

POLICE REPORTS

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1896.



Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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FROM

H. KENNEDY, ESQUIRE,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency ;

TO

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

Poona, 19th May 1897.

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 1896, together with the usual statements.

2. The year under report shows an increase from 20,652 and 17,879 to 21,388 and 18,901 respectively in offences under "all classes" and "Indian Penal Code." The increase is very marked under the latter head and runs through all divisions, especially in the Central Division, which shows a net increase of 774 cases. The Northern Division is credited with an increase of 196, while the Southern Division has only 52. The increase in the Central Division may generally be attributed to the scarcity and consequent high prices of grain which prevailed during the latter part of the year in all its districts. Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Násik and Sholápur contribute largely to the increase of crime, while Poona shows a decrease of 50 and Sátára of 2. In Násik, the Sinbast Fair, which brought thousands of people from all parts of India, is no doubt responsible to a certain extent for the increase of crime that has been noticed. As regards Poona and Sátára, the decrease, though small, must be regarded as highly satisfactory, as both districts were affected by famine prices and scarcity towards the close of the year though not to the same extent as the other districts of the division that have been mentioned. In the Northern Division, the increase is noticeable in all the districts except the Panch Maháls and Surat. But it is not so large (except in Thána, where it amounted to 133 cases and was partly due to scarcity) as to call for special comments. In the Southern Division, Bijápur exhibits a rise of 260 cases, due to famine during the latter part of the year, and in Kánara there is a rise of 85. The other districts show a decrease; the largest, *viz.*, 108 cases, was in Ratnágiri due to good season. Dhárwár, in spite of a bad season and high prices of food, shows a decrease of 92 cases which is satisfactory. Taking all classes together, the Central and Southern Divisions show increases of 758 and 189 cases respectively, while the Northern Division has a decrease of 211 cases, principally in the Panch Maháls and Surat districts. The decrease in Surat is chiefly owing to fewer Abkári cases, while in the Panch Maháls it is attributed to the better supervision of the Police in general and to some extent to the new arrangements made for watch and ward in the taluka towns. As regards real crime, the figures under "Indian Penal Code" show increases of 88 and 396 respectively in the Northern and Central Divisions and a decrease of 122 in the Southern Division. Taking districts separately, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Násik, Sholápur, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Kánara show an increase, Khándesh, Násik and Bijápur being most prominent. The total amount of real crime under the above head was 10,030 as against 9,668 in the previous year; but under "all classes" it remained almost stationary, *viz.*, 12,094 as against 12,078; the large increase in the Central Division being counterbalanced by a decrease in the other two divisions.

3. The following table gives, in detail, the comparative amount of actual crime for 1894, 1895 and 1896 under each class and 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.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Murders	85	83	87	75	67	81	80	60	65	190	160	183
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	27	30	30	24	30	19	12	13	20	63	73	69
Dacoities	22	15	24	63	60	191	96	87	102	121	132	317
Robberies	60	36	49	100	92	141	55	71	68	211	199	248
House-breaking with intent to commit theft	706	673	743	713	791	987	603	569	711	2,023	2,032	2,441
Thefts, including cattle thefts	1,585	1,493	1,531	1,894	1,952	1,978	1,348	1,457	1,401	4,827	4,902	4,610
Receiving stolen property	138	168	135	84	109	135	64	43	78	286	320	348
Abolition ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Class I	80	88	108	139	150	128	94	79	112	319	317	348
Do. II	854	379	391	395	417	376	846	282	301	1,094	1,078	1,068
Do. III	892	850	940	949	1,126	1,512	606	629	664	2,446	2,605	3,119
Do. IV	85	45	28	56	73	62	37	41	28	128	169	108
Do. V	1,809	1,819	1,789	2,520	2,511	2,466	1,928	1,977	1,769	6,817	6,307	6,014
Total, Indian Penal Code Cases...	3,230	3,182	3,256	4,059	4,277	4,534	3,009	3,008	2,804	10,804	10,467	10,654
Class VI	1,449	1,686	1,243	899	837	1,149	743	655	872	3,191	3,178	3,204
GRAND TOTAL	4,680	4,868	4,499	5,058	5,114	5,683	3,752	3,663	3,736	13,695	13,645	13,918

The above table shows that the total amount of actual crime has during the year increased from 13,645 to 13,918. The increase is observed in all the important heads of crime except "attempts at murder and culpable homicides" and "thefts," where there is a decrease of 4 and 292 cases. Murders increased from 160 to 183. Dacoities rose from 132 to 317, the rise being chiefly due to famine, as will be seen from their distribution, and a large number of these were dacoities only in name. Of the 317 dacoities, 191 occurred in the Central Division, 102 in the Southern Division and 24 in the Northern Division, as against 60, 57 and 15 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the Central Division runs through all the districts, Khándesh alone being responsible for 108 cases as against 25 in the preceding year. Sholápur contributed 26 to the total number, and Ahmednagar, Násik, Poona and Sátára, 23, 13, 14 and 7 respectively. Most of these dacoities took place between September and December, when all hopes of rain had disappeared and famine became imminent and high prices ruled. Of the 102 committed in the Southern Division, Bijápur accounts for 60 and Dhárwár for 27. In the Northern Division 11 were committed in the Thána District, 8 in Ahmedabad, 3 in Kaira and 2 in Broach. In the Panch Maháls and Surat, there were no cases of dacoity. Cases of robberies increased from 199 to 248. The increase is shared by the Northern and Central Divisions, the Southern Division showing a decrease from 71 to 58. The net rise in this class of crime is, of course, also to be attributed to the scarcity prevailing at the close of the year. Cases of house-breaking and of receiving stolen property rose from 2,032 and 320 to 2,441 and 348 respectively. Thefts, on the other hand, decreased from 4,902 to 4,610. Turning to classes, the increase is found in Classes I and III, and decrease in Classes II, IV and V, the decrease in Class V being from 6,307 to 6,014. Under Class VI the Northern Division shows a decrease from 1,686 to 1,243, while in the Central and Southern Divisions there is an increase from 837 and 655 to 1,149 and 872 respectively. The decrease in the Northern Division will be found in most of the Gujarát districts under the Opium and Abkári Acts, but is especially marked in the Surat and Thána districts. So far as the latter district, which has always been notorious for Abkári offences, is concerned, the diminution in Abkári offences is to be put down to the vigorous measures taken against liquor-smuggling and illicit manufacture by Mr. Austin when in charge of the district. The increase under Class VI in the Central Division is largely contributed by Ahmednagar, where the number rose from 113 to 356 cases. This is on account of a large number of cases under the Forest Act having been taken up by the Magistrates direct, the cases having originated from the scarcity of fodder and grazing during the year under report. Kolába also shows a considerable increase due to a number of cases having been reported under the Forest Act.

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 it will be convenient, however, to treat Police cases separately. The number of pending cases at the close of the year has under "all

classes" slightly increased from 2,467 to 2,480 and under "Indian Penal Code" decreased from 2,335 to 2,315. This gives an average of 137 per district under "all classes" and of 128 under "Indian Penal Code" as compared with 137 and 129 respectively in the previous year. Of the 2,480 pending cases, 1,033 were with the Police for investigation and 1,447 with the Magistracy for disposal. The number in 1895 was 949 with the Police and 1,518 with Magistrates. A large number of these pending cases was due to the increase of crime at the close of the year. The amount of real crime reported during the year under "Indian Penal Code" has increased from 9,668 to 10,030 and under "all classes" from 12,078 to 12,094. 8,985 cases were disposed of under "Indian Penal Code," of which number 3,223 were classed as undetected, giving a percentage of 35 as against 34. Of the 3,223 cases, the large number of 2,549 comes under the two headings of "house-breaking with intent to commit theft" and "thefts." The percentage of undetected cases under the former head has slightly risen from 64 to 65, and that under the latter fallen from 27 to 25. 5,750 cases were decided by trial and 5,016 convicted. The percentages of convictions to cases disposed of and decided by trial are 55·82 and 87·23 as against 56·57 and 86·46 under "Indian Penal Code" and 62·29 and 89·57, compared with 64·89 and 89·26 under "all classes." In Class VI, they are 91·54 and 96·70 as against 94·53 and 95·95. There is a slight falling off in the percentages of convictions to cases disposed of; on the other hand, those to cases decided by trial exhibit a small but steady improvement. Referring to the more important heads of crime, the percentages of convictions to cases disposed of show a general improvement except under "robberies" and "house-breaking with intent to commit theft," under which heads the percentages have fallen from 51 and 31 to 44 and 30 respectively. In the same way the results obtained in cases decided by trial show an improvement on the previous year under all heads except under "attempts at murder and culpable homicides" and "house-breaking with intent to commit thefts," where they show a very small falling off.

The percentage results obtained under some of the important heads mentioned above when compared with the average percentages of the past three years show that those under "murders" are much below the average, *viz.*, 46·34 and 60·07; while under "thefts" and "receiving stolen property" they are superior to the average percentages, which are 67·45 and 91·53 under the former and 88·20 and 91·21 under the latter head. Under "dacoities" and "robberies," although the percentages of convictions in cases disposed of exhibit a fall of 2 and 4 points, yet in the matter of convictions in cases decided by trial, the year's results show a small but satisfactory improvement, *viz.*, 65 and 82, the percentages of the year under report, as compared with 59 and 70, the average percentages for last three years.

5. The number of persons arrested during the year by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases was 14,994 as against 12,380 or 2,614 more than in the previous year. The main cause of the increase in the number of arrests is undoubtedly the same as that given for the rise in the number of cases, *viz.*, the scarcity that declared itself at the close of the year. Including 1,159 persons pending from previous year, the number of prisoners for disposal was 16,153 as against 13,417 in 1895. Of these 385 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 2·3 as against 1·9. Under "all classes" of crime, the percentage is much the same. 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.
Abmedabad	1,857	39	2·10
Kaira	1,072	66	6·15
Panch Maháls	341	10	2·93
Broach	881	11	1·24
Surat	524	25	4·77
Thána	1,763	11	·62
Ahmednagar	670	10	1·49
Khándesh	2,816	40	1·42

District.	Number of persons arrested in "all classes" (column 20).	Number of persons released without trial (column 21).	Percentages.
Násik ...	1,171	31	2.64
Poona ...	1,065	14	1.31
Sátára ...	648	3	.46
Sholápur ...	939	48	5.11
Belgaum ...	1,308	6	.45
Bijápur ...	1,399	51	3.64
Dhárwár ...	694	33	4.75
Kánara ...	423	10	2.36
Kolába ...	846	3	.35
Ratnágiri ...	351	4	1.13

Except in a very few districts, the percentages are generally satisfactory. The highest percentage of 6.15 is found in Kaira and it is due to the Superintendent's circular alluded to in the review on that district. The percentage in Sholápur is also high and has been explained in the review. Kolába, Belgaum, Sátára and Thána come out best in this respect, less than 1 per cent. of prisoners arrested having been released without being brought to trial in these districts. Altogether 16,187 persons were disposed of by trial during the year, 13,698 being in Indian Penal Code cases and 2,489 in cases under Class VI. 8,340 under "Indian Penal Code" and 2,075 under "Class VI" were convicted, and 5,358 under the former and 414 under the latter head were acquitted or discharged. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and to those disposed of by trial have under "Indian Penal Code" slightly fallen from 59.99 and 61.50 to 59.09 and 60.88. A similar falling off is also noticeable in "Class VI" and "all classes." The percentage results, which are better than those in 1894, are not, on the whole, unsatisfactory, as they have to be taken with the fact that the Police had to deal with more than 2,000 extra prisoners during the year under notice. The percentages under "murders," "robberies" and "thefts" have fallen, though slightly. On the other hand, those under "dacoities" have considerably improved, this being probably the result of famine cases. Under "receiving stolen property" there is also a small increase in the percentages. Under "attempts at murder and culpable homicide" the percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have improved from 39.70 and 42.51 to 46.40 and 47.97. Under "house-breaking with intent to commit thefts," however, the former percentage has slightly decreased from 69.95 to 68.45, while the latter increased from 70.75 to 76.86. The year's results vary greatly when compared with the average percentages of the past three years. Under "dacoities" the percentages of the year under report have risen from 38.66 and 40.45 to 44.14 and 46.55, under "robberies" from 52.07 and 54.74 to 54.51 and 56.66, and under "receiving stolen property" from 67.46 and 69.31 to 71.10 and 72.64. Under "murders" the average percentages are 65.13 and 38.38 as against 30.93 and 31.93, and under "house-breaking with intent to commit theft" 69.36 and 70.97 as compared with 68.45 and 76.86 during the year under report. The number of persons pending at the close of the year was 2,039 under "Indian Penal Code" and 2,129 in "all classes." Last year's number was 1,191 and 1,285 respectively. The reason for the large increase is that a large number of persons who were arrested in several serious crimes committed during the last quarter of the year could not be disposed of before the close of the year.

