	36	20	144	164	...	156	69	7	80	35	35	1	199	191	70	b One accused died.	
" III	23	202	225	...	54	148	111	84	27	19	55	...	...	...	...	111	19	2	84	86	...	73	24	14	11	12	12	1	98	94	25		
" IV			
" V	50	426	476	...	184	242	202	48	154	132	57	207	135	7	317	324	...	300	179	24				
Total	106	785	870	59	805	450	374	139	235	198	132	11	5	6	4	360	202	35	696	731	...	663	305	67	13	149	162	161	27	893	824	332					
Other Offences.																																					
Class VI	6	46	51	2	11	35	37	1	36	34	1	1	...	1	1	38	35	11	89	100	1	98	61	...	...	1	1	1	1	101	99	62	c One accused died.		
Grand Total ...	110	811	921	61	816	495	411	140	271	232	133	12	5	7	5	418	237	46	785	831	1	761	366	67	13	150	163	162	28	994	923	394					

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Compounded	2	23	3	23
Turned out Non-cognizable ...	8	40	8	40
Declared maliciously false ...	15	23	15	23
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	36	209	37	220
Total	61	305	63	316

Statement showing the discrepancies of Supplementary Statement No. 1 of 1895.

Description.	CASES.		CAUSES.	PERSONS.		CAUSES.
	1894, Column 11.	1895, Column 2.		1894, Column 24.	1895, Column 18.	
Thefts	42	41	1 decreased as increased in Class II, because one case which was pending was decided under Section 325 (grievous hurt), Indian Penal Code, by the Magistrate.	6	5	1 accused charged with theft was convicted under Section 325, Indian Penal Code; hence the decrease.
Receiving stolen property ...	3	4	1 increased on account of a case being brought to trial which was disposed of last year as undetected.	3	2	1 case in which one person was concerned, was decided as non-cognizable.
Class II	23	25	1 increased as decreased in theft cases (Class V), because the case was decided under Section 325, Indian Penal Code. 1 increased, because the judgment in one case of murder, which was tried last year, was reversed this year and one of the accused convicted; hence the total increase of 2.	21	20	1 case in which two persons were concerned, was decided as non-cognizable; hence the decrease by 2. 1 case in which one person was concerned, was disposed of under Section 325, Indian Penal Code; hence the increase of 1, and the net decrease of 1 only.
Attempts at murder ... ..	...	...	.....	14	...	1 case under Section 304, Indian Penal Code, in which 14 persons were concerned, was decided under Section 326, Indian Penal Code; hence the decrease.
Class V	50	50	1 case transferred to Class II— <i>vide</i> remark against "Class II." 1 undetected case of last year brought to trial this year— <i>vide</i> remark against "receiving stolen property."	9	7	1 accused charged under this head was convicted under Class II. 1 case in which one person was charged with receiving stolen property was disposed of as non-cognizable; hence the decrease of 2.

Percentages, Broach.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	50	50	19.04	19.04
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100	100	29.41	29.41
3. Dacoities	0	0	0	0
4. Robberies	100	100	57.14	57.14
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	14.73	77.7	64.28	64.28
6. Thefts	65.02	86.86	62.35	62.35
7. Receiving stolen property ...	63.63	63.63	41.66	41.66
Abetments—				
Class I	76.92	83.33	25.19	25.19
„ II	76.08	87.5	43.94	44.23
„ III	17.11	70.37	33.33	33.33
„ IV	100	100	12.5	12.5
„ V	65.34	85.71	59.66	59.66
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	52.94	84.25	45.93	46.03
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	91.89	94.44	61	62.24
Grand Total ...	56.44	85.60	47.90	48.09

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1894.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
4,933	31,718	36,656	16,123	43.98	30	330	350	235	67.14	20,567	85

*The difference between the amount shown in column 11 of last year's memorandum, and that in column 1 of this year, is due to the elimination of the property involved in pending cases of previous year which were excluded this year.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Surat, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.											PERSONS.																						
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.		Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.														
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
1. Murders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
3. Dacoities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
4. Robberies	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	(d) 18	40	55	5	5	52	35	10	10	17	13	1	1	1	30	18	(c) 3	24	27	3	31	18	3	3	4	4	4	4	31	25	20			
6. Thefts	(d) 4	215	216	2	2	145	145	3	133	139	11	1	1	1	139	138	1	108	108	1	155	135	1	1	53	53	51	51	204	174	1			
7. Recovering stolen property	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																		
Abetments																																		
Class I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Class II	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Class III	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Class IV	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Class V	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	(A) 23	252	272	9	118	235	229	15	204	194	25	19	8	11	7	231	201	14	207	223	16	222	218	25	3	161	97	84	424	279	271	1		
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																		
Class VI	(1) 8	421	429	2	21	400	208	1	203	208	13	101	9	92	92	453	460	3	203	203	3	258	247	7	4	201	(m) 253	374	240	650	679	809		
Grand Total	(1) 37	774	811	11	129	635	613	16	604	563	68	120	17	103	99	716	661	19	669	666	18	627	663	32	9	677	(n) 406	671	608	1,074	1,006	879		

No.	Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
		Column 5(a).	Column 5(b).	Column 5(a).	Column 5(b).
1	Not investigated under Section 127 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	1	16	1	16
2	Compounded	1	4	1	4
3	Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	1	1	1	1
4	Terminated <i>suo motu</i>	1	1	1	1
5	Disposed of under Section 23, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	1	1
6	Disposed under Section 24, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	1	1
7	Disposed under Section 24, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	1	1
8	Disposed of under Section 24, Criminal Procedure Code	1	1	1	1
Total		9	114	11	120

Explanation of the difference between the figures in columns 3 and 18 of this statement and columns 11 and 24 of the previous year's statement.

(a) Col. 2—House-breaking.—There were 16 cases pending at the close of 1894, out of which 3 were disposed of under Section 451, Indian Penal Code, consequently they were transferred to Serial No. 37. In 3 cases of house-breaking, an accused who had been at large for 3 years was arrested during the year under report. The total number of pending cases at the commencement of the year was 15.

(b) Col. 15—House-breaking.—There were 9 persons pending for disposal at the close of the year 1894, of which 5 persons were concerned in the 2 cases referred to above in Note (a), and transferred to Serial No. 37.

(c) Col. 2—Thefts.—The case of theft that occurred in 1894 was detected during the year under report and has consequently been added.

(d) Col. 2—Class III.—False police Note (4).

(e) Col. 2—Total of Indian Penal Code Cases.—At the close of 1894, there were 27 cases pending to which the 3 cases referred to in Note (a) and (c) in Note (d) have been added, the total being 29 at the commencement of 1895.

(f) Col. 2—Class VI.—The case under Section 23, Indian Penal Code of 1894, was detected during the year under report. Hence the increase.

(g) Col. 2—Grand Total.—There were 22 cases pending at the close of 1894; to it have been added 5 cases referred to in Notes (a), and (c).

(h) Col. 27—3 persons are pending.

(i) Col. 27—Grand Total.—3 persons are pending disposal at the end of 1894.

(j) One case was not accused ended by expiry of the accused.

Percentages, Surat.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	0	0	0	0
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50	50	10	10
3. Dacoities	66.66	100	71.42	83.33
4. Robberies	100	100	50	50
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	58.62	89.47	66.66	76.19
6. Thefts	94.85	96.99	82.31	87.09
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100	100	93.33	93.33
Abetments—				
Class I	100	100	80	80
„ II	68.75	73.33	30.76	32.43
„ III	65.78	92.59	63.82	69.76
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	95.06	97.46	83.49	87.75
Total for I, P. C. Cases.	88.18	95.09	73.15	77.30
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	98.72	98.97	95.73	96.86
Grand Total	94.94	97.65	83.63	86.59

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1894.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7,754 6 9	12,439 10 10	20,224 1 7	13,666 4 6	58.80	11	198	209	135	69.51	3,703 7 0	.....

* Exclusive of Rs. 1,043-13-5 involved in some cases excluded this year, plus the difference of Rs. 1-2-0 on account of the value of the property stolen and recovered having been changed by order of Magistrates while disposing of cases in which the above property was stolen.

Percentages, Thána.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	42·85	50·	53·84	58·33
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	25·	25·	16·66	16·66
3. Dacoities	50·	50·	76·19	76·19
4. Robberies	66·66	66·66	50·	50·
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft... ..	54·25	85·	73·4	74·19
6. Thefts	69·52	75·51	66·51	66·66
7. Receiving stolen property	75·	75·	67·74	67·74
Abetments—				
Class I	38·7	40·	17·82	17·82
„ II	59·75	62·82	51·33	52·2
„ III	47·4	64·64	57·67	57·97
„ IV	23·52	23·52	11·76	12·12
„ V	65·99	71·19	62·29	62·40
Total for I. P. C. Cases	59·06	66·04	52·8	53·05
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	90·14	91·42	85·86	86·57
Grand Total	69·91	75·47	61·88	61·72

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous years.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1894.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
*1,600	22,650	24,250	16,683	68·79	11	585	578	489	84·89	3,023	179

*Exclusive of property (Rs. 2,676) involved in 33 pending cases of 1894 excluded this year.

†Property recovered is Rs. 42.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Ahmednagar, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.												PERSONS.											REMARKS.												
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo moto</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.	Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo moto</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.						Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.									
	1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22					23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1. Murders	1	14	18	1	4	10	(a) 8	1	5	1	2					8	1	1	11	12	3	9	1													(c) Includes 2 cases in which accused have committed suicide.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides							(b) 3									3			4	(b) 4	4														(b) Includes one case in which one accused died before trial.	
3. Assaults	9	10	19	1	1	7	14								14			27	15	(c) 5	6	34	2												(c) 1 accused escaped from custody.	
4. Robberies	4	19	23	1	18	7	14								7			6	4		6	32	6												(d) 1 accused escaped from custody.	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	6	116	124	3	57	62	58	23	25	24	14				58	74		65	65		50	51	6												(d) 1 accused pending at the end of the year.	
6. Thefts	6	273	277	1	174	92	94	9	65	32	24				22	38		119	121		111	101	1												† 2 accused pending at the end of the year.	
7. Receiving stolen property	1	74	75		6	22	23	1	22	23	1				23	23		41	(d, 45)		44	41														
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																				
Abetments Class I							(a) 1								1																					
II	2	23	25		19	21	20		21	22	20				20	20		23	(b) 7		29	29														
IV	12	15	16		6	13	13		11	12	11				11	11		12	(c) 12		101	61	22													
V							13		11	12	11				11	11		10	(d, 10)		106	153	1													
Total	43	706	746	13	431	274	(a)+(b) 26	43	211	190	66	107	73	94	20	290	230	60	300	(b, c, d) 61	14	256	249	29	11	264	308	291	83	795	746	223				
Other Offences, Class VI	2	65	65		11	34	36		26	23	1	30	11	79	79	115	111	2	69	51		51	26													
Grand Total	69	776	811	13	442	308	(a)+(b) 26	43	237	213	67	137	84	173	108	405	341	62	409	(b, c, d) 61	14	406	297	29	11	413	414	410	83	1,065	1,016	241				

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a)	Column 5 (b)	Column 5 (a)	Column 5 (b)
False bill and endorsement	13	21	13	29
Misconduct of police		2		27
Non cognizable		7		7
Not under Section 107 (1), C. P. Code		71		71
Compounded		6		6
Total	13	67	13	61

Explanation of difference between pending cases (Column 11) last year and column 8 of this year's statement together with prisoners concerned in them.

(1) *Robberies*.—One case which was shown pending last year against theft was decided this year under "robbery" and therefore transferred to this head. One case of 1894 in which accused absconded after committing robbery was brought to trial during the year, and hence an increase of one.

(2) *House-breakings with intent to commit theft*.—One case with 4 accused shown last year under this head has been transferred to the head "Receiving stolen property." One case of 1894 was retried during the year, and hence an increase of one.

(3) *Thefts*.—One case shown last year under this head has been transferred to the head "Robberies," and hence a decrease of one.

(4) *Receiving stolen property*.—One case with 4 accused has been transferred to this head. Last year they were shown under the head "House-breaking with intent to commit theft."

Class III.—One case of theft (Serial No. 64) shown pending last year was decided under the head "Robbery" (Serial No. 37) this year and therefore an increase of one under this class.

Class IV.—One case of 1894 was retried during the year, and hence an increase of one.

Class V.—One case of 1894 in which accused absconded after committing "robbery" was brought to trial during the year, and hence an increase of one.

Class VI.—One case with 4 accused shown pending last year under the head "House-breaking and theft" (Serial No. 2) has been transferred to the head "Receiving stolen property" (Serial No. 61) and hence a decrease of one.

Class VII.—One case of theft (Serial No. 10) has been transferred to Class III, and hence a decrease of one.

Class VIII.—One case with 4 accused shown pending last year under Serial No. 20 has been transferred to the head "Receiving stolen property" (Serial No. 61) and hence a decrease of one.

One undetected case of last year shown under Serial No. 67 was brought to trial during the year.