6. In accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 10 of Government Resolution No. 1503, dated 26th February 1894, on the Annual Police Administration Report for 1892, I give below a table showing, in comparative form, the percentage results of the working of the Police with regard both to persons and cases. It shows that there is a further falling off in the percentages of cases brought to trial and convicted to cases disposed of, while there is a small improvement in the percentage of convictions to cases sent for trial. That of cases not sent for trial to those disposed of has also increased

slightly. With regard to persons, all the four percentages are less satisfactory than those of the previous year :—

Real Penal Code cases.				1895.	Average of 3 years.	1896.
<i>Cases.</i>						
Investigated	...	...	...	8,510	8,681	8,985
Brought to trial	...	...	...	5,572	5,737	5,750
Convicted	...	...	...	4,818	4,918	5,016
Acquitted	...	...	...	751	783	734
Not sent for trial	...	...	...	2,926	2,927	3,223
<i>Percentages.</i>						
Brought to trial to disposed of	...	...	...	65.42	66.08	63.99
Convicted to sent for trial	...	...	...	86.43	86.24	87.23
Convicted to disposed of	...	...	...	66.57	66.99	65.82
Not sent for trial to disposed of	...	...	...	34.35	33.71	35.87
<i>Persons.</i>						
Arrested by Police	...	...	...	12,226	12,743	14,114
Disposed of by trial	...	...	...	11,926	12,400	13,698
Convicted	...	...	...	7,335	7,387	8,340
Acquitted or discharged	...	...	...	4,591	5,013	5,358
Released without trial	...	...	...	263	315	385
<i>Percentages.</i>						
Convicted to arrested	...	...	...	59.99	57.96	59.09
Convicted to tried	...	...	...	61.50	59.57	60.83
Acquitted or discharged to tried	...	...	...	38.19	40.43	39.11
Released without trial to arrests	...	...	...	2.15	2.47	2.72

7. The figures relating to property show that there is a large increase in the amount of property stolen during the year under report, the amount being Rs. 8,44,010 as against Rs. 7,94,792. Including value of the property stolen in pending cases of the previous year, the total amount to be accounted for during the year by the Police was Rs. 10,53,136 as against Rs. 9,35,990 in the year before: they succeeded in recovering property worth Rs. 3,38,450, or a percentage of 32.13 as against 41.01 in the previous year. The fall in the percentage of recoveries is regrettable and is due to a certain extent to large grain loots committed at the close of the year. The amount of stolen property remaining unrecovered at the close of the year was Rs. 3,45,769 or an excess of Rs. 36,011 over that of the previous year. Property was stolen in 8,211 cases and recovered in 5,593, giving a percentage of 68.11 as against 68.48 in the preceding year. The difference of less than 1 per cent. in the number of cases in which property was stolen and recovered as compared with 1895, taken together with the marked deterioration in the percentage of recovery of actual value of property reported to be stolen, shows that as regards the latter there was something abnormal in the conditions of the year under report, and this is no doubt traceable to a great extent to the number of cases of grain thefts and robberies which took place at the end of the year, this class of property being either irrecoverable because immediately consumed or, if found, impossible to identify.

8. The main results obtained by the Police in the three divisions are appended in a tabular form as usual :—

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 see note.		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. a. p.	
Northern Division.	71.48	Southern Division.	91.31	Central Division.	62.89	Southern Division.	64.49	Northern Division.	51.10	Northern Division.	77.58	Northern Division.	51,353 9 8
Central Division.	59.91	Central Division.	39.18	Southern Division.	62.67	Central Division.	64.37	Southern Division.	31.78	Southern Division.	67.98	Southern Division.	99,228 12 9
Southern Division.	53.91	Northern Division.	38.95	Northern Division.	62.18	Northern Division.	64.18	Central Division.	23.63	Central Division.	61.04	Central Division.	1,94,278 9 8

Taking all the results indicated in the above table together there is not much difference in the standard of efficiency for the three divisions of the Presidency

under 3 of the 6 tests applied, while under 2 of them the Central Division is considerably behind the other two, and under one test the Southern Division takes the last place. Taking each test separately, the Northern Division occupies the first position with regard to convictions in cases disposed of, with a percentage of 71·48, which, however, is 5 points below its percentage of last year, and is 4 points lower than its average for the last 3 years. In the matter of convictions in cases brought to trial, the Southern Division has scored the highest percentage of 91·31, which is superior to that obtained last year, *viz.* 90·89, and above the average percentage of the Presidency proper, which stands at 89·57 for the year under report. As regards persons, the percentages obtained in the three divisions are quite up to the average percentages of the Presidency proper, *viz.*, 62·59 and 64·34. It will be noticed that there is only a difference of something like 2 per cent. in the number of persons convicted to those arrested and to those brought to trial, which is satisfactory as showing that the Police have not arrested indiscriminately. In the matter of recoveries of stolen property, the percentages in all the three divisions have fallen considerably, though the Northern Division has obtained a percentage considerably higher than those obtained in other two divisions and in the Presidency proper. The average percentages of recoveries for the last 3 years in each division stand as under :—

Northern Division ...	...	...	...	51·22
Central Division ...	...	...	...	40·11
Southern Division ...	...	...	...	39·01

so that except in the Northern Division there is a deterioration in the recovery of stolen property during the year under review. The percentage obtained in the Central Division is a very low one, but that is not surprising, as that was the division most affected by the scarcity that prevailed owing to failure of crops. In the matter of stolen property remaining unrecovered at the close of the year, the Central Division shows a large increase of Rs. 77,592, and the Northern Division of Rs. 5,446, while the Southern Division a decrease of Rs. 47,027. The increase in the Central Division is accounted for by the large rise in Khándesh, Násik and Sátára districts due to the unfavourable season. The general decrease in the Southern Division is chiefly due to that which appears in the returns of the Belgaum District, where the property remaining unrecovered at the close of 1896 was Rs. 7,723 as against Rs. 69,459 at the close of 1895, which amount included no less than Rs. 46,000 carried off in the Berad outlawry. On the other hand, Bijápur shows an increase of nearly Rs. 25,000.

Excluded Cases.

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

District.	Number of cases for disposal, column (4).	Excluded cases, columns 5 (a), 5 (b).	Percentages.
Ratnágiri ...	853	626	73·38
Sholápur ...	1,014	645	63·60
Ahmednagar ...	879	503	57·22
Poona... ..	1,952	980	50·20
Kolába ...	1,523	762	50·03
Kánara ...	730	364	49·86
Belgaum ...	1,220	578	47·37
Thána ...	1,878	874	46·53
Násik... ..	1,835	847	46·15
Bijápur ...	1,363	610	44·75
Sátára ...	1,471	589	40·04
Khándesh ...	3,022	1,199	39·67
Broach ...	1,016	389	38·28
Dhárwár ...	1,460	518	35·47
Kaira... ..	1,174	359	30·57
Ahmedabad ...	1,503	402	26·74
Surat ...	653	158	24·19
Panch Mahals ...	346	36	10·40
Total ...	23,832	10,439	43·69

The total number of excluded cases is 10,439 out of 23,892 dealt with by the Police during the year. The percentage of cases excluded is 43 as compared with 42 in the previous year. The percentage in Ratnágiri has increased from 71 to 73; this is the highest in the Presidency. The percentage in the Panch Maháls has decreased from 11 to 10, which is the lowest of any district in the Presidency. Out of 3,090 cases disposed of by Magistrates direct in "all classes" 1,266 or 40 per cent. were excluded as compared with 43 in Police cases; in 1895, the percentages were 41 in Magisterial direct cases and 42 in Police cases. The table indicates that there is a rise in excluded cases in most of the districts.

Referring to the remark contained in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 8236, Judicial Department, dated the 1st December 1896, on the Annual Report of 1895, I could observe that no particular reason can be assigned for the difference that exists in the various districts of the Presidency in the number of "excluded cases." Such cases are due more to the habits of the people than anything else and are peculiar to the people themselves. The matter is one over which the Police have no control. Complaints are so constructed and brought to the Police that they involve implications of crime and they have to be entered in the crime registers as such, whereas after some enquiry it turns out that the complaints are made through a misunderstanding of facts, or are so misrepresented by complainants themselves or by petition-writers for them, that *prima facie* they look like complaints of crime when they are not really so, and unless by questioning complainants it can be ascertained at once that they are of this character, they have to be investigated. In any case they have to be entered as criminal complaints; and even if reported under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, which is done in the few cases where the true complexion of the complaints can be ascertained without further enquiry, they have to be enquired into under the orders of Magistrates or are excluded without such enquiry, but in all cases they appear on the registers as complaints. Chief Constables are also deterred from refusing to make investigation in such cases by the fact that complainants appeal, and sometimes to higher authority, with the additional charge that the Chief Constable has refused to take up the case. This inevitably results in the case coming back to the Police for enquiry and for explanation as to why they did not investigate in the first instance. Rather than appear, therefore, to shirk or burke an investigation, complaints are taken up and enquired into, with the result that the time of the Police is taken up in such enquiries needlessly. The fact that 40 per cent. of the complaints made direct to the Magistrates had to be excluded by them, while 43 per cent. of complaints to the Police were so dealt with, the latter cases of course predominating, show that there is no fault on the part of the Police in registering such complaints. It is only by absolutely refusing to register complaints at all when the Police think them of doubtful veracity as real complaints of crime, that the number of excluded cases can be brought down, and this is a remedy which it is difficult for obvious reasons for the Police to employ. Ratnágiri from its noted litigious proclivities as usual heads the poll in complaints of doubtful character, while the Panch Maháls, which is comparatively free from such complaints, stands at the bottom of the list. Most of the Konkan districts and some of the Deccan are bad in this respect, while it will be noticed that the Gujarát districts, as a rule, are not addicted to the habit of rushing off to the Police with complaints in trivial or *quasi* civil disputes.

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 or acquitted.	Pending.
Ahmedabad ...	33	10	2	2	6.
Kaira ...	35	25	3	15	7 + 1 case in which prosecution was withdrawn.
Panch Mahals ...	1	...	...	...	2.
Broach ...	39	13	6	15	+ 1 case in which prosecution was not instituted till the close of the year.
Surat ...	8	5	2	3	6 + 11 cases in which complaints are to be lodged and one case in which prosecution was withdrawn.
Thána ...	62	25	10	9	1.
Ahmednagar ...	19	8	6	1	7.
Khándesh ...	49	17	7	3	10 + 6 cases in which complaints could not be lodged till the close of the year, and in two prosecutions were withdrawn.
Násik ...	94	20	6	4	6 + 2 cases in which complaints were not lodged till the close of the year, and in one case prosecution was withdrawn.
Poona ...	56	37	16	15	3.
Sátára ...	99	33	12	23	9 + 5 cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn.
Sholápur ...	27	4	3	1	11 + 2 cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn.
Belgaum ...	54	19	6	4	2.
Bijápur ...	54	13	...	2	2.
Dhárwár ...	50	8	1	5	2 + 3 cases in which prosecutions could not be instituted till the close of the year.
Kánara ...	21	7	1	4	
Kolába ...	54	2	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	9	1	...	1	
Total ...	764	252	81	97	74 + 12 cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn and in 23 cases complaints could not be lodged till the close of the year.

The number of cases which have been classed as "maliciously false" (Class B) has slightly increased from 752 to 764. Prosecutions were instituted in 252 cases comprising 62 cases in which sanction was accorded by Magistrates and 190 cases in which prosecutions were instituted at the instance of the District Superintendents of Police as compared with 276 cases composed of 81 and 195 respectively in the preceding year. Convictions were obtained in 81 cases as against 84, and 97 ended in discharge or acquittal. 74 cases were pending at the close of the year. In 173 cases sanction of Magistrates to prosecute was applied for and accorded in 83 only, and in 86 it was refused. In the remaining 4 cases their orders were not received till the close of the year. In 62 cases prosecutions were instituted as sanctioned by Magistrates. In 17 cases complaints had to be withdrawn for want of evidence, in two the District Magistrates' orders have been asked for as to the Courts in which prosecutions should be instituted, and in two cases complaints could not be lodged till the close of the year. There were 71 maliciously false cases pending at the close of 1895, in which proceedings were undertaken during the year under report, with the result that 23 of them ended in conviction and 39 in acquittals or discharge. In 5 cases the accused absconded, in 2 prosecution was withdrawn, in one the accused died, and in one the Magistrate did not consent to proceedings being instituted against the accused. District Superintendents of Police at their

own instance accorded sanction in 225 cases, but in 23 cases complaints were not lodged till the close of the year, and in 12 they had to be withdrawn for want of evidence. In 73 instances only was Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, applied, and compensation to the amount of Rs. 1,229 was awarded. Last year the number was 64.

It would appear from the above figures that sufficient steps were not taken either by the Police or the Magistracy towards deterring persons from the baneful practice of making false complaints. With regard to such complaints the misrepresentations of facts are often so guarded and obscure that it is impossible to proceed upon them against complainants without affirmative proof of a specific character that a false charge has been knowingly and wilfully made. Owing to the involved circumstances of the cases, this sort of proof is usually difficult to get; it often rests on presumption only, rarely on any definite means of proof, and Courts are chary about convicting without such definite proof. The consequence is that even if cases are classified as "maliciously false," that fact alone is not sufficient to proceed upon against the complainants; the much more difficult process of actually proving by known facts that the complaint was false, and that the complainant knew it to be so, has to be gone through, and it often, indeed in the majority of cases, happens that the Police are not in a position to prove in a Court of law that the complainant made a false charge knowing at the time he made it that it was false. What is sufficient to raise the presumption that a charge is probably false, and may be classified as such, is not sufficient to prove afterwards that the charge was false though it may clearly have been so on the general circumstances of the case. Argument does not amount to proof and argument often succeeds in establishing the conviction that the charge is maliciously false for the purpose of classification where proof cannot be had for the purpose of conviction of the offenders on a specific charge under Section 182 or 211, Indian Penal Code. Hence it is that the number of prosecutions seems disproportionately small to the number of cases classified as maliciously false.

The method of classifying cases is a matter over which the Police have no control, but I think that a more general application of Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, in the case of complaints classified as false, would have the effect of stopping false complaints even if it were found impossible to undertake prosecutions for bringing a false charge. If Magistrates cannot find it possible to apply the provisions of that section, it can readily be understood how much harder and also more laborious it is for the Police to strive to prove the false character of the complaint by specific evidence of a nature substantial enough to secure a conviction.

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> .	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Excise Law ...	1,637	1,234	1,682	1,285	1,598	1,228	1,527	1,169	1,451	1,076
Opium Act ...	235	185	261	197	239	181	213	169	226	185
Salt and Customs Act.	257	261	262	262	258	254	252	248	103	99

Percentages of

	Cases investigated to those reported.		Cases ended in conviction to those investigated.		Cases ended in conviction to those decided by trial.			
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.		
Excise Law	89	90	91	86	95	94
Opium Act	92	97	91	90	89	93
Salt and Customs Act	46	33	97	90	98	97

It will be seen that under the Excise Laws and Opium Act there is a large decrease from 1,637 and 235 to 1,234 and 185 respectively, while cases under the Salt and Customs Acts have remained almost stationary. The decrease is chiefly found in the Northern Division and is common to all the districts except Broach; the greatest decrease is in Surat and Thána. In other divisions, variations are slight. In all, 1,680 cases under the Acts specified above have been taken up by the Police and Abkári Departments. Of these, 383 were investigated and detected by the District Police alone as against 732 in the previous year. Out of these 383 cases, 362 were brought to trial—330 ending in conviction, 27 in discharge or acquittal, 5 cases were pending with the Magistrates. In spite of the decrease in the reported cases, the returns of the cases detected by the District Police cannot be looked upon as satisfactory. The fall in the number investigated is no doubt due to the extra work thrown on the Police of many of the districts owing to scarcity leading to increase of serious crime. Moreover, Abkári cases form only one and, compared with all their other work, a small part of the duties of the Police, not to mention that there are special Police entertained for the purpose whose sole duty it is to detect such offences and that the Abkári Police are assisted by establishments employed by the Abkári and Opium farmers, who are ready to spend freely with a view of protecting their interests.

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

Inspector-General of Police.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Humfrey—1st January to 13th May 1896.

Mr. H. Scannell—14th May to 29th December 1896.

„ H. Kennedy—30th December to 31st December 1896.

Personal Assistant.

Mr. C. A. B. Beatty—1st January to 31st May 1896.

„ E. V. Mackay—1st June to 10th June 1896.

„ H. N. Alexander—11th June to 17th July 1896.

„ F. L. Goldsmid—18th July to 31st December 1896.

Districts.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.			
		From	To		
NORTHERN DIVISION.	<i>Superintendent.</i>				
	Ahmedabad	Mr. R. Mac Tier	1st January 1896.	16th February 1896	
		„ W. G. Clabby	17th February „	31st December „	
		<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
		Mr. R. Mac Tier	1st January „	5th January „	
		„ W. G. Clabby	6th do. „	17th February „	
		„ A. F. Grey	18th February „	31st December „	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>				
	Kaira ... {	Mr. H. M. Gibbs	1st January „	9th March „	
		„ E. H. Ingle	10th March „	31st December „	
Broach ...	Mr. T. G. Foard	1st January „	Do. „		
Panch Ma- hála.	Mr. R. P. Lambert	Do. „	1st August „		
	„ C. H. Longley	2nd August „	11th November „		
	„ R. P. Lambert	12th November „	31st December „		

Districts.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.			
		From	To		
NORTHERN DIVISION—continued.	<i>Superintendent.</i>				
	Surat ...	Mr. J. W. Fellowes	1st January 1896.	2nd January 1896.	
		" J. E. Penton	3rd do. "	17th February "	
		Ráo Sáheb Motilal Hirabhai, City Police Inspector.	18th February "	5th March "	
		Mr. W. A. Heyland... ..	6th March "	26th August "	
		Ráo Bahádur Motilal Chuni- lal, City Magistrate.	27th August "	4th September "	
	Thána ...	Khán Bahádur Nanabhai Ku- vasji.	5th September "	31st December "	
		Mr. F. T. V. Austin	1st January "	27th November "	
		" W. A. Dubois	28th November "	31st December "	
		<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
		Mr. F. T. V. Austin	1st January "	10th January "	
	" J. W. Fellowes	11th do. "	4th June "		
	" F. T. V. Austin	5th June "	26th October "		
	" W. A. Dubois	27th October "	27th November "		
" D. G. Ommanney	28th November "	31st December "			
CENTRAL DIVISION.	<i>Superintendent.</i>				
	Ahmedna- gar.	Mr. H. Kennedy	1st January "	16th April "	
		" D. G. Ommanney	17th April "	21st July "	
		" H. Kennedy	22nd July "	29th December "	
		" R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., Assistant Collector.	29th December "	31st do. "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>				
	Mr. D. G. Ommanney	1st January "	27th January "		
	<i>Superintendent.</i>				
	Khándesh .	Mr. E. A. Bulkley	1st do. "	31st December "	
		<i>Assistant Superintendent, Eastern Division.</i>			
Mr. H. Pogson		1st do. "	23rd July "		
" G. W. Hatch, I. C. S., (Assistant Collector).		24th July "	25th do. "		
" D. G. Ommanney		26th do. "	26th October "		
" H. Pogson		27th October "	31st December "		
<i>Assistant Superintendent, Western Division.</i>					
	Mr. W. H. Luck	1st January "	16th January "		
	" E. A. Bulkley	17th do. "	2nd February "		
	" D. G. Ommanney	3rd February "	13th April "		
	" W. H. Luck	14th April "	31st December "		
<i>Superintendent.</i>					
Násik ...	Mr. H. Scannell	1st January "	9th May "		
	" W. H. Plunkett, District Deputy Collector.	10th May "	21st do. "		
	" H. M. Gibbs	22nd do. "	31st December "		

Districts.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.		
		From	To	
<i>Superintendent.</i>				
CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.	Poona ...	Mr. M. Kennedy	1st January 1896.	21st February 1896.
		" R. Mac Tier	22nd February "	24th May "
		" M. Kennedy	25th May "	31st December "
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Sátára ...	Mr. J. A. Guider	13th January "	13th February "
			18th May "	15th July "
22nd July "			31st December "	
<i>Superintendent.</i>				
Sholápur ...	Mr. B. C. H. C. Kennedy, I. C. S., (Assistant Col- lector).	1st January "	9th January "	
		" T. J. B. Thatcher ...	10th do. "	31st December "
		Belgaum ...	Mr. W. J. Holland	1st January "	13th June "
" E. V. Mackay	14th June "			31st December "
Bijápur ...	Mr. A. R. Maidment			1st January "	27th May "
		" G. D. Panse (District Magistrate).	28th May "	21st June "
		" W. J. Holland	22nd June "	9th August "
		" Rustomji Hormusji (In- spector of Police).	10th August "	19th September "
Dhárwár ...	Mr. J. B. D. Adams... ..	20th September "	31st December "	
		1st January "	31st do. "	
		Kánara ...	Mr. J. B. W. Biddle... ..	1st do. "	7th June "
" J. McNeill, I.C.S., (Assist- ant Collector).	8th June "			12th do. "
" J. W. Fellowes	13th do. "			31st December "
Kolába ...	Mr. E. F. Green	1st January "	31st do. "	
Ratnágiri...	Mr. F. H. Warden	1st do. "	21st February "	
		" J. E. Penton	22nd February "	31st December "

As remarked last year, there is an insufficient number of European officers for the needs of the various Presidency districts. No less than 6 officers were in charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Surat, and at the close of the year it was and still is in charge of an Inspector, while large or important districts like Ahmedabad and Kaira were in the hands of comparatively young and inexperienced Superintendents of the grade of Assistants.

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.									
							Number of persons appearing before Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
<i>Northern Division.</i>																
Ahmedabad ...	19,447	17,357	8	21	04	13	42,763	49,153	4,510	4,213	4,356	4,156	7,024	6,977	9 06	8 43
Kaira ...	10,029	9,408	27	12	26	12	6,470	7,536	800	1,021	1,357	1,734	4,214	4,761	20 66	23 01
Panch Maháls ...	1,489	2,081	4	21	26	100	2,608	3,030	1,311	1,377	942	983	497	614	35 17	32 44
Broach ...	4,967	5,515	41	52	82	89	4,406	4,092	1,314	1,757	1,804	1,205	1,833	1,989	29 09	25 34
Surat ...	7,120	29,097	67	86	94	119	9,894	31,016	2,847	12,402	1,406	1,117	4,912	17,789	16 79	5 49
Thána ...	7,244	8,058	123	160	1 09	1 09	11,760	13,451	1,029	2,629	1,216	1,404	8,314	9,367	10 84	10 36
Total ...	50,296	71,811	270	302	58	43	78,071	110,076	12,433	23,367	10,471	10,651	27,034	32,414	13 41	9 07
<i>Central Division.</i>																
Ahmednagar ...	3,634	4,170	238	70	6 54	1 67	6,190	7,044	633	1,029	1,602	1,824	3,573	4,121	26 18	26 89
Khándeśh ...	6,678	7,634	96	28	1 43	30	10,408	13,177	2,159	1,969	1,914	1,718	6,718	10,667	17 80	13 01
Násik ...	8,413	12,604	121	129	1 43	1 20	12,867	15,685	2,489	4,202	2,882	2,484	8,177	9,989	24 99	22 34
Poona ...	12,851	11,772	182	210	1 02	1 86	20,185	18,878	2,961	3,383	2,002	7,299	9,423	7,779	34 10	34 66
Sátára ...	7,404	10,774	87	74	1 17	09	8,044	9,381	1,167	1,661	2,771	1,789	4,899	5,007	30 09	19 03
Sholápur ...	10,666	7,269	18	12	1 6	16	12,215	8,794	985	769	1,748	1,321	9,457	6 80	14 12	16 02
Total ...	40,646	52,228	692	526	1 39	1 0	71,306	72,850	10,916	12,032	10,106	17,431	29,700	41,769	16 53	22 98
<i>Southern Division.</i>																
Bolgaum ...	3,508	3,245	96	122	3 82	5 43	4,587	3,097	1,043	927	1,001	979	2,401	1,738	23 93	29 54
Bijápur ...	1,083	1,036	121	57	11 32	5 60	1,640	1,404	855	829	814	896	923	1,102	21 21	20 29
Dharwar ...	6,091	5,548	54	52	68	98	4,404	4,105	741	639	1,183	954	2,546	2,476	26 21	22 76
Kánara ...	1,820	1,411	18	11	71	77	2,112	1,976	334	402	341	379	1,383	1,140	18 05	19 18
Kolába ...	2,306	2,436	86	56	3 74	1 09	4,900	5,339	649	482	441	617	3,812	4,159	30 99	11 55
Ratnágiri ...	2,926	4,099	167	168	6 70	3 97	3,893	3,208	618	544	629	509	2,608	2,139	10 12	15 86
Total ...	17,619	17,775	539	401	3 05	2 59	21,658	20,119	3,730	3,321	3,932	3,764	13,794	12,725	18 12	18 80
GRAND TOTAL.	117,560	141,809	1,501	1,359	1 27	90	170,963	203,054	26,938	38,710	33,609	31,896	81,458	97,908	19 00	18 09

The number of non-cognizable offences has increased from 117,560 to 141,809. This increase runs through all the three Divisions, the largest increase being in the Northern Division, where the number has increased from 50,296 to 71,811. This is principally due to no less than 29,097 cases having been reported in Surat as compared with 7,120 in the previous year. The rise is explained as being due to Municipal cases, which numbered 26,791. Panch Maháls, Broach and Thána show an increase of 592, 848 and 814 respectively, while in Ahmedabad and Kaira there is a decrease of 2,090 and 626. The increase referred to is due to

Bombay Act VI of 1863,
Public Conveyance Act.