Percentages, Ahmednagar.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true Cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable Cases ending in conviction to true Cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	12.5	20.	8.33	11.11
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	33.33	50.	25.	33.33
3. Dacoities	7.14	11.11	5.88	5.88
4. Robberies	85.71	100.	85.71	100.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	58.62	97.14	86.44	86.44
6. Thefts	87.23	96.47	84.16	90.99
7. Receiving stolen property ...	95.65	100.	91.11	93.18
Abetments—				
Class I	100.	100.	85.71	100.
„ II	68.57	77.41	45.16	48.27
„ III	52.38	83.01	59.80	60.39
„ IV.	100.	100.	25.	25.
„ V	88.28	95.76	77.66	82.25
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	74.21	90.04	66.93	70.14
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	91.66	91.66	74.50	74.50
Grand Total	76.36	90.28	67.84	70.68

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending Cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Per-cent-ages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending Cases of previous year.	Number of Cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of Cases in which property was stolen.	Number of Cases in which property was recovered.	Per-cent-ages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending Cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1894.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
3,264	43,432	46,716	17,389	37.23	20	202	222	150	67.08	15,031	...

* Exclusive of Rs. 1,172 involved in 6 cases of previous year excluded this year.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Khandesh, for the year 1895.

P 2106-7

Description of Crime.	Cases.															Persons.										Remarks.								
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo moto</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.		Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo moto</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.													
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 5 minus 6 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.		Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
1. Murders ...	8	22	30	1	0	16	13	0	7	2	10	1	1	1	13	9	4	18	23	1	0	4	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	4	13	17	1	4	9	6	2	2	2	6	1	1	1	6	3	3	11	14	1	7	4	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Forgery ...	14	31	45	1	1	25	15	16	1	1	16	1	1	1	16	1	27	37	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Robberies ...	19	37	56	10	19	25	21	7	14	10	16	1	1	1	21	10	11	33	35	1	21	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	70	277	347	22	64	271	277	178	88	54	132	1	1	1	257	55	25	148	170	1	173	28	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6. Theft ...	121	943	1,064	54	323	806	698	428	210	224	132	1	1	1	828	20	20	579	628	15	553	28	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Receiving stolen property ...	4	20	24	2	4	25	124	1	23	23	2	1	1	1	24	23	4	31	125	1	23	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																		
Abetments																																		
Class I	10	112	122	1	1	110	110	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	110	1	1	111	121	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class II	114	314	325	1	1	323	323	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	323	1	1	324	335	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class III	11	68	79	1	1	77	77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	77	1	1	78	88	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class IV	147	54	101	1	1	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	1	1	1	101	115	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class V	147	1,151	1,298	1	1	1,296	1,296	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,296	1	1	1	1,297	1,422	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	334	1,998	2,332	126	126	1,123	(2) 993	448	234	230	221	126	84	87	30	1,045	490	167	1,264	(3) 1,231	24	1,245	751	150	1	329	250	250	84	1,200	1,044	527		
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																		
Class VI	20	200	410	11	10	398	347	2	140	279	15	21	0	26	208	254	27	476	528	7	443	207	24	1	25	25	25	22	238	27	223			
Grand Total	354	2,398	2,742	137	136	1,521	(2) 1,340	450	274	249	236	147	84	113	56	1,613	744	194	1,340	(4) 1,254	31	1,307	1,008	174	1	354	275	275	114	1,200	1,071	550		

* One case with one accused ended by lunacy of the accused.

† One case ended by the death of one accused before trial.

(1) One case ended by the acquittal of one accused. One case ended by the death of one accused before trial.

(2) One case ended by the death of one accused before trial.

(3) One case ended by the lunacy of one accused. Two cases ended by the death of two accused before trial.

(4) One case ended by the lunacy of one accused. Two cases ended by the death of two accused before trial.

(111111)

Details of omitted Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 137 (A), Criminal Procedure Code	21	115	22	130
Compounded	1	7	1	8
Disposed of under Section 467, Criminal Procedure Code	1	1	1	1
Treated not cognizable	0	65	0	67
Disposed of under Section 96 of the Indian Penal Code	1	2	1	4
Disposed of under Section 100 of the Indian Penal Code	10	61	10	61
Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code	10	65	11	66
Total	44	266	46	271

Percentages, Khândesh.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	23·07	42·65	44·14	50·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50·	100·	50·	57·14
3. Dacoities	0	0	0	0
4. Robberies	47·61	71·42	58·53	58·53
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	22·55	85·29	58·28	58·28
6. Thefts	57·25	91·61	74·73	76·74
7. Receiving stolen property ...	95·83	100·	85·71	90·90
Abetments—				
Class I	55·55	65·21	25·	25·
" II	54·28	71·63	33·86	34·78
" III	25·72	82·47	55·43	56·06
" IV	33·33	40·	8·69	8·69
" V	57·11	91·29	71·61	78·70
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	46·79	86·14	54·73	55·83
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96·19	96·76	84·64	85·93
Grand Total ...	59·54	90·27	62·35	63·53

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1894.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
56,503	1,30,067	1,87,220	32,213	30·43	216	1,290	1,506	902	59·59	23,490	• 228
										4,017	
										1894	

* Of this Rs. 97 were recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Násik, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.											PERSONS.											REMARKS.									
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.						Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.															
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 6 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1. Murders	(4) 2	22	25	1	13	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	7	7	7	0	0	0	1	1	4	5	5	5	13	11	9	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	(1) 2	2	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3. Dacoities	(2) 4	21	25	1	12	10	10	1	10	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	17	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	7	7	15	11	11	
4. Robberies	(5) 6	21	26	1	12	10	10	1	10	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	17	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	7	7	15	11	11	
5. House breaking with intent to commit theft	(7) 16	24	24	4	24	14	11	3	11	1	12	1	1	1	1	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	1	1	4	4	4	4	9	7	7	
6. Thefts	(5) 11	601	708	32	342	114	261	32	178	158	21	13	1	1	1	193	193	193	10	10	10	1	1	88	88	88	88	456	413	398		
7. Receiving stolen property	1	20	20	—	4	25	25	—	25	21	1	—	—	—	1	22	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	56	54	30	
<i>Of cases under the Indian Penal Code.</i>					478																											
<i>Arrests</i>																																
Class I	(1) 1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class II	(2) 30	27	27	—	11	16	11	—	11	11	1	—	—	—	1	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class III	(3) 1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class IV	(4) 1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class V	(5) 67	61	61	—	62	38	31	—	31	22	9	—	—	—	9	24	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	(1) 83	1,217	1,400	33	660	348	328	16	322	277	172	141	115	20	29	306	324	325	730	682	19	738	563	74	5	605	410	403	16	1,221	1,180	658
<i>Under I.P.C.</i>																																
Class VI	7	124	200	6	44	126	128	2	123	124	11	60	0	60	105	164	3	342	245	8	232	120	8	—	139	139	128	120	264	270	216	
Grand Total	(1) 90	1,340	1,600	39	704	374	356	18	333	288	183	201	115	20	29	411	428	732	1,127	690	27	1,200	783	82	5	644	539	523	16	1,376	1,396	874

* 1 accused in 1 case died before trial.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), C. P. C.	—	—	—	—
Compromised	—	—	—	—
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	—	—	—	—
Turned out Non-cognizable	2	73	2	76
Disposed of under Section 86 of the I. P. C.	—	—	—	—
Included (mistakenly) false	6	61	7	61
Included false owing to some mistake of fact or law	42	513	47	513
Disposed under Section 200, C. P. C.	—	—	—	—
Total	50	647	56	726

(a) 1 unarrested case of 1873 detected this year. This accounts for the increase of 1 case.
 (b) 1 pending case of last year decided under Section 247, I. P. C. There is therefore no increase of one case.
 (c) 1 pending case of last year has been disposed of under Section 247, I. P. C. There is therefore a decrease of 1 case.
 (d) 1 unarrested case of last year has been detected this year. There is therefore an increase of 1 case.
 (e) 1 unarrested case has been disposed of under Section 247, I. P. C. 1 pending case of last year decided under Section 247, I. P. C. has been disposed of under Section 247, I. P. C.

1 case of house-breaking has been disposed of under Section 200, I. P. C. There is therefore a net increase of 1 case.
 (1) 1 case of house-breaking has been disposed of as a bail case.
 1 unarrested case has been detected this year. There is therefore an increase of 1 case.
 (2) 2 unarrested cases have been detected this year.
 1 case has been transferred to Class III. There is therefore a net increase of 1 case.
 (3) 1 case transferred from Class II to Class V.

(a) 1 case transferred from Class III.
 2 unarrested cases have been detected in a year.
 1 case transferred to Class III. There is therefore a net increase of 1 case.
 (b) 4 unarrested cases have been detected this year. There is therefore an increase of 4 cases.
 (c) 1 accused was not present at the trial under Section 247, I. P. C. There is therefore a decrease of 1 case.

Percentages, Násik.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	66.66	75.	66.66	66.66
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100.	100.	100.	100.
3. Dacoities	90.	90.	91.07	91.07
4. Robberies	50.	100.	100.	100.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	26.05	93.93	71.42	71.42
6. Thefts	72.03	94.94	73.33	75.52
7. Receiving stolen property ...	92.	92.	72.54	72.54
Abetments —				
Class I	92.30	100.	77.27	85.
" II	79.16	88.37	57.66	59.33
" III	33.97	94.64	76.82	76.82
" IV	50.	50.	9.09	9.09
" V	69.90	93.30	70.93	72.61
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	60.78	92.89	69.55	71.31
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96.87	99.20	82.70	84.48
Grand Total ...	67.71	94.54	72.53	74.31

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1894.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
8,803	47,799	54,702	25,168	46.000	30	486	516	333	65.50	14,483	.....

* Property to the value of Rs. 2,078 excluded out of Rs. 9,881 shown pending in 1894.

Percentages, Poona.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	50·	70·	31·81	33·33
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100·	100·	75·	75·
3. Dacoities	33·33	50·	41·07	43·39
4. Robberies	53·84	87·5	88·23	88·23
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	19·81	95·65	61·36	64·28
6. Thefts	58·67	95·47	67·06	68·41
7. Receiving stolen property ...	93·75	93·75	73·52	73·52
Abetments—				
Class I	87·5	100·	94·59	94·59
" II	80·30	92·98	63·55	64·76
" III	23·37	90·	52·89	55·30
" IV	100·	100·	50·	50·
" V	61·90	95·87	67·69	68·82
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	56·29	95·12·	65·99	67·34
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws... ..	93·47	95·55	78·12	79·36
Grand Total	58·41	95·16	66·80	68·15

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1894.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	
*6,628 15	6,60,570 15	8,67,198 15	3,23,800 8 11	36·43	83	638	771	448	57·61	20,200 3 3	†315

* This does not include property involved in cases pending at the close of last year which were excluded this year.
† The whole amount was recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Sdtara, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	Cases.																	Persons.											REMARKS.			
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.				Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.									
	1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		28	29	30	31	32
1. Murders	1	15	10	1	1	11	13	2	11	6	11	1	1	1	1	13	5	4	23	27	1	1	23	15	4	1	1	1	37	23	15	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	1	10	21	1	1	11	13	1	11	6	11	1	1	1	13	5	4	23	27	1	1	23	15	4	1	1	1	37	23	15		
3. Dacoities	1	10	21	1	1	11	13	1	11	6	11	1	1	1	13	5	4	23	27	1	1	23	15	4	1	1	1	37	23	15		
4. Robberies	1	10	21	1	1	11	13	1	11	6	11	1	1	1	13	5	4	23	27	1	1	23	15	4	1	1	1	37	23	15		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	1	10	21	1	1	11	13	1	11	6	11	1	1	1	13	5	4	23	27	1	1	23	15	4	1	1	1	37	23	15		
6. Thefts	1	10	21	1	1	11	13	1	11	6	11	1	1	1	13	5	4	23	27	1	1	23	15	4	1	1	1	37	23	15		
7. Receiving stolen property	1	10	21	1	1	11	13	1	11	6	11	1	1	1	13	5	4	23	27	1	1	23	15	4	1	1	1	37	23	15		
Total	10	1,100	1,050	100	100	1,200	1,300	170	1,030	300	210	27	41	100	70	220	200	30	340	370	12	117	430	41	1,000	200	200	100	1,510	1,450	307	
Other Offences.																																
Case VI	10	31	61	4	5	27	21	1	20	22	9	11	2	10	10	41	23	11	13	28	1	10	9	9	1	65	60	20	74	66	20	
Grand Total	20	1,300	1,091	104	105	1,227	1,321	171	1,050	322	219	28	43	110	70	261	223	31	353	378	13	127	439	42	1,000	200	200	100	1,510	1,450	327	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, Compounded	1	1	2
Not reported under Section 207, Criminal Procedure Code	1	1	2
Disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code, Turned out non-cognizable.	1	1	2
Declared null and void	1	1	2
Erroneous entry owing to clerical mistake of fact or law	1	1	2
Not reported under Section 207, Criminal Procedure Code	1	1	2
Total	6	6	12

(1) One case of attempt to murder and three in these details in former years has now been shown, and hence there is a difference of 1.
 (2) During the year 2 cases of house-breaking, etc., committed in the year previous to 1895 were detected and brought to trial, and hence there is a difference of 2.
 (3) During the year 2 cases of theft committed in the year previous to 1895 were detected and brought to trial, and in former years 2 thefts of cattle which were not shown in these details through a misunderstanding have now been shown, and hence there is a difference of 2 in all.
 (4) 69 cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft shown in Class V, have now been shown in Class III as per Inspector General of Police's No. 1254 of 11th February 1895, and 4 cases have been added as per note No. 2, and hence there is a difference of 67.
 (5) 61 cases as per note No. 4 have been deducted from the pending cases of last year and 3 cases have been added as per note No. 2, there is a difference of 58.
 (6) The difference of 6 to 30 is as follows:
 (7) In the case of attempt to murder there were 3 reported, and hence there is a difference of 3.
 (8) In the 41 cases transferred from Class V to Class III there were 3 reported pending, and hence there is a difference of 3.

Percentages, *Sátara*.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	38.46	45.45	45.45	45.45
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	55.55	55.55	45.45	45.45
3. Dacoities	100.	100.	28.57	28.57
4. Robberies	64.28	75.	61.90	61.90
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	39.37	76.92	85.12	85.12
6. Thefts	56.80	77.24	77.06	78.24
7. Receiving stolen property	75.	75.	0	0
Abetments—				
Class I	56.	60.86	85.71	85.71
„ II	57.83	63.15	62.38	62.38
„ III	36.91	63.70	68.36	68.36
„ IV	20.	20.	...	...
„ V	56.46	75.45	71.95	75.
Total for I, P. C, Cases	49.36	68.21	69.79	71.15
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	70.96	73.33	50.	50.
Grand Total	50.38	68.53	69.24	70.55

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1894.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
16,512*	46,201	62,713	50,302	80.2	78	439	517	281	54.35	26,005	†160

*The difference of Rs. 4,087 between Column 1 of this memorandum and Column 11 of last year's, is due to the omission of property of that value involved in cases pending at the close of 1894, which were excluded during the year.

†Rs. 116 were recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Sholapur District, for 1895.

B 2196-1

Description of Crime.	Cases.																Persons.								REMARKS.												
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo moto</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.	Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo moto</i> .				Persons otherwise arrested.																			
	Cases reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 6 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of this year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.		Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.					
			Column 2.	Column 3.																													16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
1. Murders ...	1	17	17	1	7	9	8	3	3	1	4	1	2	3	4	1	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17			
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
3. Dacoities ...	2	11	11	1	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
4. Robberies ...	4	72	72	1	71	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	7	24	24	2	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
6. Thefts ...	10	7	24	8	16	11	9	10	7	10	7	7	7	7	7	101	81	171	171	8	155	9	11	3	43	45	45	2	216	200	99	10	10	10	10		
7. Receiving stolen property ...	1	10	11	1	2	3	7	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	12	12	3	9	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	14	11	10	10	10	10			
<i>Crimes under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																					
Abductions ...																																					
Assaults ...																																					
Case 11 ...																																					
Grand Total	67	610	707	44	570	524	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	216	227	344	379	19	357	22	2	3	307	309	307	210	1,009	1,024	471	10	10	10			

Details of excluded Cases.	Total Column.		Grand Total Column.	
	5 (a).	5 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).
Compounded ...	8	8	8	8
Turned out non-cognizable ...	16	16	16	16
Maliciously false ...	6	6	6	6
False owing to some mistake of law or fact.	24	24	27	25
TOTAL	54	54	57	55

Percentages, Sholapur.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	40·	50·	11·53	13·04
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	... ..	.....
3. Dacoities	50·	57·14	24·61	24·61
4. Robberies	40·	100·	16·66	16·66
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	52·17	100·	69·23	69·23
6. Thefts	79·79	93·75	60·	61·93
7. Receiving stolen property	100·	100·	75·	100·
Abetments—				
Class I	70·	100·	40·27	40·84
„ II	83·33	90·90	29·54	33·33
„ III	50·79	91·42	35·87	35·87
„ IV	100·	100·	20·	20·
„ V	81·81	98·90	59·39	61·90
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	72·11	96·15	44·62	46·41
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ...	96·15	100·	64·70	64·70
Grand Total ...	74·78	96·68	46·50	48·19

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1894.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
7,963	29,161	36,140	22,353	61·17	9	164	183	152	78·75	7,798	—

* Exclusive of amount involved in pending cases of 1894 excluded this year, therefore this column does not agree with Column 11 of the statement for 1894.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Belgaum, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	Cases.															Persons.										REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether one made or by order of a Magistrate.					Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.					Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.					Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>en bloc</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders ..	11	2	25	28	1	2	2	25	2	2	2	2	25	2	2	2	2	25	2	2	2	2	25	2	2	2	2	25	2	2	(1) One undetected case of previous year was brought to trial this year.
2. Attempts of murder and culpable homicide ..	2	2	2	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	(2) One case of robbery with 7 men disposed of under Section 304, Indian Penal Code, and 2 cases of previous year detected this year.
3. Poison ..	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	(3) One case of theft with one accused transferred to Head No. 7 (including stolen property) and 5 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial.
4. Robberies ..	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	(4) Four undetected cases of previous year brought to trial.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ..	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	(5) Four undetected cases of previous year brought to trial.
6. Theft ..	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	(6) Two undetected cases of previous year brought to trial.
7. Recovering stolen property ..	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	(7) One case transferred from theft and two undetected cases of previous year brought to trial this year.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	17	14	27	27	1	1	1	27	1	1	1	1	27	1	1	1	1	27	1	1	1	1	27	1	1	1	1	27	1	1	(8) One accused turned out lunatic.
Attempts ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(9) One accused turned out lunatic.
Cham VI ..	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	(5) One accused died.
Grand Total ..	147	104	1,111	62	62	62	62	1,111	62	62	62	62	1,111	62	62	62	62	1,111	62	62	62	62	1,111	62	62	62	62	1,111	62	62	

(1) One undetected case of previous year was brought to trial this year.
 (2) One case of robbery with 7 men disposed of under Section 304, Indian Penal Code, and 2 cases of previous year detected this year.
 (3) One case of theft with one accused transferred to Head No. 7 (including stolen property) and 5 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial.
 (4) Four undetected cases of previous year brought to trial.
 (5) Four undetected cases of previous year brought to trial.
 (6) Two undetected cases of previous year brought to trial.
 (7) One case transferred from theft and two undetected cases of previous year brought to trial this year.
 (8) One accused turned out lunatic.
 (9) One accused turned out lunatic.
 (5) One accused died.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 187 (1), Criminal Procedure Code
Compromised
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code
Turned out non-cognizable
Disposed of under section 474 of the Indian Penal Code
Turned out non-cognizable
Disposed of under Section 247 of the Criminal Procedure Code
Total ..	16	37	16	37

Percentages, Belgium.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	47·36	56·25	39·53	41·46
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	0	0	0	0
3. Dacoities	40·	50·	37·93	37·93
4. Robberies	33·33	66·66	61·53	61·53
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft... ..	11·53	75·	33·33	35·
6. Thefts	60·27	94·02	70·08	70·95
7. Receiving stolen property	86·36	86·36	60·46	60·46
Abetments—				
Class I	100·	100·	91·66	95·63
„ II	58·73	69·81	48·27	50·90
„ III	17·85	65·21	38·46	38·96
„ IV	40·	50·	25·	28·57
„ V	61·60	92·99	68·05	68·80
Total for I. P. C. Cases	53·84	86·33	62·41	63·64
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	94·59	94·59	73·07	73·07
Grand Total	56·75	87·24	63·39	64·52

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percent-ages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percent-ages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1894.
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.							Ra.	Ra.
† 3,906	96,073	1,00,661	80,491	30·21	40	400	440	205	67·04	69,459	* 2,236

† The difference in the amount entered in this column and that in column 11 of last year's memo, is due to the property of that value in which in pending cases of previous year having been omitted as the cases were excluded as false during the year.

* Ra. 140 recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Bijapur, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.														PERSONS.										REMARKS.								
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.											
	Cases excluded from											Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.			Number ending in conviction.		Number arrested during the year.					Number arrested within the year.											
	1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1. Murders ...	8	14	23	8	4	10	10	8	8	4	4	1	1	1	1	10	4	4	15	19	2	2	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	10	4	4	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	
3. Assaults	
4. Thefts	
5. House-breaking	
6. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	
7. Theft of property	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	
Atrocities (Class I)	
Atrocities (Class II)
Atrocities (Class III)
Atrocities (Class IV)
Atrocities (Class V)
Total	113	211	346	111	54	168	161	127	123	108	124	26	27	21	11	42	191	131	247	333	28	28	44	62	84	82	119	124	151	158	203		
Grand Total	119	217	352	117	58	174	167	133	129	114	130	32	29	22	17	49	200	144	274	361	31	31	48	68	93	97	121	127	162	170	224		

Differences between column 11 and 26 of last year and 1 and 16 of this year:—
 a. 7 cases of house-breaking were decided in 1894.
 b. (Case 12)—Recovered one case from case 11.
 c. (Case 11)—Recovered 2 cases from case 11.
 d. (Case 11)—2 undetected cases of last year were brought to trial and one of the pending cases transferred to Police.
 e. (Case 11)—1 undetected case closed by the death of the accused.
 f. (Case 11)—2 persons from each of the cases 11 and 1 transferred to Police.

Percentages, Bijapur.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	40	66.6	36.86	50
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	28.57	50	58.82	61.22
4. Robberies	30	60	16.6	16.6
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	15	75	58.3	58.3
6. Thefts	54	88.52	58.4	61.60
7. Receiving stolen property	85.71	100	72.2	72.2
Abetments—				
Class I	69.23	81.81	29.93	30.12
„ II	53.06	74.28	46.23	50.58
„ III	18.1	61.1	45.08	47.00
„ IV	16.6	33.3	9.09	9.09
„ V	54.95	88.40	59.13	62.67
Total for I. P. C. Cases	43.79	80.71	47.36	49.61
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	88.3	88.3	74.71	77.38
Grand Total	49.46	82.33	50.45	52.78

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1894.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
7,335	35,230	42,565	19,837	46.6	27	312	339	251	74.04	20,271	...

* The difference between column 11 of last year's memorandum and column 1 of this year's, is due to the fact that property alleged to be stolen involved in pending cases of previous year which were struck off as false during the year under report was not taken into account.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Dhárwad, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.							REMARKS.							
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.	Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .				Persons otherwise arrested.														
	1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1. Murders	7	23	25	1	6	22	23	10	13	6	6	1	1	1	1	23	6	13	23	41	1	39	12	2	1	7	7	7	1	48	46	13
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	2	5	7	1	2	12	11	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	7	5	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	5	3
3. Insults	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Kidnappings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6. Thefts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Receiving stolen property	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	163	1,372	1,447	91	113	810	773	464	238	219	151	106	73	27	18	730	227	27	530	674	15	624	346	23	3	366	355	70	864	853	410	
Other Offences.																																
Class VI	6	7	6	1	10	31	23	1	11	26	8	19	2	17	13	6	41	6	45	35	6	63	19	1	1	11	12	61	33	22	34	63
Grand Total	172	1,379	1,453	92	123	841	796	465	249	245	159	125	81	44	33	736	233	33	575	709	21	687	365	24	4	377	366	72	898	887	473	

Cases.

(1) 1 case which was undetected in previous years was disposed of in 1895. Hence the discrepancy.

(2) 3 cases do. do.

(3) 1 case do. do.

(4) 1 case do. do.

(5) 2 cases do. do.

(6) 1 case do. do.

(7) 1 undetected case of 1893 was disposed of in 1894, and 3 which were pending at the close of 1894, but not so shown in that year's return, were shown as pending during the year.

1 case of 1894 under Section 380, Indian Penal Code, was decided under Section 457 and 380.

1 case of 1894 of house-breaking was disposed of as theft.

(8) 1 case of theft of 1894 was decided under house-breaking and theft, and 3 undetected cases of previous year were disposed of during the year.

Persons.

A 2 of the persons pending at the end of 1894 are omitted from column 18 of this statement, the case in which they were concerned having been excluded as non-cognizable.

(9) 3 persons concerned in two cases under this head, who were omitted from column 24 of the statement for 1894, have been shown in column 18 of this statement.

(10) 1 person against Class II and one against Class V entered in column 24 of last year's statement who had been 'otherwise' arrested have not been shown in column 13 of this year's statement but shown in column 25 against these classes.

Detail of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
1. Not investigated under Section 157 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code	3	7	1	7
2. Compounded	3	5	2	5
3. Disposed of under Section 247 of the Criminal Procedure Code	3	60	3	60
4. Turned out non-cognizable	10	69	13	63
5. Forwarded exclusively to law	76	27	61	64
6. Forwarded to law to same magistrate of fact or law	—	—	—	—
7. Forwarded under Section 89 Criminal Procedure Code	—	—	—	—
Total	98	161	97	156

Percentages, Dhárwár.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	26·08	46·15	30·76	30·76
2. Attempts nt murder and culpable homicides	50·	50·	50·	50·
3. Dacoities	18·18	66·66	40·	40·
4. Robberies	16·66	100·	62·5	83·33
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	18·14	97·61	65·38	68·
6. Thofts	53·05	96·58	73·38	75·68
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	63·63	70·
Abetments—				
Class I	100·	100·	37·5	37·5
" II	46·77	74·35	42·72	42·72
" III	18·39	88·88	51·21	53·84
" IV	100·	100·	30·	33·33
" V	30·58	95·97	71·85	74·29
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	31·19	92·01	62·61	64·39
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	92·85	96·29	59·18	67·44
Grand Total ...	33·56	92·45	62·33	64·62

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1894.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
9,463	69,237	72,720	22,669	31·03	81	402	433	298	68·82	15,035	...

*The difference of Rs. 5,616 between the amount in column 11 of last year's memorandum and that entered in column 1 of this year's, is due to the property of that value involved in pending cases of 1894 which were excluded in 1895 having been omitted.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Kánara, for 1895.