Bombay Act III of 1890,
Salt Act.

Bombay Act IV of 1887,
Section 12, Gambling Act.

The number of offences reported in Sholápur has decreased from 10,666 to 7,269, and in Poona there is a decrease of 1,079 cases. In the Southern Division, Ratnágiri shows a rise of no less than 1,174 cases. In Kolába also there is a small increase of 230 cases, while in the rest of the districts there is a general decrease. The variations are more or less due to municipal cases. In 1,239 cases, the Police were employed in making enquiries as against 1,501 in the year before. This is not a very large number for the whole Presidency, and it gives a percentage of 90 as compared with 127. This is satisfactory as showing the Police were greatly relieved of the work of enquiring into non-cognizable offences. 203,054 persons appeared before Courts as against 170,963 in the previous year. The increase is due to the increase in crime; of the 203,054 persons, 38,710 were discharged, 87,908 acquitted and 31,866 convicted; the corresponding figures in 1895 were 26,988, 81,468 and 33,509 respectively. The percentage of convictions to persons appearing before Courts was 15 69 as against 19 60 in 1895, 23 79 in 1894 and 29 16 in 1893. The falling off in the

percentage of convictions is observed in the Northern and Central Divisions, the figures being 9·67 in the former and 23·92 in the latter as compared with 13·41 and 26·53 respectively in the previous year. The Southern Division shows a slight rise from 18·13 to 18·80. Taking districts separately, the highest percentage is found in Poona, while Surat shows the lowest percentage of 3·49 as against 14·20 in 1895. In Sâtára also there is a large falling off from 30·98 to 19·05. It is impossible to explain these variations. The variations in other districts are not so large and do not call for any comments.

Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

14. During the year, 916 prosecutions were undertaken and 644 persons required to give security, of whom 449 furnished security and 195 were sent to jail in default. The number of prosecutions was less by 50 during the year than in the previous year, but the percentage of persons ordered to furnish security to those prosecuted has risen from 62 to 70. On the other hand, the percentage of persons who had to go to jail in default of furnishing security to those who were required to do so has decreased from 36 to 30. The results may be looked upon as fairly satisfactory, as the extent and success of Police operations under this head cannot be measured by the general state of crime in the Presidency. The number of prosecutions may be expected to decrease, as the stock of bad characters is not inexhaustible. Again it is very difficult to prove in Courts a bad livelihood, because people do not voluntarily come forward to give evidence for fear of revenge; besides, bad characters themselves anticipate interference from the Police and are therefore prepared to defend themselves in Courts, if needs be, by showing that they have fair means of maintenance. Thus it is that year by year it is becoming more difficult to obtain cases of this character. Some Magistrates, too, are reluctant to apply the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, which prevents the Police taking action in such cases. Taking districts separately, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Broach, Násik, Poona, Sholápur, Dhárwár, Kánara, Kolába and Ratnágiri have shown an improvement as compared with the previous year. Khándesh apparently shows a very large falling off, but the explanation is that the figures of 1895 included no less than 157 pending cases of 1894, whereas those of 1896 included only 4 pending cases of 1895. Excluding pending cases, the number of prosecutions in Khándesh has fallen from 45 to 24. This subject has been commented on in the review of that district. Sâtára shows a decrease from 100 to 83 and Ahmednagar from 78 to 45. The number of pending cases has again increased from 78 to 119, the largest number being 56 in Kaira and 21 in Belgaum.

15. The following table, as directed in paragraph 15 of Government Resolution on the Police Administration Report for 1889, shows the comparative number of persons for the years 1895 and 1896 dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

Districts.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				Remarks.
	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.		
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	
Ahmedabad ...	42	64	18	39	22 discharged, 4 pending. 6 prosecutions were withdrawn, 56 pending.
Kaira... ..	137	180	118	118	
Panch Maháls ...	13	30	13	30	2 discharged, 7 pending.
Broach	37	42	26	33	
Surat	28	14	19	12	2 discharged.
Thána	54	32	46	25	1 discharged, 4 prosecutions were withdrawn, (against one owing to death and 3 absconded), 2 pending.
Total ...	311	362	240	256	27 discharged, 10 prosecutions withdrawn, 69 pending.
Ahmednagar ...	78	45	68	43	2 discharged.
Khándesh	202	28	57	12	12 discharged, 4 pending.
Násik	28	35	22	19	12 discharged, 3 prosecutions withdrawn, 1 pending.
Poona	128	172	91	136	34 discharged, 2 pending.
Sátára	100	83	77	74	8 discharged, 1 pending.
Sholápur	22	63	19	40	23 discharged.
Total ...	558	426	334	324	91 discharged, 8 pending, 3 prosecutions withdrawn.
Belgaum	43	40	14	14	21 pending, 5 discharged.
Bijápur	28	24	8	5	6 discharged, 12 pending, 1 withdrawn.
Dhárwár	9	11	...	3	2 discharged, 6 pending.
Kánara	6	10	2	7	3 discharged.
Kolába	9	31	8	23	5 discharged, 3 pending.
Ratnágiri	2	12	2	12	
Total ...	97	128	29	64	42 pending, 21 discharged, 1 withdrawn.
Grand Total ...	966	916	603	644	119 pending, 139 discharged, 14 prosecutions withdrawn.

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.
			1895.	1896.			
			Ahmedabad ...	64				39	650	739	89	...
Kaira	180	118	607	610	3	...	
Panch Maháls ...	30	30	244	205	...	39	
Broach	42	33	460	502	42	...	
Surat	14	12	235	237	2	...	
Thána	32	25	733	724	...	9	
Ahmednagar... ..	45	43	274	321	47	...	

District.	Number of prosecutions under Chapter VIII.	Number of convictions under Chapter VIII.	INDIAN PENAL CODE CASES, COLUMN 6.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
			1895.	1896.			
Khándesh	28	12	1,122	1,321	199	...	
Násik	35	19	663	769	101	...	
Poona	172	136	828	825	...	3	
Sátára	83	74	725	699	...	26	
Sholápur	63	40	242	320	78	...	
Belgaum	40	14	607	472	...	135	
Bijápur	24	5	476	608	132	...	
Dhárwár	11	3	810	820	10	...	
Kánara	10	7	252	257	5	...	
Kolába	31	23	513	445	...	68	
Ratnágiri	12	12	222	156	...	66	
Total	916	644	9,668	10,030	708	346	

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 10th June 1892, Judicial Department :—

Districts.	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	1,059	72	34	
Kaira	650	81	18	
Panch Maháls	232	41	1	
Brouch	492	40	31	
Surat	386	36	17	
Thána	801	49	17	
Ahmednagar	363	36	18	
Khándesh	1,559	101	98	
Násik	748	61	2	
Poona	647	96	27	
Sátára	359	2	61	
Sholápur	405	16	3	
Belgaum	764	127	61	
Bijápur	633	41	2	
Dhárwár	378	39	39	
Kánara	212	32	31	
Kolába	518	36	...	
Ratnágiri	209	9	9	
Total	10,415	915	469	

469 accused persons were classed as "Habitual offenders" as against 475 in the previous year and 915 were identified as having been previously convicted as against 826. It is impossible to say whether the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 3, dated 3rd January 1887, Judicial Department, have been carefully attended to in all districts. The attention of all District Magistrates was drawn by this office to these orders in March 1895, but no increase in the number of cases is apparent.

Statement C.

17. During the year a force consisting of 3 Head Constables and 18 constables was permanently added to the Police strength of the Surat District and an extra European Inspector was sanctioned temporarily for the Khándesh District. In addition to these, the appointments of four European Mounted Constables at Poona were made permanent. The total sanctioned force of the Presidency proper as shown in Statement C now consists of 14,722 officers and men, which

shows a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 41; this is due chiefly to the addition of the men mentioned above and the reduction of 12 duffedárs and 51 sowárs on account of the third and the last reduction in the Mounted Police which was due in March 1896 as a part of the reorganization scheme and also to the omission of 1 duffedár and 4 sowárs from the strength of the Belgaum District as they belonged to the Commissioner's party. It was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 27,44,390. This gives an increase of Rs. 89,393 over the cost shown in the previous year. This is due to a variety of causes affecting districts differently, amongst which may be mentioned the fact that there was a large decrease at the end of the year in the number of vacancies existing which materially affected the savings of pay.

The force was distributed as follows:—

General Police duties	...	...	...	...	7,755
Jail guards	...	...	...	...	196
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	...	...	...	...	4,299
Town duties	...	...	...	...	2,212
Cantonment duties	...	...	...	...	233
Inspector-General, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police including Police Probationers	...	...	...	...	27
Total					14,722

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	1,135	3,949	921,712	3.47	800.94
Kaira	707	1,609	871,589	2.27	1,232.79
Panch Maháls	676	1,588	313,417	2.35	463.
Broach	460	1,453	341,490	3.15	742.33
Surat	834	1,662	619,989	1.99	779.33
Thána	752	3,935	819,580	5.23	1,080.86
<i>Central Division.</i>					
Ahmednagar	768	6,645	888,755	8.47	1,133.61
Khándesh	1,717	10,907	1,460,851	6.35	850.81
Násik	811	5,940	843,582	7.32	1,010.
Poona	1,268	5,369.4	1,067,800	4.23	812.11
Sátára	979	4,988	1,225,989	5.09	1,252.
Sholápur	589	4,521	750,689	7.67	1,274.
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Belgaum	677	4,657	1,013,261	6.6	1,455.8
Bijápur	657	5,695	796,339	8.6	1,212.08
Dhárwár	839	4,535	1,051,314	5.40	1,253.05
Kánara	649	3,910	448,351	6.02	687.75
Kolába	474	2,137	594,872	4.50	1,255.
Ratnágiri	690	3,922	1,105,926	5.6	1,602.
Total	14,682	77,422.4	15,163,500	5.26	1,030.19

As regards area and population combined, Bijápur is worse off than any district in the matter of the Police and it is a district bordering on the Nizám's territory which adds to its responsibilities in the way of crime. As regards area only, Bijápur is still the worst off. As regards population only, Ratnágiri is nominally badly off, but its population is a fluctuating and not a criminal one. Belgaum and other districts are really in a worse position so far as the adequacy of their Police force is concerned.

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

Districts.	Strength of Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number departmentally punished.	Total punishments in 1896.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishments in 1896 on total strength.
Ratnágiri ...	689	...	22	22	25	3.19
Kolába ...	473	4	29	33	29	6.97
Thána ...	750	2	52	54	85	7.20
Belgaum ...	676	3	47	50	97	7.39
Kaira ...	706	3	82	85	79	12.03
Ahmednagar ...	767	4	89	93	109	12.12
Kánara ...	648	1	78	79	72	12.19
Ahmedabad ...	1,132	5	135	140	248	12.36
Surat ...	833	3	126	129	123	15.48
Násik ...	809	17	118	135	131	16.68
Bijápur ...	656	1	113	114	66	17.37
Khándesh ...	1,714	9	307	316	414	18.43
Sholápur ...	588	1	120	121	55	20.57
Panch Maháls ...	675	4	145	149	119	22.07
Broach ...	459	5	98	103	89	22.44
Poona ...	1,266	12	273	285	138	22.51
Dhárwár ...	838	8	156	164	165	19.57
Sátára ...	977	14	204	218	231	22.31
Total ...	14,656	96	2,194	2,290	2,275	15.62

The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 2,290 as against 2,136 in the previous year. The former number includes 96 judicial punishments and 2,194 departmental punishments. Judicial punishments have decreased from 118 to 96, while there is a large increase in the departmental punishments, *viz.*, from 2,018 to 2,194. Of the 2,194 departmental punishments, 143 were dismissals—11 being among officers and 132 among men as against 13 and 141 respectively in the preceding year. Other departmental punishments increased from 1,864 to 2,051; of these, 424 were among officers and 1,627 among men as compared with 412 and 1,452 respectively in 1895. Taking all the punishments together, the average number of punishments for the 3 years preceding the year under report is 2,275. The percentages of punishments on the total strength of the Presidency proper is 15.62 as against 14.53 in the previous year.