2196—9

Description of Crime.	Cases.											Persons.											REMARKS.											
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.						Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			Total number of real cognizable cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.																	
	1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1. Murders ...	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32			
2. Attempts at a murder and culpable homicides ...	(a) 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	(a) One case declared not brought to trial in 1890 was detected and brought to trial this year.	
3. Dacoities ...	(a) 8	17	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	(b) One case with one accused pending before Magistrate last year is transferred to No. 3 this year.
4. Robberies ...	(b) 8	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	(c) One case classed as not brought to trial in 1891 was detected and brought to trial this year, and the accused discharged.	
5. Housebreaking with intent to commit theft ...	(c & d) 34	114	145	152	158	164	170	176	182	188	194	200	206	212	218	224	230	236	242	248	254	260	266	272	278	284	290	296	302	308	314	320	(d) One case with 7 accused pending before Magistrate was transferred to No. 3 this year.	
6. Theft ...	(e) 46	208	252	296	340	384	428	472	516	560	604	648	692	736	780	824	868	912	956	1000	1044	1088	1132	1176	1220	1264	1308	1352	1396	1440	1484	1528	(e) <i>Vide</i> remarks B and D against Nos. 4 and 5 respectively.	
7. Harboring stolen property ...	(f) 1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	(f) One case pending last year was transferred to No. 7 this year.
Abetments																																		(g) <i>Vide</i> remark against No. 6.
Class I	(A) 7	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	72	75	78	81	84	87	90	93	96	99	102	105	(h) <i>Vide</i> remark against No. 2.	
Class II	(B) 42	174	210	246	282	318	354	390	426	462	498	534	570	606	642	678	714	750	786	822	858	894	930	966	1002	1038	1074	1110	1146	1182	1218	1254	(i) <i>Vide</i> remark against No. 2.	
Class III	(C) 2	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	(j) One bad character pending last year who was entered by mistake has not been shown this year.
Class IV	(D) 2	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	
Class V	(E) 2	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	
Total	114	408	503	594	682	770	858	946	1034	1122	1210	1298	1386	1474	1562	1650	1738	1826	1914	2002	2090	2178	2266	2354	2442	2530	2618	2706	2794	2882	2970	3058		
Other Offences																																		
Class VI	4	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	104	108	112	116	120	124	128	132	136		
Grand Total	118	424	523	614	702	790	878	966	1054	1142	1230	1318	1406	1494	1582	1670	1758	1846	1934	2022	2110	2198	2286	2374	2462	2550	2638	2726	2814	2902	2990	3078		

Details of excluded Cases.

	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a)	Column 5 (b)	Column 5 (a)	Column 5 (b)
Not listed under Section 127 (1), Criminal Procedure Code	—	—	—	—
Excluded under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	—	—	—	—
Excluded under Section 248 of the Criminal Procedure Code	—	—	—	—
Excluded under Section 249 of the Criminal Procedure Code	—	—	—	—
Excluded under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code	—	—	—	—
Excluded under Section 251 of the Criminal Procedure Code	—	—	—	—
Excluded under Section 252 of the Criminal Procedure Code	—	—	—	—
Excluded under Section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code	—	—	—	—
Total	57	247	56	243

Percentages, Kánara.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	0	.....	0	0
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	66.66	100.	33.3	33.3
3.	Dacoities	...	...	25.	42.85	25.92	29.16
4.	Robberies	...	...	42.85	100.	58.3	70.
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	22.89	82.60	44.26	45.76
6.	Thefts	...	...	58.82	94.33	64.10	67.56
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	100.	100.	75.	90.
Abetments—							
	Class I	...	...	100.	100.	26.31	83.3
	" II	...	...	80.	100.	16.21	17.14
	" III	...	...	25.	76.47	37.50	40.
	" IV	...	...	100.	100.	100.	100.
	" V	...	...	61.85	93.75	64.89	69.31
Total for I. P. C. Cases				46.08	89.28	43.72	48.93
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				100.	100.	85.71	87.27
Grand Total				55.68	92.45	51.09	56.20

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1894.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
†18,432 5 0	30,318 1 5	48,743 6 5	21,050 14 1	43.58	88	219	257	134	52.14	21,576 1 3	266 0 0

* Out of these, Rs. 10 have been recovered.

† Exclusive of the amount stolen in pending cases of last year excluded this year.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Kolába, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.														PERSONS.									REMARKS.												
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .				Persons otherwise arrested.															
	Referred from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.		Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.			
				Column 2.	Column 3.																													Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
1. Murders...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Incest...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House breaking with intent to commit theft...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Thefts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Recovering stolen property...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code																																				
Abetments																																				
Class I																																				
Class II																																				
Class III																																				
Class IV																																				
Class V																																				
Total	124	1,094	1,218	116	551	612	612	184	228	213	179	108	121	47	43	40	200	34	202	678	4	800	278	28	2	800	893	673	108	1,229	1,168	421				
Other Offences																																				
Class VI	1	348	212	1	41	102	142	13	129	129	24	115	13	102	102	344	225	1	261	262	1	260	217	1	...	254	224	226	129	626	626	626	626	626		
Grand Total	125	1,442	1,430	117	592	714	754	197	357	342	203	123	134	149	145	744	425	35	262	940	5	1,068	495	29	3	1,053	1,117	900	1,108	1,794	1,794	1,794	1,794	1,794		

Details of excluded Cases.

	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a)	Column 5 (b)	Column 5 (a)	Column 5 (b)
Not reported under Section 127 (1), Criminal Procedure Code
Not reported under Section 127, Criminal Procedure Code
Not reported under Section 127 of the Indian Penal Code
Not reported under Section 127 of the Indian Penal Code
Not reported under Section 127 of the Indian Penal Code
Total	116	51	117	52

(41)

Statement showing reasons of variations in the figures in Columns 2 and 18 as compared with those in Columns 11 and 24 of last year's statement.

Class.	Offence affected.	Cause of variation in the figures shown in column for last year.		Class.	Offence.
		Cases.	Accused.		
III.	House-breaking and theft	4	2	Transferred to ..	V. Theft.
"	Do. do. ..	1	6	Do. ..	" Receiving stolen property.
"	Do. do. ...	1	1	Do. ..	III. House-trespass.
	(a) ...	6	9		
V.	Theft... ..	4	2	Transferred from ...	III. House-trespass and theft.
V.	Do.	1	...	Do. to ...	" House trespass.
		5	2		
"	Do.	2	2	Transferred to ...	V. Receiving stolen property.
"	Do.	1	...	Do. ...	VI. Under the Forest Act.
		3	2		
	(b) ...	2	...	Net addition.	
V.	Receiving stolen property	1	6	Transferred from ...	III. House-breaking and theft.
	Do. do. ...	2	2	Do. ...	V. Theft.
	(c) ...	3	8		
III.	(d) ...	7	8	Transferred to ...	V.
V.	.....	7	8	Transferred from ...	III.
"	.....	1	...	Do. to ..	VI.
	(e) ...	6	8	Net increase.	
VI.	(f) ...	1	...	Transferred from ...	V.

Percentages, Kolaba.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo moto</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	60·	100·	80·	100·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	80·	100·	71·42	71·42
3. Dacoities	50·	100·	100·	100·
4. Robberies	83·3	100·	85·71	83·71
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	33·96	100·	81·08	81·08
6. Thefts	47·79	94·89	70·32	71·19
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	80·	80·
Abetments—				
Class I	90·90	90·90	60·90	60·90
„ II	76·47	86·6	50·38	58·49
„ III	43·03	97·14	70·10	70·10
„ IV	0	.....	0	0
„ V	50·52	95·33	65·43	63·10
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	52·18	94·29	62·70	63·23
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	88·73	97·67	83·14	83·16
Grand Total ...	61·55	95·51	68·91	69·10

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to be recovered during the year 1924.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
11,504	24,201	35,707	12,560	34·21	20	64	84	25	69·96	11,979	—

* The difference in the amount of the property shown as stolen in column 11 of last year's return, and that in column 1 of the above return, is due to the property involved in pending cases of previous year which were as stated last year having been omitted.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Ralnágiri District, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.						
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .				Persons otherwise arrested.												
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 5 initial & (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
1. Murders...	1	6	7	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	10	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	5		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Incest	(a) 1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) One of the pending cases shown against this head last year has been transferred to head 5.
4. Robberies	...	14	14	...	9	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) Two of the pending cases have been transferred from head 5 to head 6 and two cases struck off in the previous years have been detected and added in the number of pending cases against head 6 this year.	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	(b) 10	71	81	...	29	45	45	24	21	21	...	...	...	...	45	21	...	...	61	53	60	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Thefts	(b) 24	548	672	...	129	126	114	18	98	94	...	14	11	3	3	117	97	...	166	164	154	124	11	...	94	94	94	14	260	248	138			
7. Receiving stolen property	...	7	7	...	1	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	8	5	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																		
Abetments...	
Class I...	4	31	35	4	21	10	9	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	12	11	...	28	25	28	23	...	...	120	120	120	28	148	149	51			
" II...	4	49	53	3	34	15	11	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	29	27	24	13	...	...	29	28	28	1	69	53	14			
" III...	(c) 11	117	128	3	69	54	28	26	26	26	...	...	...	...	54	26	...	81	81	77	61	4	...	...	25	23	25	4	108	102	65		
" IV...	1	6	7	1	6	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	23	23	23	...	24	24	1		
" V...	(d) 20	641	674	23	506	138	125	18	107	104	...	33	29	4	4	129	108	...	187	186	171	134	16	...	141	141	141	18	339	312	153	(c) Two pending cases have been transferred to Class V.		
Total	(e) 50	847	897	84	625	222	200	46	154	151	38	50	43	7	6	207	157	3	326	329	1	301	232	27	...	337	337	337	51	666	638	233	(d) Two cases transferred from Class III and two struck off in the previous years have been detected and brought on file again.	
Other Offences.																																		
Class VI...	...	33	33	...	5	28	27	...	27	27	1	38	21	67	67	94	94	...	32	32	1	30	29	1	...	102	102	102	71	134	132	100	(e) Two undetected cases of previous year brought to trial this year.	
Grand Total	50	880	930	84	630	250	227	46	181	178	39	138	64	74	73	301	251	3	358	361	2	331	261	28	...	439	439	439	123	800	770	383		

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), C. P. Code	...	38	...	38
Compounded	1	6	1	6
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...
Non-cognizable	...	46	...	46
Disposed of under Section 95, I. P. C.	...	4	...	4
Maliciously false...	...	20	...	20
Mistake of fact or law	31	479	31	483
Dismissed under Section 203, C. P. C.	1	32	1	33
Total	34	625	34	630

(IIIA)

Percentages, Ratnagiri.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>en masse</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	...	...	...	100	100	50	50
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	...	...	...	66.6	100	50	50
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft...	...	...	...	46.6	100	72	72
6. Thefts...	...	...	...	82.45	97.91	50	50.51
7. Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	100	100	57.5	57.5
Abetments—							
Class I	...	...	...	100	100	82.14	82.14
" II	...	...	...	100	100	51.16	51.16
" III	...	...	...	48.14	100	79.22	79.22
" IV	...	...	...	100	100	100	100
" V	...	...	...	83.2	97.13	77.90	75.36
Total for I. P. C. Cases				75.5	98.05	73.82	77.07
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				100	100	93.51	93.6
Grand Total				78.41	98.31	78.37	78.65

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been recovered during the year 1906.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
4,749	18,609	23,358	12,063	51.68	14	150	164	131	77.44	2,451	999

* The difference in column 1 of this year's memo, and that in column 11 of last year's is due to the amount of the property stolen in some of the pending cases of last year not having been entered in column 1 as the cases were still on file.

† This whole amount has been recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Karachi, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.													REMARKS.								
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.					Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.					Total number of real Cognizable cases disposed of.					Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.															
	Carrying from previous years, which in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (a)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.				
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
1. Murders ..	43	6	9	1	..	8	5	1	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	7	..	4	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	7	4	..	e. 1 case of previous year detected in the current year.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ..	2	6	8	1	..	7	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	4	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	6	4	..		
3. Dacoities ..	2	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..		
4. Robberies ..	3	29	32	2	18	11	9	2	6	6	3	1	..	..	..	9	6	26	(b) 26	..	24	15	..	..	..	..	..	31	29	15	b. 1 person died.		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	29	245	274	9	55	190	163	79	84	79	47	11	1	10	6	173	85	9	104	119	4	104	83	5	..	53	35	166	157	118							
6. Thefts ..	72	682	760	24	217	471	442	121	321	306	77	18	9	9	9	451	315	15	477	482	23	436	358	24	2	139	134	132	63	626	548	441	e. 2 cases of previous years detected in this year.				
7. Receiving stolen property.	10	82	92	7	33	49	42	2	40	28	10	3	1	2	2	44	30	1	80	61	5	72	31	4	1	7	8	4	89	80	38						
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																					
Abetments			
Class I ..	4	63	72	5	38	25	23	5	18	18	6	24	13	11	10	34	23	5	39	94	5	81	46	7	..	167	167	167	48	261	248	94	d. 2 cases of previous years detected in the current year.				
.. II ..	16	108	124	9	53	55	42	2	40	33	29	22	9	13	9	85	42	20	106	126	5	103	48	17	..	48	48	45	23	172	149	71					
.. III ..	37	299	326	15	83	306	174	32	92	57	54	15	4	11	7	185	94	11	145	166	4	145	108	6	..	61	61	32	217	206	140						
.. IV ..	1	10	11	1	6	4	2	..	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	..	5	6	1	4	8	..	..	13	13	10	6	16	14	9	e. 1 person died.		
.. V ..	94	910	1,004	37	324	586	538	144	391	363	105	50	23	27	16	565	379	21	624	28	656	427	40	3	205	208	204	97	832	760	524	f. 1 case of previous year included and 1 case transferred from Class V.					
Total ..	157	1,380	1,537	67	504	876	779	233	546	503	187	115	51	64	44	843	517	57	947	1,004	43	839	632	70	3	494	467	487	206	1,501	1,376	838	g. 1 person died.				
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																					
Class VI ..	3	950	953	..	23	927	916	..	910	915	14	30	2	28	28	944	943	2	978	980	3	963	952	14	..	36	36	36	34	1,016	999	936	h. 1 case transferred to Class II and 4 cases of previous years included.				
Grand Total ..	160	2,330	2,490	67	527	1,803	1,695	233	1,462	1,419	201	145	63	92	72	1,787	1,490	59	1,925	1,984	46	1,852	1,584	94	3	530	533	523	240	2,517	2,375	1,824	i. 2 persons died. j. 2 persons died.				

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ..	..	..	..	..
Compounded ..	..	6	..	6
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ..	..	16	..	16
Turned out non-cognizable ..	..	..	..	..
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code ..	..	67	..	67
Declared maliciously false ..	..	..	..	..
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ..	48	399	48	410
Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code ..	11	20	11	29
Total ..	67	504	67	527

(11)

Percentages, Karachi.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>qua modo</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	40	50	50	50
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	66.66	66.66	33.33	33.33
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	66.66	100	60	62.5
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	48.46	91.04	78.85	79.8
6. Thefts	60.23	95.32	78.16	82.11
7. Receiving stolen property ...	66.66	70	40.25	43.05
Abetments —				
Class I	78.26	100	52.87	59.79
„ II	78.57	82.5	44.44	46.6
„ III	50	94.58	72	74.49
„ IV	100	100	60	75
„ V	67.47	92.13	73.11	76.8
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	64.56	92.12	67.66	71.09
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws... ..	99.89	99.89	98.55	98.55
Grand Total ...	83.65	96.99	83.36	85.52

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1904.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
8,737	51,133	59,870	21,723	37.06	73	711	784	543	69.26	21,042	....

*The difference between the column 11 of 1904 and this column is due to the exclusion of the value of the property in cases 91, 2 & 3 were pending as the close of 1904, but were excluded in 1905 as false cases.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Hyderabad, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PRISONERS.											REMARKS.								
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.				Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.										
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.		Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
1 Murders ...	(a) 7	18	22	1	4	11	12	2	10	2	6	12	5	(c) 6	16	22	1	11	4	9	...	3	3	3	1	25	15	6	* 2 Accused made approvers. † 2 Do.			
2 Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	(b) 6	7	13	1	2	5	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	8	6	(b) 8	6	14	...	12	6	2	...	1	1	1	1	15	13	7
3. Unlawful ...	...	5	6	...	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	50	50	...	27	4	21	...	1	1	1	...	51	28	4
4. Robberies ...	(c) 3	20	23	...	10	10	10	1	9	8	3	...	...	...	11	8	(c) 8	17	125	...	116	11	17	...	9	9	9	...	34	25	15	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	(d) 24	256	282	8	96	262	267	146	111	95	21	...	...	...	257	95	(d) 18	147	180	6	145	99	9	...	47	47	44	34	207	169	133	
6. Thefts ...	(e) 117	1,037	1,154	57	400	637	626	141	485	442	71	153	81	102	24	728	466	(e) 42	598	640	47	638	387	65	21	499	520	473	238	1,160	1,011		625		
7. Receiving stolen property.	(f) 6	68	74	1	42	28	24	...	24	20	7	...	...	...	24	20	(f) 7	46	53	4	47	31	2	...	10	10	10	9	63	57	40	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																			
Abetments
Class I. ...	15	52	67	8	22	30	30	5	25	18	7	20	20	20	233	88	41	224	265	4	221	88	40	91	1,528	1,619	1,457	106	1,581	1,678	194		* 4 Accused made approvers.		
" II. ...	30	194	224	11	23	101	94	6	88	76	28	23	35	17	129	93	27	237	264	32	176	104	44	5	184	137	127	49	391	305	144				
" III. ...	37	466	493	14	139	317	312	150	162	139	23	23	5	15	327	141	27	257	284	17	225	143	138	11	118	129	112	53	413	347	196				
" IV. ...	14	14	14	...	...	6	4	...	4	4	2	12	1	...	5	4	...	15	15	1	13	4	1	...	7	7	7	...	22	20	4		
" V. ...	131	1,212	1,343	63	489	723	708	154	552	500	85	287	147	140	31	846	531	52	696	748	66	621	446	81	34	660	694	624	270	1,443	1,245	716			
Total ...	312	1,928	2,141	84	751	1,177	1,146	315	831	737	148	678	282	394	70	1,540	807	147	1,419	1,566	110	1,368	785	194	139	2,447	2,566	2,327	469	4,252	3,505	1,254			
Other Offences.																																			
Class VI. ...	1	329	330	...	24	295	291	2	289	279	5	32	1	31	31	322	310	1	402	403	58	339	350	53	1	44	45	38	37	448	427	387	§ 3 Do.		
Grand Total ...	(g) 214	2,257	2,471	96	785	1,472	1,437	317	1,120	1,016	153	708	283	425	101	1,862	1,117	(A) 148	1,821	1,969	118	1,667	1,135	187	140	2,491	2,631	2,365	508	4,600	4,023	1,641	Includes 361 men arrested by outsiders.		

Details of excluded Cases.

	Total.		Grand Total.	
	5(a)	5(b)	5(a)	5(b)
Compounded ...	...	22	...	23
Turned out non-cognizable ...	4	34	4	47
Declared maliciously false ...	4	103	4	104
Declared false owing to some mistake of law or fact ...	88	592	88	611
Total ...	96	751	96	785

Variations in last year's pending cases and men.

(a) Deduct—

- (1) 1 case with 1 man transferred to "Culpable Homicide."
- (2) ... 1 man omitted as he was tried under a non-cognizable offence.

Total ... 1 case 2 men.

(b) Add—

- 1 case and 1 man shown above as transferred from "Murders."

Deduct—

- 1 case and 1 man decided under Section 301 A, Indian Penal Code.

(c) Add—

- 2 cases with 6 men transferred from "Thefts."

(d) Add—

- (1) 3 cases with 3 men received from "Thefts".
- (2) ... 1 man do. "Receiving Stolen Property."
- (3) 5 cases of previous years detected and brought to trial during the year 1893.

Total Additions ... 11 cases 6 men.

Deduct—

- (1) 1 case with 1 man transferred to "Receiving Stolen Property."
- (2) 1 case and 1 man decided under Section 456, Indian Penal Code.

Total Deductions... 2 cases 2 men.

Net Additions... 9 cases 4 men.

(e) Add—

- 24 undetected cases of previous years detected and brought to trial during 1893.

Deduct—

- (1) 2 cases with 6 men transferred to "Robberies."
- (2) 1 case with 4 men do. "Receiving Stolen Property."
- (3) 3 cases with 3 men do. "Housebreaking with intent to commit theft."
- (4) 1 case with 3 men decided under Section 481, Indian Penal Code.
- (5) ... 1 man omitted owing to his having been tried under a non-cognizable offence.

Total Deductions... 7 cases 17 men.

Net Additions 17 cases. Net Deductions 17 men.

(f) Add—

- (1) 1 case with 1 man received from "House-breaking with intent to commit theft."
- (2) 1 case with 4 men do. "Thefts."

Total Additions... 2 cases 5 men.

Deduct—

- ... 1 man transferred to "House-breaking with intent to commit theft."

Net Additions ... 2 cases 4 men.

(g) 33 undetected cases of previous years detected and brought to trial during the year 1893 have been included in the pending cases of last year and 1 case has been excluded owing to its transfer to the Thar and Parkar District.

(h) From the persons pending at the end of last year 5 men concerned in the above transferred case have been excluded and 2 men tried under non-cognizable offences have been omitted.

Percentages, Hyderabad.

				- PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	...	...	...	41·67	50·	30·77	33·33
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	75·	75·	50·	50·
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	100·	100·	13·79	14·81
4. Robberies	...	..	...	80·	88·89	61·11	68·75
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	36·96	85·59	65·56	68·28
6. Thefts	...	...	...	70·61	91·13	66·15	71·93
7. Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	83·33	83·33	60·78	65·96
Abetments—							
Class I	...	...	...	60·	72·	39·11	39·82
„ II	...	...	...	80·85	86·36	49·52	58·43
„ III	...	...	...	44·55	85·80	58·13	60·85
„ IV	...	...	...	100·	100·	28·57	30·77
„ V	...	...	...	70·82	90·58	64·92	71·82
Total for I. P. Code Cases				64·31	88·69	56·80	61·91
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				95·88	96·54	87·5	89·97
Grand Total				70·70	90·71	63·69	68·50

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
4,923	89,338	94,190	36,023	38·26	50	229	973	662	68·04	18,767	.....

The difference in amount shown in column 11 of the memorandum of property stolen and recovered for last year and that shown in column 12 of this memorandum is due to the omission of the property involved in pending cases of last year which were excluded this year.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Thar and Párhár.

Main table with columns for Crime Description, Cases (Police Cases, Direct Cases, Total Cognizable Cases), Persons (Arrested by Police, Persons otherwise arrested), and Remarks. Includes sub-totals for 'Cases excluded from Real cognizable cases' and 'Details of excluded Cases'.

(1) In the last year's return 1 case and 2 persons were shown as pending at the end of the year. 1 case and 2 persons were received by transfer from Serial No. 6.

3 Persons transferred to Serial No. 4 .. --0
2 Id. do do do 9 .. --0
1 person turned out non-cognizable .. --1

(2) In the last year's return 3 cases were shown as pending. Two of these have been transferred to Serial No. 6, but 1 case disposed of in the year has been added to the year's return.

(AXI)

Percentages, Thar and Parkar.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	12.50	12.50	20.	20.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	42.50	100.	69.44	80.64
6. Thefts	65.03	87.23	67.83	70.90
7. Receiving stolen property ...	60.	60.	60.	63.16
Abetments—				
Class I	64.28	75.	32.65	41.03
" II	41.66	43.48	42.19	42.86
" III	39.13	94.74	60.46	70.27
" IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V	64.50	86.58	65.27	68.40
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	58.45	81.77	57.41	61.70
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	95.55	97.73	77.27	79.69
Grand Total ...	63.53	84.61	60.12	64.24

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending Cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1894 in cases dealt with in 1895.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
513	19,732	20,244	10,699	52.36	11	305	316	214	67.72	6,231	...

* Last year the property in 19 pending cases was Rs. 1,419, of which property to the value of Rs. 907 has been excluded owing to 19 cases having turned out to be false.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Shikarpur, for 1895.

Description of crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether on memo or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.				Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>see note.</i>				Persons otherwise arrested.									
	1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1. Murders ..	8	20	24	..	6	13	24	1	23	14	4	1	1	..	..	24	14	4	52	56	4	48	17	3	1	3	3	3	60	51	19	One accused died. One case ended by one accused having committed suicide. One case ended by one accused having been adjudged lunatic.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ..	3	13	15	2	5	7	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	22	24	..	19	13	6	..	..	..	25	19	13	..		
3. Theft ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
4. Robbery ..	3	22	21	2	7	10	..	2	7	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	11	11	..	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	15	14	8	..	
5. Housebreaking with intent to commit the offence ..	64	67	571	7	102	46	370	270	93	84	93	..	..	..	..	93	84	9	173	176	26	163	106	18	7	127	7	5	5	183	167	111	..
6. Theft ..	136	1,452	1,648	66	764	301	316	307	319	327	157	78	65	13	13	333	310	12	586	608	25	544	364	31	..	1	127	124	121	24	724	663	366
7. Receiving stolen property ..	10	143	161	10	84	6	36	3	26	25	16	3	..	..	20	25	3	100	111	9	91	62	31	..	..	..	..	119	98	65	..		
<i>Cases under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	
Abductions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Case 1 ..	4	29	23	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 2 ..	31	34	24	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 3 ..	6	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 4 ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 5 ..	106	1,247	1,003	71	863	302	320	307	320	325	157	78	65	13	13	333	310	12	586	608	25	544	364	31	..	1	127	124	121	24	724	663	366
Total ..	274	2,916	2,668	..	1,373	1,236	608	644	691	643	313	619	643	74	69	1,010	980	63	1,625	1,698	66	1,316	790	123	4	1,063	1,067	1,091	20	1,365	1,276	1,110	..
Other Cases ..	..	..	..	..	1,016	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class 1 ..	7	670	606	2	24	20	..	20	24	9	10	8	21	21	430	420	5	660	665	..	656	420	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	281	3,227	3,274	..	1,397	1,256	608	1,064	715	652	323	627	664	95	90	1,440	1,400	68	1,685	1,763	71	1,372	1,210	129	4	1,063	1,067	1,091	20	1,365	1,276	1,110	One accused escaped.

Details of excluded Cases.

	Total.			
	Column 5(a).	Column 5(b).	Column 5(c).	Column 5(d).
Not investigated under Section 177 (1) Criminal Procedure Code
Investigated under Section 177, Criminal Procedure Code
Investigated under Section 20 of the Indian Penal Code
Investigated under Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code
Investigated under Section 22 of the Indian Penal Code
Investigated under Section 23 of the Indian Penal Code
Total ..	20	130	14	164

Explanation of the differences between the figures of Columns 11 of the Statement for 1894 and those of Column 2 of the Statement for 1895.