The net increase in the total number of punishments is 154 which is distributed over several districts. It should not, however, be regarded as indicating any deterioration in the general efficiency of the force. In most districts the variations in the number of punishments are such as do not call for comments. In the Panch Maháls, Sholápur and Bijápur, where the increase is rather large, being 79, 55 and 57 respectively, it appears to be due to stricter discipline being exacted from the men. In Poona the increase of 94 punishments has been explained in my review on that district.

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

District according to joint percentages of columns 4 and 6.	Number of men.	REWARDS.			
		By promotion.	Percentages.	By money.	Percentages.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Surat ...	833	2	.24	63	7.56
Panch Maháls ...	675	1	.14	45	6.66
Kolába ...	473	...	...	30	6.34
Ratnágiri ...	689	2	.29	31	4.49
Kaira ...	706	3	.42	25	3.54
Ahmedabad ...	1,132	3	.26	38	3.35
Poona ...	1,266	30	2.36	3	.23
Belgaum ...	676	11	1.62	6	.88
Ahmednagar ...	767	...	...	18	2.34
Thána ...	750	3	.40	11	1.46

District according to joint percentages of columns 4 and 6.	Number of men.	REWARDS.			
		By pro- motion.	Percent- ages.	By money.	Percent- ages.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Broach	459	1	·21	7	1·52
Násik	809	...	...	12	1·48
Sholápur	588	5	·85	3	·51
Khándesh	1,714	5	·29	17	·99
Kánara	648	...	...	8	·92
Sátára	977	2	·20	6	·61
Bijápur	656	2	·30	3	·45
Dhárwár	838	1	·11	1	·11
Total	11,656	71	·48	325	2·21

The number of rewards by promotion has fallen considerably, *viz.*, from 217 to 71. The falling off is chiefly due to a large decrease in this respect in Sátára, where only two rewards by promotion were granted during the year as against 115 in the preceding year. The falling off is more apparant, I think, than real, and is due to the system which prevailed in Mr. Down's time of giving promotions for ordinary service and treating all such promotions as promotions granted as special rewards for good service. This was a wrong practice, as ordinary promotions even granted for approved service should not be regarded as special promotions. Khándesh shows a falling off of 34. Money rewards have also decreased from 393 to 325. The former number includes 249 rewards earned by the District Police in cases under Salt, Customs, Opium and Abkári Acts. Besides these, 2,283 good service tickets were awarded to the District Police as against 1,724 in the previous year.

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 :—

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		PERCENTAGE OF ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Ratnágiri... ..	151	538	130	392	86·09	72·86	75·76	68·30
Kánara	152	496	135	315	88·81	63·50	69·41	62·60
Ahmednagar	170	597	158	361	92·94	60·46	67·63	60·17
Sátára	216	761	180	445	83·33	58·47	63·97	58·31
Kolába	102	371	73	208	71·56	56·06	59·40	57·13
Kaira	145	561	123	290	84·82	51·69	58·49	52·60
Broach	98	361	81	182	82·65	50·41	57·29	51·42
Dhárwár	204	634	163	307	79·90	48·42	56·08	51·51
Sholápur	120	468	81	226	67·50	48·29	52·21	51·63
Násik	187	622	146	276	78·07	44·37	52·10	48·13
Poona	252	1,014	192	464	76·19	45·75	51·81	41·97
Belgaum	153	523	115	219	75·16	41·87	49·40	50·13
Thána	162	588	121	211	74·69	35·88	41·23	41·13
Ahmedabad	251	881	182	319	72·50	36·20	44·25	40·34
Surat	172	661	149	211	86·62	31·92	43·21	49·57
Bijápur	154	502	91	186	59·09	37·05	42·22	36·61
Khándesh	374	1,340	216	477	57·75	35·59	40·43	35·67
Panch Maháls	135	510	72	73	53·33	13·51	21·48	16·28
Total	3,198	11,458	2,408	5,162	75·29	45·05	51·65	47·32

The number of educated officers and men was during the year under report 2,408 and 5,162 as compared with 2,342 and 4,937 in the previous year—a satisfactory improvement, no doubt, a great deal due to the introduction of the re-organization scheme. The percentage of education, taking both officers and men together, has further increased from 49·52 to 51·65. The percentage of officers alone has risen from 73·14 to 75·29 and of men from 42·94 to 45·05. The average percentage for the last three years has also increased from 45·67 to 47·32. I am not so sure that an increase in the standard of education means an increase of efficiency in the force so far as the ability to detect crime is concerned. In some districts young Bráhmíns are enlisted more largely than others which tends to raise the percentage of education in the force, but these men are not often found useful for any but clerical duties; still so much is required now-a-days from the Police in the way of writing work that it is necessary to employ educated men more freely than heretofore in the unarmed branch.

Police schools have now been abolished and no men are receiving education in the ordinary sense, still in the Sátára District and most other districts it is believed there are men undergoing some sort of training in law or procedure, while in the Panch Maháls District the Superintendent reports a number of men under private tuition.

Recruiting.

21. The number of vacancies has considerably decreased, *viz.*, from 658 in 1894 and 229 in 1895 to 126 in the year under report. This gives an average of only 7 vacancies for each district.

There appears to be no difficulty in most districts in getting recruits of suitable physique and education for Police service, though it must not be inferred from this that Police service is more popular now than it was, owing to the introduction of higher rates of pay. My own opinion is that although men enlist, and always will do so, the Department has not become more popular with the better classes, the higher appointments are sought after, but those of the rank and file attract much the same stamp of men as they have always done, the improvement in this respect, if any, being very slight and chiefly confined to the armed branch which is due to the enlistment of reservists and pensioners from the Native Army to a great extent.

22. The following table shows the prevalence of sickness in the force of each district during 1895 and 1896 :—

District.	Percentage of Sick.	
	1895.	1896.
Ahmedabad	63·71	45·67
Kaira	24·89	25·60
Panch Maháls	54·33	61·33
Broach	30·38	37·8
Surat	31·40	43·21
Thána	40·13	40·4
Ahmednagar	16·58	13·29
Khándesh	23·36	24·51
Násik	43·12	44·49
Poona	39·36	37·99
Sátára	23·48	41·16
Sholápur... ..	26	17
Belgaum	22·28	14·64
Bijápur	13·1	9·6
Dhárwár... ..	80·59	83·65
Kánara	48·76	43·14
Kolába	16·01	12·65
Ratnágiri	18·7	12·8

Drill and Ball Practice, 1896.

23. I submit the following table showing the numbers of marksmen in each district during 1895 and 1896 :—

District.	Number of Marksmen.	
	1895.	1896.
Ahmedabad	42	35
Kaira	50	63
Broach	38	51
Panch Maháls	60	63
Surat	36	42
Thána	123	114
Ahmednagar	60	51
Khándesh	82	95
Násik	83	57
Poona	63	76
Sátára	54	46
Sholápur	35	44
Belgaum	Not held.	32
Bijápur	72	91
Dhárwár	43	57
Kánara	19	19
Kolába	25	23
Ratnágiri... ..	21	37
Total	909	1,035

The shooting of the men has considerably improved, as will be seen from the number of men qualified as marksmen during the year which has risen from 909 in 1895 to 1,035 in 1896. The general improvement noticed above is found in most of the districts, chiefly Kaira, Broach, Thána, Khándesh, Poona, Bijápur and Ratnágiri; while Ahmedabad shows a falling off from 42 to 35, Ahmednagar from 60 to 54 and Násik from 83 to 57. The falling off in Násik is said to be due to the fact that for about 10 months the Head Quarter Chief Constable was on special duty in Belgaum in connection with the Berad outlawry. The special Police arrangements on account of the Sinhast Fair also greatly retarded the progress in drill and shooting of the Police of this district. The number of marksmen turned out in a district depends entirely upon the number of men brought in for the annual competition; in some districts a large number of men compete and the number of marksmen turned out is large, while in others only a few men take part in the competition, with the result that the number who become marksmen for the year is comparatively small. The fact is that the standard of marksmanship is somewhat too low, and a separate report on the subject is now* before Government. Of the 18 districts represented at the competition, 14 won the 25 Presidency prizes. Khándesh and Thána carried off 4 prizes each of the value of Rs. 91 and 62 respectively. Bijápur carried off 3½ prizes of the aggregate amount of Rs. 44-10-8. Of the remaining 13½ prizes, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Broach, Násik, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri secured 1 each; Ahmednagar 1½, Ahmedabad and Sátára 2 each; Sholápur obtained only ½ of a prize of the value of Rs. 6-10-8. Among Foot Police, the competition was held with B.L.S.B. carbines, the first prize being won by Násik as last year and the second by Khándesh. Among the Mounted Police, two competitions were held, one with B.L.S.B. carbines and the other with revolvers. In the former, Belgaum secured the first prize and Sátára the second, while in the latter, Khándesh obtained the first prize and Ahmedabad carried off second and third prizes.

* Since then disposed of—Government Resolution No. 3669, dated 8th May 1897, Judicial Department.

Statement F.

24. The subjoined table gives the different castes of the officers and men composing the force as compared with 1895 :—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Christians	66	70	59	64
Mahomedans	1,080	1,093	3,804	3,775
Bráhmíns	467	477	855	944
Maráthas	824	819	3,401	3,375
Rájputs	87	114	356	386
Bhils	112	116	711	689
Kolis	48	45	365	361
Pársis, Jews, Zoroastrians	38	43	17	18
Sikhs and Gurkhás	1	1	2	2
Lingáyats and Jains	50	53	118	146
Banias	19	17	14	15
Hindus of all other castes	384	366	1,616	1,567
Total... ..	3,176	3,214	11,318	11,342

Note.—There were 126 vacancies.

The predominance of Mahomedans has still continued in the force, though their numbers are decreasing in the rank and file. On the other hand, the number of Bráhmíns is increasing both among officers and men, their number being 477 officers and 944 men as compared with 467 and 855 in 1895 and 426 and 752 in 1894 respectively. I have already touched upon this point in a preceding paragraph of my report. Maráthas have also decreased from 3,451 in 1894 and 3,401 in 1895 to 3,375 in 1896. Among officers, however, their number has slightly decreased during the year under report.

Supplementary Statement No. II.

25. The total number of licenses issued or renewed in the Presidency proper has slightly decreased from 19,536 to 19,354. Of these, 3,465 were issued in the Northern Division, 6,320 in the Central Division and 9,569 in the Southern Division. The general decrease noticed in the Presidency proper is on account of a large falling off from 3,994 to 3,465 in the Northern Division alone. The Central Division shows an increase of 186 licenses, while in the Southern Division there is an increase of 161. The falling off in the Northern Division is mostly due to Thána having had a much smaller number of licenses during the year. The number of licenses for fire-arms has decreased from 14,497 to 14,139, while licenses for other arms increased from 4,262 to 4,616. Ratnágiri has the largest number of licenses issued, *viz.*, 3,937 as against 3,897 in the previous year. The actual number of fire-arms in this district is 3,949 as compared with 3,971 in the previous year. 134 cases as against 143 in the previous year were taken up under the Arms Act. In 100 cases, fines to the aggregate amount of Rs. 1,127 were imposed. The inspection of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was on the whole satisfactorily performed by Superintendents and by their subordinates. The following table shows the number of licensed shops in

each district and the number inspected by the District Superintendent and his Assistants :—

Districts.	Number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendents of Police.	Remarks.
<i>Northern Division.</i>			
Ahmedabad	5	5	One shop was inspected by the Assistant Superintendent. Inspectors examined all the shops periodically.
Kaira	5	5	They were also inspected by Inspectors periodically.
Broach	3	3	Also by Inspectors.
Panch Maháls	2	2	Do. do.
Surat	3	3	The Inspectors inspected periodically in their respective divisions. They also examined shops for the manufacture of fireworks and blasting powder.
Thána	17	14	Three shops were inspected by the Assistant Superintendent. Inspectors also examined periodically all of the shops in their respective charges.
Ahmednagar	28	22	The Inspectors also examined periodically 26 shops in their respective charges.
Khándesh	37	12	Seven shops were inspected by the Assistant Superintendent. The Inspectors inspected periodically 31 shops in their respective divisions.
Násik	14	7	Inspectors examined all the shops.
Poona	41	15	Twenty-three shops were inspected by the Assistant Superintendent. Inspectors examined 40 shops in their respective charges.
Sátára	24	14	All the shops were inspected by Inspectors.
Sholápur	23*	13	*This includes 5 shops dealing in saltpetre only which were neither inspected by the Superintendent nor by Inspectors. Of the remaining 18 shops, 13 were inspected by Inspectors.
Belgaum	20	17	Inspectors examined all the shops periodically.
Bijápur	7	7	Also by Inspectors.
Dhárwár	20	19	All the shops were inspected by Inspectors.
Kánara	11	8	The Inspectors examined 9 shops.
Kolába... ..	7	7	The Inspectors examined all the shops.
Ratnágiri	24	13	The Inspectors examined 22 shops.