Specified Offences.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Murders ... ..	.....	1 case transferred to unspecified offences.	...	1
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	1 case transferred from unspecified offences.	.....	1	...
Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	...	...
Robberies ... ..	.....	.....	...	...
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	2 cases transferred from unspecified offences.	1 case transferred to unspecified offence and one case transferred to "receiving stolen property."	...	...
Thefts	9 undetected cases of previous year detected during the year.	.....	9	...
Receiving stolen property.	1 case transferred from "house-breaking with intent to commit theft."	.....	6	...
	5 undetected cases of previous year detected during the year.	.....	...	...
Class I	2 undetected cases of previous years detected during the year.	.....	2	...
Class II ... ..	.....	.....	...	...
Class III	2 transferred from Class V	1 transferred to Class V	1	...
Class IV ... ..	.....	.....	...	...
Class V	14 undetected cases of previous years detected during the year.	2 cases transferred to Class III ...	13	...
Class VI	1 case transferred from Class III.	.....	...	...

Explanation of the differences between the figures of Column 24 of the Statement for 1894 and those of Column 18 of the Statement for 1895.

Specified Offences.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Murder ... ..	.....	.....	...	...
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	3 transferred from unspecified offences.	2 transferred to non-cognizable return.	1	...
Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	...	...
Robberies ... ..	.....	.....	...	...
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	1 transferred from unspecified offences.	1 transferred to unspecified offences.	...	...
Thefts ... ..	.....	.....	...	...
Receiving stolen property.	.....	.....	...	...
Class I ... ..	.....	.....	...	...
Class II ... ..	.....	2 transferred to non-cognizable returns.	...	2
Class III	1 accused transferred from Class V.	.....	1	...
Class IV ... ..	.....	.....	...	...
Class V ... ..	.....	1 accused transferred to Class III.	...	1
Class VI ... ..	.....	.....	...	...

Percentages, Shikarpur.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 21 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	58.33	63.63	31.48	35.11
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	80.00	100.00	63.00	68.12
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	66.66	83.71	72.72	72.72
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	22.76	90.32	67.03	69.73
6. Thefts... ..	48.21	93.10	63.97	66.91
7. Receiving stolen property ...	89.74	97.22	42.00	46.15
Abetments—				
Class I	86.36	95.00	53.33	53.33
„ II	79.16	81.44	52.32	51.21
„ III	30.23	80.01	66.23	67.88
„ IV	83.33	100.00	14.70	16.66
„ V	46.16	93.76	58.83	62.23
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	44.23	91.48	57.53	60.12
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	100.00	100.00	91.50	91.70
Grand Total ...	56.81	91.68	66.01	63.28

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property recovered by the stolen in pending cases.	Value of property recovered to have been stolen before the year 1906.
Rs. 8,756 12 1	Rs. 61,435 14 8	Rs. 70,190 10 6	Rs. 27,435 0 5	39.08	110	1,019	1,129	630	55.8	Rs. 11,976 8 8	Rs. 61,111 0

Rs. 721-10-0 recovered in 8 cases out of Rs. 641-12-0 involved in 6 cases shown in column 12.

*Difference due to the exclusion of property in pending cases which were excluded in 1906.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Upper Sind Frontier, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.									
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.													
	Finding from previous years whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported with in the year (col. 6 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.				
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
1. Murders ...	(a, 3)	17	19	1	3	14	12	—	12	10	3	2	1	1	1	13	11	...	39	39	...	23	18	11	...	12	12	12	2	51	40	20					
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	(b) ...	6	6	...	3	...	3	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	(b) ...	10	10	...	10	8	...	...	2	2	2	...	12	12	8	
3. Dacoities ...	(c, 3)	4	7	...	3	3	3	...	4	3	...	1	1	...	5	3	3	...	4	7	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	6		
4. Robberies ...	(d, 7)	59	57	...	10	40	40	27	13	13	7	1	1	...	40	13	...	30	30	4	28	17	...	...	1	1	1	1	31	27	18				
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	(d, 23)	276	298	...	119	157	125	53	72	66	46	9	4	5	3	130	69	4	149	(e) 153	...	144	104	...	...	10	10	10	6	163	154	110			
6. Thefts ...		2	21	23	2	11	10	6	...	6	4	4	1	1	...	6	4	...	25	(f) 25	1	20	5	4	...	1	1	1	...	26	21	5					
7. Receiving stolen property																																					
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																					
Abetments ...		16	16	...	8	10	8	...	8	8	2	9	6	3	3	11	10	...	40	40	...	40	34	...	...	37	27	37	10	77	77	44			
Class I ...	(1) 5	46	51	...	17	29	25	1	24	22	7	5	2	3	2	28	24	(1) 2	98	100	...	87	48	13	...	28	28	28	3	128	116	51					
.. II ...	(2) 11	62	73	...	15	47	51	28	23	19	7	7	4	3	2	54	21	3	54	57	4	53	35	...	...	21	21	21	3	78	74	38			
.. III ...		2	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	4	2	...	...	10	10	10	2	14	14	4	
.. IV ...		2	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	4	2	...	...	10	10	10	2	14	14	4	
.. V ...	(2) 24	309	333	10	135	174	138	56	82	74	50	20	13	7	4	145	78	4	181	185*	1	171	114	11	...	17	17	17	8	202	188	122	* 2 escaped.				
Total ...		40	435	475	12	174	201	223	85	139	124	66	44	27	17	11	240	135	9	377	386	5	355	233	24	...	113	113	113	28	499	463	259				
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																					
Class VI ...		1	61	62	...	12	49	46	2	44	43	4	94	8	86	84	132	127	...	64	64	...	53	43	11	...	100	100	100	85	164	153	128				
GRAND TOTAL ...		41	496	537	12	186	310	209	87	182*	167	70	138	85	103	95	373	262	9	441	450	5	408	276	35	...	213	213	213	111	663	621	387				

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Compounded ...	...	4	...	4
Turned out non-cognizable ...	...	16	...	20
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	9	121	9	129
Declared maliciously false ...	3	26	3	26
Disposed of under Section 203, C. P. C. ...	...	7	...	7
Total ...	12	174	12	186

(a). 1 case of former years brought to trial this year and 1 case of attempted murder with two persons pending from last year has this year been decided under Section 302, Indian Penal Code.
 (b).—Column 18.— One person convicted under Section 323.
 (c).—Column 2.—One pending case with 2 persons decided under heading "murders" vide (a) and one pending case decided under Section 326, Indian Penal Code with two persons.
 (e). 1 case of former years brought to trial this year.
 (d). 1 case pending under Section 379, Indian Penal Code has this year been decided under Section 457, Indian Penal Code.
 (e). 2 persons escaped.
 (f). 1 person transferred to Shikarpur District is not included in these figures.
 (1). 2 cases of former years brought to trial this year and 1 case undetected under Class I, Section 148, has this year been decided under this class, Section 367, Indian Penal Code, and 1 person omitted from column 18 as he was convicted under Section 328, Indian Penal Code.
 (2). 2 cases of former years brought to trial this year and 3 cases pending under Class V have this year been decided under this class.

Percentages, Upper Sind Frontier.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	83.33	83.33	64.29	64.29
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100.	100.	80.	80.
3. Dacoities	100.	100.	90.	90.
4. Robberies	60.	75.	71.43	71.43
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft... ..	32.50	100.	56.68	65.38
6. Thefts	52.80	91.68	71.23	72.22
7. Receiving stolen property	66.66	66.66	23.81	25.
Abetments—				
Class I	100.	100.	85.	85.
" II	85.	91.68	55.17	55.17
" III	37.25	82.60	61.40	63.04
" IV	100.	100.	50.	50.
" V	53.82	90.24	63.52	63.63
Total for I. P. C. Cases	55.61	89.86	64.36	65.63
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	93.48	97.73	81.13	81.13
Grand Total	62.08	91.76	68.31	67.65

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen during the year 1924.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
649	10,124	10,973	4,508	41.06	21	204	225	123	65.05	7,795	...

Note.—Column 1.—The discrepancy between the figures of Column 11 of last year's statement and column 1 of this year's is due to the fact that property in excluded cases has been omitted and property recovered in former year's cases tried this year has been shown in Column 1.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the Number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1895.

District.	LICENSES ISSUED AND RENEWED.				CASES.			REMARKS.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous, Journeys, &c.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of Licenses shown in Columns 2-6.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.	
		Fire-arms.	Other Arms.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Division.							Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedabad ...	5	*138	580	160	†40	29	184 0 0	180 is the actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses, †10 cases discharged, 1 case was pending. * 39 guns. 1 revolver and sword. 98 guns and swords. <u>138</u>
Feroch ...	*3	(1) 143	(2) 245	32	‡ 4	2	4 0 0	99 licenses appertain to both fire-arms and other arms. The actual number of fire-arms in possession is 143, 38 licenses appertain to both fire-arms and other arms, † 1 case was pending. (1) 127 licenses were renewed. 16 do. were newly granted. <u>143</u> (2) 197 licenses were renewed. 48 do. were newly granted. <u>245</u>
Kaira ...	3	61	464	6	18	8	193 8 0	* Includes 1 shop dealing in Sulphur only. Actual number of licenses issued under Class 2 amounted to 486 (i. e., 22 + 39 + 425). The number of fire-arms covered is 90 (22 + 68 falling under "other arms" licenses). 39 licenses appertain to both fire-arms and other arms. The actual number of fire-arms covered by licenses is as under :— 142 guns. 1 revolver. 6 pistols. <u>149</u> 80 licenses appertain to both fire-arms and other arms. 59 licenses were issued or renewed for guns only. 210 do. do. for swords only. 3 do. do. for pistols only. 1 license was issued or renewed for revolver only. <u>353</u>
Panch Mahals ...	2	143	290	...	8	7	18 8 0	The actual number of licenses issued is 200, the details of which are as follows :— For fire-arms and other arms together ... 61 For fire-arms only ... 122 For other arms only ... 17 <u>200</u>
Ferat ...	3	163	78	13	...	...	.....	The actual number of licenses issued is 200, the details of which are as follows :— For fire-arms and other arms together ... 61 For fire-arms only ... 122 For other arms only ... 17 <u>200</u>
Thana ...	17	1,368	57	...	...	...	.....	The actual number of fire-arms covered by licenses is 199. The actual number of fire-arms covered by licenses of the 2nd description is 1,370. Note.—1,321 licenses are for the "fire-arms" only. 49 licenses are for both "fire" and "other arms." 6 licenses are for "other arms." <u>1,376</u>
Total ...	33	2,036	1,714	211	70	46	400 0 0	<u>1,376</u>
Central Division.								
Ahmednagar ...	27	700	231	5	...	...	.....	735 fire-arms are covered by the licenses of the 2nd description. 129 licenses appertain to fire and other arms. The actual number of fire-arms covered by licenses of the 2nd description is 1,919. * 979 fire-arms. 770 fire and other arms. <u>1,749</u>
Khandesh... ..	42	* 1,749	843	13	21	19	405 0 0	

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the Number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1895—continued.

District,	LICENSES ISSUED AND RENEWED,				CASES.			RANASSE.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous, Journeys, &c.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of licenses shown in Columns 2-5.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.	
		Fire-arms.	Other Arms.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Central Division—continued.</i>								
Násik	17	419	850	10	2	2	80 0 0	<p>The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the 2nd description is 443. 164 licenses appertain to both fire-arms and other arms. A. { 1 newly granted. 40 renewed. (B) Number of licenses for the possession of arms is detailed as under:— 38 licenses covering 78 arms were newly granted, 193 licenses covering 303 arms were renewed. <u>231</u> of these, 132 licenses covering 167 arms were for fire-arms only, and 99 licenses covering 200 arms, of which 64 cover both fire-arms and other arms and 35 licenses covering other arms only were granted. <u>231</u> (C) 80 miscellaneous, 4 journeys. <u>84</u></p>
Poona	(A) 41	(B) 196	(B) 99	(C) 84	9	8	31 0 0	
Sátara	24	308	142	...	8	7	200 0 0	<p>There are 32 licenses appertaining to both fire and other arms. There are 241 fire-arms covered by 241 licenses. The number of fire-arms covered by licenses of the 2nd description amounts to 813. * Includes 18 shops dealing in saltpetre only. † Fire-arms, Other arms. Separately for each { Issued ... 26 1 class of arms. { Renewed... 377 16 Pertaining to both { Issued ... 13 13 fire-arms and { Renewed... 162 162 other arms. { <u>619</u> <u>172</u></p>
Sholápur	*36	†618	†172	8	3	3	16 0 0	
Total	187	3,920	1,837	120	43	39	732 0 0	
<i>Southern Division,</i>								
Belgaum	19	464	158	21	9	5	110 0 0	<p>The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the 2nd description is 467. Number of licenses issued during the year ... 174 Do, do, renewed do. ... 226 The number of licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms is 31. 440 licenses for fire-arms. 92 On combined account of fire-arms and other arms, 62 for swords and other weapons. The actual number of fire-arms is 572. The actual number of fire-arms for which licenses have been issued is 501. 190 licenses appertain to both fire and other arms. (1) Issued ... 3 (2) Issued... 64 (3) Issued... 12 Renewed... 18 Renewed... 504 Renewed... 265 * Out of these, 14 licenses are for fire arms and other arms. 1,940 for fire-arms, 14 for swords, 63 for fire-works, 14 for swords, 16 for fire-arms, 10 for journeys. The number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the 2nd description is 1,953. In the second class there were 43 licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms, of which 4 were issued and 39 renewed. The number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the 2nd description was 1,644. The case shown in column 6 did not end in conviction. There were 2 more cases under the act for possessing arms without a license.</p>
Bijápur	6	572	149	12	6	4	30 0 0	
Dhárwár	(1) 20	(2) 576	(3) 258	...	11	10	35 8 0	
Kánara	10	*1,954	33	63	...	...	.....
Kolába	7	1,008	47	1	3	...	.....

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the Number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1895—concluded.

District.	LICENSES ISSUED AND RENEWED.				CASES.			REMARKS.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous Journeys, &c.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of Licenses shown in Columns 2-5	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.	
Fire-arms.		Other Arms.	6					7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Southern Division—continued.</i>								
Ratnagiri	23	3,897	87	44	There are 11 licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms. 3,971 fire-arms are covered by the 3,897 licenses. 41 licenses to prepare and sell fireworks are included in the number shown in column 5.
Total ...	83	8,471	711	141	30	19	175 8 0	
Grand Total for the Presidency Proper ...	305	14,497	4,262	472	143	104	1,307 8 0	
<i>Sind,</i>								
Kardohi... ..	26	789	83	*541	* Includes Import, Transport and other licenses. There were 20 cases in which the accused were fined Rs. 301 for possessing arms, &c., without a license. * In 6 cases the sentences were those of imprisonment only, 1 acquitted, and 8 fined only. † Out of this Ra. 100 was remitted in appeal by the Sessions Court and the rest was recovered. 163 licenses for possession or carrying of arms cover both fire-arms and other arms, and the actual number of licenses issued under this class is therefore 850. 2. The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses for possession and carrying of arms was 863. * Of these 93 licenses were issued both for fire-arms and other arms, and 113 for fire-arms only. * Of these 25 appertain to both fire-arms and other arms. The number of arms covered by the licenses was 318 guns and 34 swords. Of these, however, 4 licenses covering 4 guns were cancelled during the year under report, 1 license for dealing in arms and ammunition was also cancelled, 21 guns, 1 barrel of a gun, 2 swords and 1 pistol were confiscated during the year.
Hyderabad	12	655	181 swords.	7	*15	8	†175 8 0	
Shikarpur	14	*840	173	41	20	17	268 0 0	
Upper Sind Frontier...	8	*200	29	...	23	21	221 0 0	
Thar and Parkar ...	4	318	*34	20	23	23	254 0 0	
Total ...	59	2,808	450	609	81	69	918 8 0	
Grand Total for the Presidency, including Sind	364	17,305	4,712	1,081	224	173	2,226 0 0	

By order,

C. A. B. BEATTY,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. III.—Escapes and Re-captures during the year 1855.

District.	From Jails.	From Lock-ups.	FROM THE CUSTODY OF		Total Escapes.	Number re-captured.	Percentage of Re-captures to Escapes.	Remarks
			District Police.	Village Police.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Ahmedabad	11	...	5	2	18	5	27·77	
Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	
Broach ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	
Surat	2	...	1	5	8	6	75	
Thána ... ..	...	1	3	...	4	3	75	No re-capture from previous year.
Total ...	13	1	12	7	33	17	51·51	
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar	1	...	4	...	5	5*	80	*One prisoner who escaped last year from the custody of the Police was re-captured during the year.
Khándesh	2	...	3	2	6	4	66·66	
Násik ... ..	...	2	...	...	2	2	100	
Poona	4	2	...	...	6	5	83·33	
Sátára... ..	...	...	11	...	11	4	36·36	
Sholápur ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	1	100	
Total ...	7	5	17	2	31	21	67·74	
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	
Bijápur	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	Ran away from the custody of Jail Police.
Dhárwár ... ..	...	2	...	3†	5‡	3	60	†One of the three men shown escaped from the Village Police was in charge of a mixed guard of the Village and District Police. ‡Two are still at large.
Kánara ... ..	...	...	2	1	3	3	100	
Kolába... ..	...	...	1	...	1	2§	100	§One of the persons re-captured had escaped in the year 1854.
Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	
Total ...	1	2	6	4	13	11	84·61	
Grand Total of the Presidency Proper ...	21	8	35	13	77	49	63·51	
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karáchi	12	1	4	...	17	12	70·58	
Hyderabad	1	2	3	...	6	3	50·00	Besides this there were 2 escapes from Hyderabad Jail.
Shikárpur	2	6	5	...	13	9	69·23	
Upper Sind Frontier	2	†1	...	...	3	1	33·33	* Escaped while being taken away to jungle to stay a cell of sat. † Escaped from Police custody while in transit.
Thar and Párkar	4	1	3	...	8	7	87·50	
Total ...	21	11	15	...	47	32	67·89	
Grand Total of the Presidency, including Sind ...	42	19	50	13	124	81	65·30	

Note.—The percentages are drawn on the number of re-captures out of the number escaped during the year.

By order,

C. A. B. BEATTY,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Annual and Periodical Reports.

Report on the state of crime and the working of the Police in the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1895.

No. 2230 OF 1896.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st December 1896.

Letter from the Inspector-General of Police, No. 6697, dated the 5th August 1896—Forwarding his report on the Police Administration of the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind, for the year 1895.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Inspector General of Police on the administration of the District Police for the year 1895, which was due on the 1st July, was not received by Government till the 6th August. The delay was due mainly to the lateness of the receipt of the Sind report and to the necessity of making frequent references to the District Superintendents for the correction of inaccuracies discovered in their returns. Though the report was submitted somewhat earlier than was the case last year, much yet remains to be done, and Government trust that the Inspector General of Police will make increased efforts to secure punctuality.

2. From Statement A, Parts I and II, it appears that, during 1895, 157,214 cognizable and non-cognizable offences against 157,710 in 1894 were reported in the Presidency proper and Sind. The number of persons appearing in the Courts for trial rose from 221,687 to 232,638, of whom 58,562 or 25·1 per cent. were convicted as compared with 28·1 per cent. in the preceding year. The number of cognizable cases reported increased from 23,781 to 24,504, while that of non-cognizable cases fell from 133,929 to 132,710. Taking the figures for the Presidency proper and Sind separately, it is observed that in the Presidency proper reported cognizable cases rose from 15,883 to 16,144 and the number of persons arrested from 24,079 to 25,046, while the percentage of convictions increased from 52·6 to 52·8 on the number of persons arrested, and declined from 79·1 to 77·5 on the number of cases decided. In Sind reported cognizable cases rose from 7,498 to 8,360, and the number of persons arrested from 11,747 to 13,024; of these, 6,188 were convicted or 47·5 per cent. against 49·3 per cent. in 1894, the percentage of convictions on cases decided increasing from 77·7 to 85·09. As regards non-cognizable cases, the number in the Presidency proper declined from 118,205 to 117,560; appearances before the Courts rose from 163,091 to 170,963; and convictions fell from 23·7 to 19·5 per cent. In Sind non-cognizable cases numbered 15,150 against 15,724 in 1894; the number of persons brought before the Courts increased from 23,521 to 24,253 and the percentage of convictions from 21·8 to 23·2. The number of cases in which the police were employed to make inquiry rose in the Presidency proper from 1,295 to 1,501, and fell in Sind from 124 to 91. A general consideration of these statistics indicates that while the volume of cognizable crime increased both in the Presidency proper and in Sind, the measures taken for dealing with it met with virtually the same success as in 1894, while as regards non-cognizable crime, with which the police are only indirectly concerned, offences were less numerous throughout the Presidency, and the results obtained were rather less satisfactory in the Presidency proper and rather more satisfactory in Sind than was the case in the preceding year.

3. Passing to cognizable Indian Penal Code cases, Supplementary Statement I shows that there was an increase in the number of reported cases both in the Presidency proper and in Sind, the figures being respectively 19,651 and 8,623 against 19,330 and 8,000 in 1894. Of these, 9,184 cases in the Presidency proper and 3,883 in Sind were "excluded" by the Magistrates for the reasons

indicated in the footnotes to the supplementary statement for each district. The exclusions give a percentage of 46·7 and 45·0 respectively on the total number of reported cases, against 46·6 and 45·1 in 1894. Of the cases which were investigated by the police and were afterwards excluded by the Magistrates, the large majority were, as in 1894, excluded as "false owing to some mistake of fact or law," the figures being 6,135 for the Presidency proper and 1,977 for Sind, against 6,280 and 1,740 in the previous year. The numbers excluded as "maliciously false" were 638 and 571, against 686 and 535 in 1894. The Governor in Council is again constrained to notice the strange differences in the figures for different parts of the Presidency, which would appear to be at variance with anticipations which would be generally accepted as reasonable, for they show that maliciously false complaints are proportionately far more numerous in Sind than in the Presidency proper, and vary considerably from district to district. Thus, while Broach returns only 33 such cases out of 305, Surat 4 out of 118, Sholápur 6 out of 411, and Poona 42 out of 933, Sátára gives 70 out of 443, Hyderabad 103 out of 751, and Shikárpur 334 out of 1,316. It is not altogether improbable that such discrepancies may be due to a want of uniformity in the methods of classification. The paucity of successful prosecutions in these cases in the Presidency proper is not entirely explained by the existence of the usual difficulties of proving malice, of which the Inspector-General complains and Government are aware, for it is observed that the same difficulties were to a great extent overcome in Sind, and notably in Shikárpur. The Inspector-General's remarks on the reluctance evinced by some Magistrates to sanction prosecutions even after they have excluded complaints as maliciously false appear to be based on a misapprehension, and it should be remembered, first, that the circumstances justifying a Magistrate in excluding a complaint may be very much less cogent than the affirmative proof legally required to convict the complainant, and, secondly, that it is inexpedient to set the criminal law in motion without reasonable prospect of success. It is obviously desirable that Section 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure should, as advocated by the Inspector-General and the Commissioner, Northern Division, be carefully attended to and more systematically used, but at the same time that section, which contemplates only vexatious or frivolous complaints, should not be employed to do duty for Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, which indicates the appropriate legal remedy in cases where the falsity of the complaint and the consequent innocence of the accused are clear from the beginning. The Governor in Council, while fully acknowledging the difficulties which beset this subject, is of opinion that better results would be secured by a more judicious selection of cases taken before the Courts and a more careful collection of the evidence available.

4. The number of true Indian Penal Code cases reported in each district of the Presidency, compared with that for 1894, will be apparent from the following table :—

	1894.	1895.
<i>Sind.</i>		
Karáchi	842	940
Hyderabad	1,714	1,571
Thar and Párkár	334	375
Shikárpur	1,271	1,576
Upper Sind Frontier .	226	278
Total ..	4,387	4,740
<i>Northern Division.</i>		
Ahmedabad	781	706
Kaira	599	633
Panch Maháls	223	246
Broach	421	466
Surat	244	246
Thána	968	885
Total ..	3,236	3,182

	1894.	1895.
<i>Central Division.</i>		
Ahmednagar	285	303
Khândesh	1,116	1,181
Násik	678	638
Poona	967	883
Sátára	753	921
Sholápur	260	278
Total	4,059	4,277
<i>Southern Division.</i>		
Belgaum	498	611
Bijápur	504	497
Dhárwár	799	837
Kánara	332	273
Kolába... ..	582	560
Ratnágiri	294	229
Total	3,009	3,007
Grand Total	11,691	15,200

The result is that a diminution in the Northern and Southern Divisions was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the Central Division and Sind. As regards Sind, Government are aware that the figures cannot be accepted as normal, seeing that the Province was during some portion of the year exposed to the depredations of the Hur outlaws, whose outrages helped to swell the statistics of the Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar districts. The increase in Karáchi occurred mainly in less serious forms of crime committed in the city, while Shikárpur felt the effects of a poor inundation and a scanty harvest. The increases in the Broach and Panch Maháls districts are not fully explained, but appear to have been due to causes of no special significance. In connection with the returns for Broach, Government regret to notice the adverse criticisms passed on the district police force both by the Inspector-General and by the Commissioner, N. D., and have reason to be assured that the present Superintendent will spare no effort to remove the reproach of inefficiency under which his subordinates now labour. The marked decrease in Thána is very satisfactory, the present figures being lower than those for any of the last five years. A measure for increased supervision has been ordered by Government for the improvement of the police in the large and criminal district of Khândesh, where thefts were chiefly responsible for the increase in crime during the year under review. In Sátára house-breakings and thefts rose in number, and attempts to murder and culpable homicides showed an increase from 5 to 13. In Sholápur also the same crimes of violence were more numerous than in 1894. The only important increase in the Southern Division, that in Belgaum, may be sufficiently accounted for by the activity of the Berad dacoits, the leaders of whom have, since the submission of this report, been killed or brought to justice. With reference to paragraph 4 of their Resolution No. 1058 of 10th February 1896, Government are glad to observe the decrease exhibited in Kolába, and trust that the improvement will be maintained.