Supplementary Statement No. III.

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

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
<i>Northern Division.</i>				
Ahmedabad	5	2	3	* Includes one prisoner who escaped last year and was recaptured during the year.
Broach	1	2	...	
Kaira	6	6	...	
Panch Maháls... ..	2	2	...	
Surat	6	6	...	
Thána	4	5	...	One prisoner who had escaped from the Thána Jail in 1891 was recaptured during the year.
Total	24	23	3	

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
<i>Central Division.</i>				
Ahmednagar ...	3	3	...	
Khándesh ...	7	5	2	
Násik ...	5	5	...	
Poona ...	12	8	4	
Sátára ...	6	2	4	
Sholápur ...	3	2	1	
Total ...	36	25	11	
<i>Southern Division.</i>				
Belgaum ...	5	3	2	
Bijápur ...	3	1	2	
Dhárwár ...	35	34	1	
Kánara ...	3	2	1	
Kolába ...	2	1	1	
Ratnágiri ...	2	1	1	
Total ...	50	42	8	
Grand Total ...	110	90	22	

The above return shows an increase of 33 in the total number of escapes during the year. This is due to a large number of Berad dacoits who were confined in the Dhárwar Jail having escaped. The number of escapes in the Southern Division has on this account increased from 13 to 50. In the Northern Division there is a decrease of 9, while in the Central Division there is an increase of 5 only. The total number of escapes during the year was 110 as against 77 in 1895. 90 prisoners were recaptured, including two who had escaped during previous years. Of the 110 escapes, 42 were from jails, 13 from lock-ups, 38 from the custody of the District Police and 17 from that of the Village Police, as compared with 21, 8, 35 and 13 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of recaptures to escapes was 80 as against 61·03 in the year before.

27. In accordance with paragraph 16 of Government Resolution No. 1503 dated 26th February 1893, Judicial Department, on the Police 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 and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.	Number of Outposts.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Ahmedabad ...	Mr. MacTier ...	7	{ 1 7	6 ...	*31	{ 3 27	28 4
	„ Clabby ...						
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. MacTier ...	4	{ ... 1 4	... 3 ...	†12	{ ... 6 12	... 6 ...
„ Clabby ...							
„ Grey ...							

* All, except one, inspected.

† All inspected.

Districts.	Officers.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
		Number of Stations.	Visited and Inspected.	Not visited and Inspected.	Number of Out-posts.	Visited and Inspected.	Not visited and Inspected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Broach ...	Mr. Foard ...	7	7	...	16	16	...
Kaira ...	Mr. Gibbs ... " Ingle ...	9	{ 4 5 }	{ 5 4 }	23	{ 10 13 }	{ 13 10 }
Panch Mahāla...	Mr. Lambert ... " Longley ...	6	{ 6 *3 }	{ ... 3 }	31	{ 26 6 }	{ 8 28 }
Surat ...	Mr. Fellowes ... " Penton ... R. S. Motilal Hirabhai ... Mr. Heyland ... R. B. Motilal Chnnilal ... K. B. Nanabhai Kawasji ...	9	{ ... 1 ... 4 ... 8 }	{ 9 8 9 5 9 1 }	39	{ 14 ... 25 }	{ 39 39 39 25 39 14 }
	Mr. Austin ... " Dubois ...	7	{ 7 2 }	{ ... 5 }	27	{ 27 7 }	{ ... 20 }
Thána ...	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. Austin ... " Fellowes... " Ommanney ... " Dubois ...	6	{ 3 6 ... 4 }	{ 3 ... 6 2 }	18	{ 7 18 }	{ 11 ... 18 18 }
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Ahmednagar ...	Mr. Kennedy ... " Ommanney ...	13	{ 8 5 }	{ 5 8 }	32	{ 20 7 }	{ 12 25 }
	" Bulkley ...	6	6	...	31	31	...
	<i>Assistant Superintendent, E. D.</i>						
Khándesh ...	Mr. Pogson ...	10	8	2	40	28	21
	<i>Assistant Superintendent, W. D.</i>						
	Mr. Luck ... " Ommanney ...	7	{ 5 2 }	{ 2 5 }	38	{ 24 14 }	{ 14 24 }
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Násik ...	Mr. Scannell † " Plunkett... " Gibbs ...	16	{ 10 ... 5 }	{ 6 16 11 }	67	{ 30 2 16 }	{ 37 65 51 }
Poona ...	Mr. M. Kennedy ... " Mac Tier ...	15	{ 10 4 }	{ 5 11 }	39	{ 18 9 }	{ 21 30 }
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. Guider ...	...	...	...	...	2	...

* Two visited only and one inspected.

† Also visited five Bāris or guarded passes.

Districts.	Officers.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
		Number of Stations.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.	Number of Outposts.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Sátára ...	{ Mr. Down ... " Mac Tier ... " Greenaway ... }	14	{ 6 5 1 }	{ 8 9 ... }	39	{ 15 7 2 }	{ 24 32 ... }
Sholápur ...	Mr. Thatcher...	8	6	2	20	15	5
Belgaum ...	{ Mr. Holland ... " Mackay ... }	12	{ *2 11 }	{ ... 1 }	43	{ †7 29 }	{ ... 14 }
Bijápur ...	{ Mr. Maidment ... " Rustomji ... " Holland ... }	10	{ 7 3 4 }	{ 3 7 6 }	51	{ 22 9 30 }	{ 29 42 21 }
Dhárwár ...	Mr. Adams ...	16	16	...	45	45	...
Kánara ...	{ Mr. Biddle ... " Fellowes... }	11	{ 9 5 }	{ 2 6 }	42	{ .35 14 }	{ 7 28 }
Kolába ...	Mr. Green ...	10	10	...	28	28	...
Ratnágiri ...	{ Mr. Warden ... " Penton ... }	12	{ 2 12 }	{ 10 ... }	37	{ 7 37 }	{ 30 ... }

* Only visited and not inspected.

† Five visited and two visited and inspected.

Districts.	Name of the Superintendent and his Assistant, if any.	Number of serious crimes reported during 1896.	Number of serious crimes in which personal investigations were made and scenes visited.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Ahmedabad ...	{ Mr. R. Mac Tier ... " W. G. Clabby ... }	2 30	... 19
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	{ Mr. R. Mac Tier ... " W. G. Clabby ... " A. F. Grey ... }	... 2 5	... 2 4
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Kaira ...	{ Mr. H. M. Gibbs ... " E. H. Ingle ... }	4 31	2 23
Brouch ...	Mr. Foard ...	22	15
Panch Maháls ...	{ Mr. Lambert... " Longley... }	10 1	6 1
Surat ...	{ Mr. Heyland... Khan Bahádur Nanabhai Kavasji ... }	5 4	3 2

Districts.	Name of the Superintendent and his Assistant, if any.	Number of serious crimes reported during 1896.	Number of serious crimes in which personal investigations were made and scenes visited.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Thána	Mr. Austin	28	16
	„ Dubois	1	1*
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. Fellowes... ..	5	4
	„ Austin	5	1
	„ Dubois	4	2
	„ Ommanney	3	1
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Ahmednagar	Mr. Kennedy	45	14
	„ Ommanney	12	2
	Mr. Bulkley	28	7
	<i>Assistant Superintendent, E. D.</i>		
Khándesh	Mr. Pogson	39	26
	„ Ommanney	7	3
	<i>Assistant Superintendent, W. D.</i>		
	Mr. Luck	73	36
	„ Ommanney	22	5
	„ Bulkley	1	...
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Násik	Mr. Scannell... ..	14	7
	„ Plunket... ..	1	...
	„ Gibbs	29	4
	„ Greenaway	1†	1
Poona	Mr. M. Kennedy	21	11
	„ Mac Tier	6	2
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. Guider	3	2
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sátára	Mr. Down	12	7
	„ Greenaway	1	1
	„ Mac Tier	27	9‡
Sholápur... ..	Mr. Thatcher... ..	50	11
Belgaum	Mr. Holland	11	1
	„ Mackay... ..	26	7
Bijápur	Mr. Maidment	35	25
	„ Panse, District Magistrate	3	...
	„ Rustomji	5	2
	„ Holland... ..	49	26
Dhárwár	Mr. Adams	79	50
Kánara	Mr. Biddle	12	7
	„ Fellowes	14	4
	„ MacNeil, Assistant Collector	1	...
Kolába	Mr. Green	11	4
Ratnágiri... ..	Mr. Penton	11	3

* Visited by Mr. Ommanney.

† In Mr. Gibbs' time, but visited by Mr. Greenaway.

‡ 2 visited by Mr. Vincent, Police Probationer.

Anthropometry.

28. (1) The Anthropometric Branch of my office is in charge of an Inspector of Police who is designated as an "Officer in charge Anthropometrical Central Bureau, Poona." Until 13th November 1896, his office establishment consisted of 4 Head Constables of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class each; but by Government Resolution No. 7732, dated 13th November 1896, Judicial Department, it was reorganized, and Government sanctioned 3 1st class Head Constables, one clerk on Rs. 30 and two peons in place of the former establishment. Before the reorganization of the establishment, all the 4 Head Constables were Skilled Measurers. Inclusive of the Inspector the number of Skilled Measurers was, until the receipt of the Government Resolution quoted above, 5 as against 3 in 1895. Since then the number has been reduced to 4, comprising one Inspector and 3 Head Constables. The fifth Skilled Measurer has now been appointed to the place of clerk sanctioned in the above Resolution. There were 95 Qualified Measurers in 1895. During the year, 25 Police officers were trained in the anthropometric system and were granted certificates as "Qualified Measurers." 17 of them were instructed locally and 8 at Poona, where a class of instruction was held in October 1896 under the supervision of the Inspector in charge of the Anthropometrical Branch. Three Qualified Measurers died and one was dismissed during the year. Thus at the close of 1896, the number of Qualified Measurers was 116 or an increase of 21 over the number in 1895. They are distributed as under:—

Ahmedabad...	...	...	7	Sholapur	8
Brcach ... ..	...	...	4	Belgaum	3
Kaira ... ..	...	...	3	Bijapur	6
Panch Mahals ... ..	...	...	4	Dhárwár	4
Surat ... ..	...	...	8	Kánara	7
Thána ... ..	...	...	7	Kolába	3
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	16	Ratnágiri	2
Khándesh ... ..	...	...	4	B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	3
Násik ... ..	...	...	3	G. I. P. Railway	2
Poona ... ..	...	...	10	Rájputána-Málwa Railway...	2
Sátára ... ..	...	...	8	Southern Marátha Railway.	2

(2) The Skilled Measurers travel in the district and supervise the work of, and test the cards prepared by, the Qualified Measurers and when at headquarters, work in the office. In the year 1896, 4,358 prisoners were measured by the Qualified Measurers of the districts as against 4,758 in 1895. The decrease is explained by the fact that the system of anthropometry was not in proper working order until about January 1895, so all the prisoners then in the jail, in addition to the prisoners freshly admitted in the jails in 1895, had to be measured. In 1896, only those actually admitted and sent to jail in that year had to be measured. The number of prisoners measured in 1895 as stated in paragraph 23 of the Annual Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for that year was 6,164. This number included 1,406 prisoners measured by the Police of the Presidency towns of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and whose measurement cards were sent to the Central Bureau of this Presidency in accordance with the system of interchanging cards between this office and other central offices throughout India. During the year under report, 1,500 such cards were received from Bombay, 14 from Central Provinces, 1 from Punjáb. Thus, in all 5,873 measurement cards were received during the year for record in the Central Bureau of this Presidency. Inclusive of the balance at the end of 1895, *viz.*, 6,383, the total number of cards in the Central Bureau was 12,256, of which 150 were destroyed on account of deaths, subsequent acquittals and mistakes in the measurement of prisoners, leaving 12,106 in balance at the end of 1896. Ten thousands of these cards belonged to prisoners who were released and were at large, and 2,106 to prisoners who were still undergoing imprisonment at the close of the year.

(3) Duplicates of all 4,358 cards prepared by the District Police were sent to Bombay for record, and triplicates of cards of such prisoners as belonged to other provinces were sent to the Anthropometrical Central Bureaux of those provinces as stated below:—

N.-W. Provinces, Allahabad	...	...	...	52
The Punjab—Láhere	...	...	...	24
Lower Provinces—Calcutta	...	...	...	2
Central Provinces, Nágpur	18
Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amráoti	5
Madras	10

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(4) 316 cards of unidentified prisoners were forwarded to this office for identification as against 126 in 1895. Of this number 41 prisoners were identified as having been previously convicted as against 2 in the previous year. This is a fair improvement. In 3 instances, however, as noted below, the prisoners did not receive enhanced punishments :—

- (1) Rámchandra Vináyak Abhyánker *alias* Yeshvant Vináyak Joshi *alias* Gopál Vishwanáth :

Previous Convictions.—District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, 1 year's rigorous imprisonment, and fined Rs. 600 or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, Section 381, Indian Penal Code, on 13th June 1894.

Reconviction.—First Class Magistrate, Násik, 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, Section 381, Indian Penal Code, on 2nd December 1896.

- (2) Tukárám Ganpat *alias* Bápu Khandu *alias* Laxuman Sakhárám *alias* Ganpat Tukárám :

Previous Conviction.—First Class Magistrate, Ratnágiri, 2 years' and 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 3 or 6 days' rigorous imprisonment, Section 392, Indian Penal Code, on 11th February 1893.

Reconviction.—First Class Magistrate, Bassein, district Thána, 1 month's rigorous imprisonment and 15 stripes, Sections 379 and 147, Indian Penal Code, 30th October 1896.

- (3) Bhimah Bhutiah *alias* Kálu Hanman *alias* Ráma Kála Jádhav :

Previous Convictions.—(1) Presidency Magistrate, 2 weeks' rigorous imprisonment, Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 1st July 1895; (2) Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, 5 months' rigorous imprisonment, Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 16th August 1895.

Reconviction.—First Class Magistrate, Bassein, district Thána, 3 months' rigorous imprisonment, Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 30th October 1896.

It appears that in these cases the Courts concerned did not pay adequate attention to the object of the anthropometric system and the orders of Government. In addition, 92 prisoners who were measured by the District Police were locally identified without reference to the central office. They were all reconvicted during the year and received enhanced punishment except those noted below:—

- 1 Balgir Guru Kesheogir :

Previous Conviction.—First Class Magistrate, Poona, 1 year's rigorous imprisonment, Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 21st April 1894.

Present Conviction.—First Class Magistrate, Poona, 2 months' rigorous imprisonment, Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 3rd March 1896.

- 2 Krishna Dhoni :

Previous Conviction.—Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, 4 months' rigorous imprisonment, Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 25th June 1895.

Present Conviction.—First Class Magistrate, Poona, 2 months' rigorous imprisonment, Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 6th March 1896.

- 3 Pandu Ráma :

Previous Conviction.—Second Class Magistrate, Koregaon, district Sátára, 1 year's rigorous imprisonment, Sections 457 and 388, Indian Penal Code, 23th January 1895.

Present Conviction.—First Class Magistrate, Sátára, 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, Sections 417, 332 and 323, Indian Penal Code, 8th April 1896.

4. Bápu Vithoba :

Previous Conviction.—First Class Magistrate, Násik, 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, Section 381, Indian Penal Code, 4th July 1893.

Present Conviction.—Special Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 7th August 1896.

The number of cards sent for identification seems small, but this may be accounted for by the insufficient number of measuring instruments in use in the districts. Excepting Kolába and 4 railways, all the districts have been supplied with anthropometric instruments,—Ahmedabad, Khándesh and Poona having two sets of instruments and the rest one each. The total number of instruments supplied is 20. 46 more instruments were applied for and sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 1035, dated 6th February 1897, Judicial Department, but owing to the proposed introduction of the finger-tip impression system, the orders for their purchase have been suspended (Government Resolution No. 2008, dated 11th March 1897, Judicial Department).

Of the 316 cards sent for identification, the largest number, *viz.* 73 and 64, came from Násik and Poona respectively. Khándesh sent only 9, Ahmednagar sent 30, Thána 27, Ahmedabad 19 and Surat 14. In other districts the number was very small. Four were received from Madras, 1 from Bombay, 7 from the Central Provinces and the same number from the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The number of prisoners identified for each district is given below :—

Ahmedabad	...	....	...	...	2
Kaira, Surat, Belgaum and G. I. P. Railway	...	...	...	...	1 each.
Thána	...	...	...	...	12
Ahmednagar and Sátára	...	...	...	...	2 each.
Khándesh	...	...	...	...	3
Násik and Poona	...	....	...	...	5 each.
Sholápur	...	...	...	...	6

(5) There is a general improvement in the working of the Qualified Measurers which is due to practice and strict supervision of the Skilled Measurers. The Qualified Measurers of the marginally noted districts have worked very well. In some districts the work of training and keeping in practice a certain number of measurers is well looked after, while in others sufficient attention is not paid to this important matter. Government are desirous of applying the anthropometrical system to Native States, but no definite steps have yet been taken in that direction, as a change in the system is under contemplation.

Poona, Ahmednagar, Násik,
Surat, Bhusával and Dhulia.

Court Prosecutors.

29. The number of Court Prosecutors is the same as last year, *viz.* 6. During the year they conducted 645 cases as against 529, and convictions were obtained in 525 as against 416 in the previous year. Besides these officers 165 Court Jamádárs were employed in conducting cases before Courts as against 111 in the year 1895. They conducted 3,691 cases as compared with 3,176 in 1895 and convictions were obtained in 2,691. The percentage of convictions to cases conducted by Court Prosecutors has improved from 78 to 81. That of convictions to cases conducted by Court Jamádárs has decreased from 74 to 72. The work done by Court Prosecutors is highly satisfactory and it is hoped that Government will consider the advisability of extending the system to all other districts. The system of Court Jamádárs has now been introduced in almost all districts of the Presidency, and the results obtained were no doubt good. All those who worked as Court Jamádárs during the year could not be exclusively spared for this duty, and many of them had frequently to be employed on investigating crimes.

Village Police.

30. On the whole the Village Police have done well in assisting the District Police either in the investigation and detection or by communicating intelligence regarding commission, of crimes. In 75 instances, the services of the Village Police were specially recognized by granting them either money or other rewards. 15 were given good-service tickets. On the other hand, in 189 instances they were reported to the District Magistrates for failing or neglecting to help the District Police, and in 139 cases they were punished either by fine, suspension, or dismissal, &c. The cases of 46 were not disposed of at the close of the year, and in the remaining 4 instances, the Magistrates declined to inflict any punishment.

Prosecution of Police Officers.

31. There were not many serious cases of malpractices in the force during the year. A few constables were dismissed for receiving bribes and 6 for suppressing crimes. A constable in Dhárwár was dismissed for murdering the Head-Quarter Chief Constable. He was prosecuted but acquitted by the Sessions Court. A sowár in Sátára was convicted and fined Rs. 200 for offering a bribe to the Superintendent of Police. The sowár was dismissed the service. In Khándesh a constable was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment for taking part in a dacoity.

Riots.

32. There were neither religious riots nor any on account of seditious motives during the year. But on the other hand there were several grain riots caused by famine and high prices. Of these riots the one which occurred at Sholápur on the 8th November 1896 is worthy of notice. Some eight shops of grain were looted by about five thousand rioters of the weaving and other classes. The Police were compelled to have recourse to firearms to put it down and restore peace. The aid of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers and the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Poona, was called in to preserve peace and to restore confidence in the minds of the people. Four persons were killed and 4 wounded. The value of the grain looted is estimated at Rs. 14,522. The grain riot at Karád in the Sátára District was also serious. Grain of the value of Rs. 7,784 was looted. The cause was an attempt, by certain Márwáris, to form a corner. About 40 persons were arrested and the ringleader was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment; with the exception of 5 who were acquitted and discharged all the others were punished with imprisonment. Three days after the riot, another attempt was made to overawe the Sub-divisional Magistrate and to induce him to release the rioters in the lock-up at Karád. For this an additional Police post was recommended and sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2165, dated 15th March 1897, Judicial Department. In Dhárwár there were three grain riots, which were quickly suppressed. The riot case at Kamatgi in the Bijápur District, which was merely due to party factions, has been dealt with in Government Resolution No. 3696, dated 26th May 1896, Judicial Department. In Khándesh grain riots on bazár days were threatened and some actually took place. There were serious disturbances in Thána also, which have formed the subject of Government Resolution No. 9010, dated 23rd December 1896, Judicial Department. In fact, in almost all districts where the scarcity due to the failure of crops and high prices prevailed, there were either riots, disturbances or threatenings of such sorts on market days. Such incidents were inseparable from the first feelings of anxiety and distress due to the bad season, but at the same time were rather a novel feature, no such ebullitions being remembered during the famine of 20 years ago.

Hospital Assistants.

33. There were two complaints against the Hospital Assistant at Karád in the Sátára District for not strictly carrying out the orders contained in paragraph 33 of the Annual Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1894. In these instances the District Superintendent of Police complained that enquiries into important cases were hampered by reason of the Hospital Assistant not furnishing the constable, who brought the dead body to the hospital, with a copy of the *post-mortem* certificate as speedily as he might have done.

In another case the Hospital Assistant omitted to carry out the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 3268, dated the 6th August 1895, General Department, by keeping bottles containing viscera in his charge instead of sending them under seal to the Police for safe custody. These complaints were brought to the notice of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, who after taking the Hospital Assistant's explanation declared the Hospital Assistant to have been free from blame.

34. 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 the 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	10th February 1897 .	3rd March 1897	27th May 1897 ...	10
Kaira	7th do. "	24th February "	13th June " ...	7
Panch Mahals	18th do. "	2nd March "	11th do. " ...	8
Broach	31st January "	11th February "	27th May " ...	7
Surat	6th February "	12th do. "	9th April " ...	7
Thana	30th January "	5th do. "	27th May " ...	9
Ahmednagar	20th February "	2nd March "	Do. " ...	6
Khandesh... ..	3rd do. "	About 13th February 1897.	18th do. " ...	14
Nasik	30th January "	Do. do.	23rd March " ...	
Poona	13th February "	24th February 1897 .	9th June " ...	18
Satara	29th January "	9th do. "	12th do. " ...	22
Sholapur	2nd February "	25th do. "	9th May " ...	14
Belgaum	27th January "	6th do. "	7th do. " ...	14
Bijapur	31st do. "	4th March "	29th do. " ...	10
Dharwar	30th do. "	10th February "	30th do. " ...	16
Kanara	3rd February "	13th do. "	2nd do. " ...	6
Kolaba	23rd January "	5th do. "	12th April " ...	7
Ratnagiri... ..	23rd do. "	8th do. "	14th June " ...	5

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 H. KENNEDY,
 Inspector-General of Police,
 Bombay Presidency.

SIND.
No. 1392 OF 1897.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Commissioner's Office, Karachi,
26th July 1897.

MEMORANDUM.

The Acting Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Police in the Province of Sind, together with separate reviews of the reports of the five districts and tabulated statements of statistics in addition to Supplementary Statement No. I for each district.

The reports of the Karachi and Shikarpur districts were received in this office some time after the prescribed date, and references were made subsequently to the Superintendents of these districts. The prevalence of plague prevented the District Magistrates from passing on the reports punctually, and the access of correspondence retarded their compilation in the Commissioner's office.