5. Comparing the fluctuations in the various classes of crime, it appears that the number of serious offences against human life has diminished in the Presidency as a whole from 351 to 324. The decrease was particularly noticeable in the districts of Hyderabad, Bijápur and Broach, the figures for other districts showing no remarkable variation. Dacoities increased from 132 to 140, the increase occurring in the Southern Division and Sind, which, as already noticed, were for some time infested by gangs of outlaws. The Central Division, which last year was responsible for a good deal of dacoity, exhibited a decrease during the year under review, and the Northern Division returned only 15 cases against 22 in 1894, the decline being specially marked in the case of Thána. With reference to paragraph 5 of last year's review, it is satisfactory to record that the preventive effect of the additional police whose employment was

found necessary in the Igatpuri taluka of the Násik district has been shown by a reduction of the number of dacoities from 15 to 5. Poona, on the other hand, which showed an improvement last year, seemed to be reverting to its former condition, and dacoities rose from 3 to 7. Robberies decreased throughout the Presidency proper and in Sind. Each Division, except the Southern, showed a diminution, and in Khándesh, where these offences were especially numerous in 1894, the figures fell from 54 to 29, a result which Government have noted with satisfaction. House-breaking in order to theft was more prevalent in Sind and the districts of Ahmednagar, Násik and Khándesh of the Central Division than during 1894, while decreases were observable in the Northern and Southern Divisions. Thefts, which as usual formed the majority of the offences now under consideration, exhibited a small increase, distributed among the Central and Southern Divisions and the Province of Sind. In the Northern Division there were fewer thefts than in 1894. With this increase in thefts there was a marked increase in the value of the property stolen, which rose, in the Presidency proper, from Rs. 6 lákhs to Rs. 8 lákhs and, in Sind, from Rs. 2 lákhs to nearly Rs. 2½ lákhs. Recoveries, on the other hand, were much less valuable than in 1894, the percentage falling in Sind from 43 to 37 per cent. of the property stolen, and in the Presidency proper from 44 to 41 per cent. This signal want of success has not been explained. It is satisfactory, however, to notice that increased activity has been displayed throughout the Presidency and in Sind in the prosecution of the receivers of stolen property, of whom 477 were convicted against 368 in the previous year in the Presidency proper and 138 against 123 in the Province of Sind.

6. The number of cases pending at the end of the year rose from 2,183 to 2,335 in the Presidency proper and from 658 to 838 in Sind. This increase, which is much to be regretted, was common to all Divisions of the Presidency, and the large majority of the cases in arrears were pending before the Magistrates,—a circumstance which would appear to indicate the necessity for frequent inspection by the District and Sub-divisional Magistrates of the records of the Subordinate Criminal Courts, with a view to effectually checking the practice, which lately formed the subject of an important circular order issued by the High Court, with the sanction of Government, as conveyed in Government Resolution No. 7307, dated the 26th October 1896, of granting postponements on insufficient grounds. The districts of Broach and Thána, which were unfavourably noticed in the review for 1894, again show increased arrears, which the District Magistrates concerned should spare no effort to reduce. Including cases pending from the previous year, there were in the whole Presidency 28,071 Indian Penal Code cases for disposal, as against 27,048 in the preceding year. Deducting the 3,173 cases pending at the close of the year and 12,614 cases which, as against 12,027 in 1894, were excluded, it appears that 12,284 cases were disposed of within the year, against 12,160 in 1894. Of these, 4,328 or 35·2 per cent. were undetected against 4,227 or 34·7 per cent. in 1894. Of the 7,936 cases decided by trial, 6,939 or 57·4 per cent. ended in conviction against 86·8 per cent. in the previous year. The percentages for the Presidency proper and Sind separately were 86·4 and 89·7 respectively, against 86·1 and 88·5 in 1894. Including all Indian Penal Code cases, however disposed of, the percentages of convictions to cases fell in the Presidency proper from 57·0 to 56·5 and rose in Sind from 55·5 to 56·2. The following table compares the percentages of convictions to the total number of cases disposed of separately for each Division:—

	1894.	1895.
1. Sind	55·52	56·29
2. Northern Division ...	65·13	67·24
3. Central Division ...	53·79	55·29
4. Southern Division ...	51·63	46·38

It thus appears that the Police, while rather less successful in the detection of offenders, secured, in cases in which they did detect, a slightly larger proportionate number of convictions than in the preceding year.

7. There were altogether 18,319 persons to be dealt with during the year under review, as compared with 18,209 in the previous year. Of these, 508 against 646 were released without being brought to trial, 48 against 82 appear to have escaped, become mad or died, while 1,624 against 1,312 were awaiting disposal at the end of the year. There were therefore 16,141 persons dealt with by trial against 16,182 in 1894, and of these 10,015 or 62.05 per cent. were convicted as against 60.67 per cent. in the previous year. The percentages for the Presidency proper and Sind separately were 61.50 and 63.58 respectively against 59.39 and 64.64 in 1894. The percentage of persons released without being brought to trial on the total number of persons to be dealt with showed a remarkably satisfactory decrease; the figures falling from 2.3 to 1.9 in the Presidency proper and from 7.1 to 4.9 in Sind. In some districts, however, the proportion was still unduly high, and this was notably so in Kánara with a percentage of 10.1, which in the absence of any special explanation would appear to indicate some laxity of supervision. With regard to the Inspector-General's observations on the danger of re-introducing the practice of *nazar kaid* or arrest under guise of surveillance if very low percentages are insisted on, Government, while by no means exaggerating the significance of slight variations in these statistics, see no reason to doubt that adequate vigilance on the part of the Magistracy and Police will ensure that the percentages now under consideration do not rise unduly high, and at the same time that the objectionable practice of *nazar kaid*, which has been strictly condemned, be effectively stopped. During the particular year under review Government notice with satisfaction that, despite an increase in the number of persons dealt with, the proportion of those released without trial declined, and a higher percentage of convictions was obtained.

8. The amount of stolen property under inquiry during the year was valued at Rs. 11,94,447, of which property valued at 40.2 per cent. of that sum was recovered against Rs. 9,15,079 stolen and 44 per cent. recovered in 1894. The decline in the percentage was shared both by Sind, which showed a decrease from 43.25 to 37.26 and by the Presidency proper, where it fell from 44.27 to 41.01. The diminution was most pronounced in the Southern Division, where the figures dropped to 36.56, while the Northern Division returned 55.78 per cent. The value of property alleged to have been stolen in pending cases increased with the number of such cases from Rs. 2 lakhs to more than Rs. 3 lakhs.

9. The total number of cognizable cases for disposal by the Police under Class VI (Special and Local Laws) was 4,790 during the year under review, as against 4,454 in 1894. The number of persons appearing for trial was 4,818 as against 4,368 in 1894, of whom 4,255 or 88.3 per cent. were convicted, as against 86.9 per cent. in the previous year. In other words, though the number of cases increased, the Police were more successful in dealing with them than in 1894. The increase was, in the Presidency proper, mainly attributed to a larger number of prosecutions under the Excise Law and the Opium Act, cases under the Salt and Customs Laws showing a decline. In Sind also, though the returns vary considerably for different districts, the Police showed a commendable activity in this class of cases and, particularly in Karáchi, achieved a large measure of success. The improvement indicated by these and other figures in the report is observed by Government with the greater satisfaction because there appears no reason to believe that the zeal of the Police outran discretion.

10. The main variations in non-cognizable crime have already been commented on in paragraph 2 of this review. The decrease in the Presidency proper was chiefly occasioned by a general decrease in the Central Division, where all the districts except Násik returned lower figures. The Northern and Southern Divisions, on the other hand, showed an enhanced number of cases, but the fluctuations under the districts, which were in many instances large, have not been explained. In Poona, for instance, non-cognizable cases fell from 15,749 to 12,851, while in Dhárwár they rose from 8,523 to 8,091. Such large variations might with advantage be explained, so far as possible, in future reports. Despite the decrease in the whole number of cases, those referred for inquiry to the Police rose in the Presidency proper from 1,295 to 1,501. Though the number of persons appearing for trial rose from 163,091 to 170,963, the percentage of convictions fell from 23.79 to 19.60. In Sind, on the other hand, while non-cognizable cases showed a similar falling off from 15,724 to 15,150, chiefly on account of a decline in municipal prosecutions at Karáchi, there was in all districts except the Upper

Sind Frontier a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases referred to the Police, and the percentage of convictions to the number of persons taken before the Courts rose from 21·8 to 23·2. Thar and Párkar showed the highest and Hyderabad the lowest percentage.

11. Under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code it appears that 1,514 persons, against 1,609 in the preceding year, were brought before the Magistrates. The decrease occurred exclusively in the Presidency proper, and chiefly in the districts of Khándesh, Ahmedabad, Dhárwár and Belgaum, while the cases in Sind rose from 497 to 578, Shikárpur and Hyderabad being mainly responsible for the increase. In the Presidency proper 603 out of 966 persons were called upon to give security, the previous year's figures being 646 out of 1,112; while in Sind security was taken in 415 out of 578 cases, as against 372 out of 497 in 1894. The statistics connected with this subject seem to Government to call for comment. Thus while in the extensive district of Khándesh, where crime is notoriously prevalent, the number of persons placed before the Courts fell from 306 to 202 and security was taken in only 57 cases, the Police of Shikárpur proceeded against 246 persons, as against only 189 in the preceding year, and were successful in 139 cases; and there are similar contrasts in other districts, the Police in the Southern Division particularly having neglected to take full advantage of the law. It is very clear that this chapter of the Code, which, if applied thoughtfully and systematically, would prove of immense assistance in the suppression of crime, has been worked with a certain want of intelligence. It is, for instance, impossible to suppose that Khándesh contained only 57 or Ratnágiri only 2 persons who should have been proceeded against. On the other hand Government cannot concur with the Inspector-General's hasty classification of districts into "good" and "bad" according to the number of cases instituted under Chapter VIII, and must point out that any such view leads directly to the practice, reported as having at one time prevailed in Shikárpur, whereby a Superintendent of Police contented himself with issuing orders that each Chief Constable should proceed against two bad characters in each month. The carelessness with which in consequence these proceedings were undertaken sufficiently explains why so many broke down before the Magistrates. The attention of the Inspector-General and the Superintendents of Police should again be drawn to the fact that sound criminal administration requires, not that a large number of persons should be proceeded against, but that some correspondence should be secured between that number and the number from whom security is taken, and the proportion will vary with the industry and intelligence devoted by the Police to the collection and submission of evidence against those persons only who are fit objects for the provisions of the chapter. The number of these persons in any district should be a constantly decreasing factor and, while really bad characters should not be allowed to escape, it is of the highest importance that, as observed by the Commissioner, C.D., persons honestly striving to earn a livelihood should not be driven to desperation by excessive zeal or defective intelligence on the part of subordinate Police Officers.

12. The total strength of the Police was 14,763 in the Presidency proper and 4,210 in Sind against 14,944 and 4,172 respectively in the preceding year, or in all 18,973 against 19,116. The apparent decrease in the Presidency proper was occasioned partly by a further reduction in the mounted force and partly by the omission of the Abkári police who were erroneously included in some returns for 1894. The percentage of men able to read and write to the total numbers in the force rose from 47·22 in the Presidency proper to 49·52 and from 20·5 to 25·3 in Sind. Part of this very noticeable increase must of course be referred to the general diffusion of education, but enough remains to testify to a real improvement in the class of men recruited and employed. The total number of punishments inflicted fell off, in the Presidency proper, from 2,227 to 2,136, but increased in Sind from 555 to 569. On the other hand there were fewer rewards by promotion and by money grants in the Presidency proper, the figures declining from 238 and 534 respectively in 1894 to 217 and 398 in the year under review. In Sind, 26 men were rewarded by promotion against 39 in 1894, and 52 against 48 were rewarded by grants of money. Notwithstanding that under the reorganization scheme a higher standard of education was demanded by Superintendents, the number of vacancies in the force at the end of the year decreased from 658 to 229 in the Presidency proper and from 111 to 46 in Sind. The percentages of sick show considerable variations but generally

were not high. To this remark Dhárwár formed a conspicuous exception as the proportion in that district rose from 39 to 80 per cent., not however on account of any unusual prevalence of disease, but as the result of the action of the Superintendent in obliging Constables, when really ill, to attend the hospital.

13. During the year the reorganization scheme, which among other things increased the pay of the rank and file, was completely introduced throughout the Presidency except as regards the mounted force, which is to be reduced gradually. The Bertillon system of anthropometry for the better identification of criminals was also introduced in the Presidency proper, where 3 "skilled" and 95 "qualified" measurers were engaged in their duties, and 6,161 prisoners were measured and their cards registered during the year. As remarked by the Inspector-General, the full benefits of the system will not be apparent till the criminals now incarcerated are released on the expiry of their sentences. In Sind the system could not be completely inaugurated owing to causes which are under the consideration of Government. The detective branch and the Court Prosecutors again proved themselves valuable auxiliaries of the regular Police. During the year a strike of mill-hands at Ahmedabad led to a disturbance, and depredations by Berads in Belgaum necessitated the deputation of additional Police to that district. A riot was threatened at Dhulia in Khándesh, but was promptly suppressed by the action of the Bhil Police and by measures taken by the District Magistrate. The districts of Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar in Sind were, as already noticed, for some time harassed by a gang of dacoits. These matters have, however, formed the subject of separate Resolutions of Government and need not be more particularly noticed here. The results of the Police administration in the Presidency continue on the whole to be satisfactory, and Government trust that efforts will be made to overcome the shortcomings pointed out in this review. The Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner in Sind in their reviews for each district, and the Divisional Commissioners in their reviews for their respective Divisions, have noticed the cases in which in their opinion more inspection work should have been done or a larger number of cases personally investigated by the District Superintendent of Police.

14. Copies of the report and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and placed on the Editors' Table.

(Signed) S. L. BATCHELOR,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Inspector-General of Police,
All District Magistrates,
All District Superintendents of Police,
The Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Párkar,
The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The General Department,
The Political Department,
The Revenue Department,
The Editors' Table,
The Branch Editors' Table, Poona,
The Branch Editors' Table, Dhárwár.
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.