2. The following table exhibits the comparative amount of cognizable crime reported to the Police during 1894, 1895 and 1896 :—

	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	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	6,747	3,912	7,203	4,172	7,575	4,215
Class VI	1,670	1,549	1,875	1,710	1,688	1,562
Total ...	8,417	5,461	9,081	5,882	9,263	5,907

There was an increase of 369 and 73 reported and real Penal Code cases respectively as compared with 1895, but under Class VI there were decreases of 187 and 148 under each head, the net results being an increase of 182 reported cases and a decrease of 75 real cases. The net increase (73) in real Penal Code cases was due to an increase of 86 in Hyderabad and 60 in Karachi against decreases of 51 in Thar and Parkar and 11 each in Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier.

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

Offences.	Columns 6 and 14.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.
Murders	73	66	50
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	25	25	26
Dacoities	11	8	7
Robberies	45	35	70
House-breakings with intent to commit theft	908	954	1,094
Thefts including cattle thefts ...	2,154	2,329	2,251
Receiving stolen property ...	126	142	138

Offences.	Columns 6 and 14.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.
Abetments ... ..	...	...	...
Class I	319	368	264
" II	338	391	362
" III	1,110	1,123	1,301
" IV	18	30	19
" V	2,602	2,828	2,688
Total, Indian Penal Code Cases...	4,387	4,740	4,634
Class VI ...	1,733	1,895	1,811
Grand Total ...	6,120	6,635	6,445

As compared with 1895, there is a net decrease of 106 in Penal Code cases and of 84 in Class VI cases, or a total decrease of 190. The decrease occurred in all classes, except Class III (serious offences against person and property or against property only) in which there is an increase of 178 which is shared by all districts, but towards which Hyderabad contributes 120 cases. As compared with 1894, the increase is more marked in every district except Hyderabad. In Class IV Hyderabad was stationary; the other districts show a decrease. In classes I (offences against the State), II (serious offences against the person) and V (minor offences against property), except for an increase of 5 cases in Shikárpur in Class I, 8 and 1 in Karáchi and Upper Sind Frontier respectively in Class II, and 21 in Karáchi in Class V, a decrease is noticeable in all districts and particularly in Hyderabad. In this district the Class I cases are 141 compared with 269 in 1894 and 233 in 1895, and the class V cases 795 compared with 927 and 863.

There were fewer murders in three out of the five districts, and the total shows a decline of 16 as compared with 1895 and 23 as compared with 1894. Dacoities numbered 7 as against 8 and 12 in the two previous years, and thefts 78 less than in 1895.

Stolen property cases were 4 less, but 96 convictions were obtained in 119 cases disposed of. On the other hand, attempts to murder and culpable homicides are 26 as against 25 in the two previous years, but robberies and house-breakings with theft show increases as compared with both years. The robberies were not serious, but the increase of 25 on 1895 and 35 on 1894 is regrettable and is found in all districts alike. The proportion of undetected cases has also risen. An increase in thefts is found in Karáchi and Shikárpur, a decrease in the other districts. But the undetected cases have fallen from 660 to 561, which is satisfactory. The steady growth of house-breaking cases is unfortunate, as it is of all crimes perhaps the most difficult of detection. To the increase of 140 cases Hyderabad alone contributes 106 cases and all the other districts small increases. The Hyderabad figure last year, however, was low.

The dearness of grain during the year is said to be the cause of the increase in 1896.

It is satisfactory to observe that with the increase in cases the proportion of cases undetected has steadily declined. The percentages of undetected cases column 8 to columns 4—(5a—5b) have been in 1893, 56·7, in 1894, 55·4, in 1895, 52·7 and in 1896, 45·5.

It is remarkable that although robberies have risen from 45 cases in 1894 to 70 in 1896, house-breakings from 908 to 1,094, thefts from 2,154 to 2,251 and the value of property stolen from Rs. 2,09,481 to Rs. 2,60,217, the number of

cases of receiving stolen property should be only 12 more than in 1894 and 4 less than in 1895.

The total number of offences under Class VI amount to 1,811, or 84 less than in 1895 and 78 more than in 1894. As compared with 1895, the Hyderabad District exhibits a large decrease from 326 to 223, and Upper Sind Frontier a considerable increase from 135 to 208. The greater number of the cases are public and local nuisances; and while generally a large proportion are investigated by the Police, in Upper Sind Frontier out of the 208 cases 100 were taken up by the Magistrates direct. There were 109 convictions under the Excise Laws, 17 under the Opium Act, and 47 under the Salt and Customs Act, against 114, 23 and 80 respectively in 1895.

3. The number of real direct cases under all classes was 638 against 753 in 1895 and 659 in 1894, the number under the Penal Code being 389 against 568 in 1895 and 475 in 1894. There was a decrease under Classes I to V (Penal Code), especially in Class I, where there were 151 cases in 1894, 539 in 1895 and 337 in 1896, and an increase under Class VI (other Acts). Of the Penal Code cases the larger number are in Classes I and V, and again the major portion are found in the Hyderabad and Shikárpur districts. Convictions were obtained in 156 out of the 389 cases or 40 per cent. as against 36 per cent. in 1895. Taking all classes together the percentage of convictions was 60 as against 52 in 1895. The results were, therefore, better than in the preceding year.

4. The large number of excluded cases in Shikárpur is again striking. In Class I, out of 154 cases 124 were excluded, and convictions obtained in 20. In Class II, 31 out of 38 were similarly dealt with and 6 ended in conviction. In Class III, 3 of the 28 cases ended in conviction and the rest were excluded while in Class IV all the 17 cases were excluded, and in Class V no less than 199 of the 223 were excluded and conviction followed in 18. In the remaining districts the proportion of excluded cases is also high. Thus in Classes I to V in Karáchi, out of 83 cases 35 were excluded, in Hyderabad the Nos. are 396 and 157, in Thar and Párkár 58 and 32, and in Upper Sind Frontier 54 and 42.

The number of pending cases at the close of the year has increased from 873 to 1,039 under all classes and from 838 to 985 under the Penal Code. The increase under the Penal Code is noticeable in the districts of Karáchi (36), Hyderabad (167) and Shikárpur (7) as against a decrease in Thar and Párkár of 37 and in Upper Sind Frontier of 26 cases. Of the total number of these cases, 366 were under investigation by the Police and 673 under disposal by Magistrates.

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.	1895.	Average of 3 years.	1896.
<i>Cases.</i>			
Investigated	3,768	3,724	3,778
Brought to trial	2,364	2,367	2,430
Convicted	2,121	2,125	2,173
Acquitted	243	242	257
Not sent for trial	1,402	1,350	1,344
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Brought to trial to disposed of	64.74	63.56	64.22
Convicted to sent for trial	89.72	89.77	89.42
Convicted to disposed of	56.29	57.07	57.61
Not sent for trial to disposed of	37.21	33.25	35.59

Offences.	Columns 6 and 14.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.
Abetments
Class I	319	368	264
" II	338	391	362
" III	1,110	1,123	1,301
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As compared with 1895, there is a net decrease of 106 in Penal Code cases and of 84 in Class VI cases, or a total decrease of 190. The decrease occurred in all classes, except Class III (serious offences against person and property or against property only) in which there is an increase of 178 which is shared by all districts, but towards which Hyderabad contributes 120 cases. As compared with 1894, the increase is more marked in every district except Hyderabad. In Class IV Hyderabad was stationary; the other districts show a decrease. In classes I (offences against the State), II (serious offences against the person) and V (minor offences against property), except for an increase of 5 cases in Shikárpur in Class I, 8 and 1 in Karáchi and Upper Sind Frontier respectively in Class II, and 21 in Karáchi in Class V, a decrease is noticeable in all districts and particularly in Hyderabad. In this district the Class I cases are 141 compared with 269 in 1894 and 233 in 1895, and the class V cases 795 compared with 927 and 863.

There were fewer murders in three out of the five districts, and the total shows a decline of 16 as compared with 1895 and 23 as compared with 1894. Dacoities numbered 7 as against 8 and 12 in the two previous years, and thefts 78 less than in 1895.

Stolen property cases were 4 less, but 96 convictions were obtained in 119 cases disposed of. On the other hand, attempts to murder and culpable homicides are 26 as against 25 in the two previous years, but robberies and house-breakings with theft show increases as compared with both years. The robberies were not serious, but the increase of 25 on 1895 and 35 on 1894 is regrettable and is found in all districts alike. The proportion of undetected cases has also risen. An increase in thefts is found in Karáchi and Shikárpur, a decrease in the other districts. But the undetected cases have fallen from 660 to 561, which is satisfactory. The steady growth of house-breaking cases is unfortunate, as it is of all crimes perhaps the most difficult of detection. To the increase of 140 cases Hyderabad alone contributes 106 cases and all the other districts small increases. The Hyderabad figure last year, however, was low.

The dearness of grain during the year is said to be the cause of the increase in 1896.

It is satisfactory to observe that with the increase in cases the proportion of cases undetected has steadily declined. The percentages of undetected cases column 8 to columns 4—(5a—5b) have been in 1893, 56·7, in 1894, 55·4, in 1895, 52·7 and in 1896, 45·5.

It is remarkable that although robberies have risen from 45 cases in 1894 to 70 in 1896, house-breakings from 908 to 1,094, thefts from 2,154 to 2,251 and the value of property stolen from Rs. 2,09,481 to Rs. 2,60,217, the number of

cases of receiving stolen property should be only 12 more than in 1894 and 4 less than in 1895.

The total number of offences under Class VI amount to 1,511, or 81 less than in 1895 and 78 more than in 1894. As compared with 1895, the Hyderabad District exhibits a large decrease from 326 to 223, and Upper Sind Frontier a considerable increase from 135 to 208. The greater number of the cases are public and local nuisances; and while generally a large proportion are investigated by the Police, in Upper Sind Frontier out of the 208 cases 100 were taken up by the Magistrates direct. There were 109 convictions under the Excise Laws, 17 under the Opium Act, and 47 under the Salt and Customs Act, against 114, 23 and 80 respectively in 1895.

3. The number of real direct cases under all classes was 638 against 753 in 1895 and 659 in 1894, the number under the Penal Code being 389 against 568 in 1895 and 475 in 1894. There was a decrease under Classes I to V (Penal Code), especially in Class I, where there were 151 cases in 1894, 539 in 1895 and 337 in 1896, and an increase under Class VI (other Acts). Of the Penal Code cases the larger number are in Classes I and V, and again the major portion are found in the Hyderabad and Shikárpur districts. Convictions were obtained in 156 out of the 389 cases or 40 per cent. as against 36 per cent. in 1895. Taking all classes together the percentage of convictions was 60 as against 52 in 1895. The results were, therefore, better than in the preceding year.

4. The large number of excluded cases in Shikárpur is again striking. In Class I, out of 154 cases 124 were excluded, and convictions obtained in 20. In Class II, 31 out of 38 were similarly dealt with and 6 ended in conviction. In Class III, 3 of the 28 cases ended in conviction and the rest were excluded while in Class IV all the 17 cases were excluded, and in Class V no less than 199 of the 223 were excluded and conviction followed in 18. In the remaining districts the proportion of excluded cases is also high. Thus in Classes I to V in Karáchi, out of 83 cases 35 were excluded, in Hyderabad the Nos. are 396 and 157, in Thar and Párkar 58 and 32, and in Upper Sind Frontier 54 and 42.

The number of pending cases at the close of the year has increased from 873 to 1,039 under all classes and from 838 to 985 under the Penal Code. The increase under the Penal Code is noticeable in the districts of Karáchi (36), Hyderabad (167) and Shikárpur (7) as against a decrease in Thar and Párkar of 37 and in Upper Sind Frontier of 26 cases. Of the total number of these cases, 366 were under investigation by the Police and 673 under disposal by Magistrates.

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.	1895.	Average of 3 years.	1896.
<i>Cases.</i>			
Investigated	3,768	3,724	3,779
Brought to trial	2,364	2,357	2,430
Convicted	2,121	2,125	2,173
Acquitted	243	242	257
Not sent for trial	1,402	1,350	1,344
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Brought to trial to disposed of	64.74	63.56	61.22
Convicted to sent for trial	89.72	89.77	89.42
Convicted to disposed of	56.29	57.07	57.51
Not sent for trial to disposed of	37.21	33.25	35.59

Real Penal Code Cases.	1895.	Average of 3 years.	1896.
<i>Persons.</i>			
Arrested by Police	4,606	4,694	4,798
Disposed of by trial	4,215	4,357	4,657
Convicted	2,680	2,783	2,794
Acquitted or discharged	,535	1,574	1,863
Released without trial	243	289	156
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Convicted to arrested	58.18	59.29	58.02
Convicted to tried	63.58	63.88	59.99
Acquitted or discharged to tried	36.42	36.12	40.00
Released without trial to arrests	5.27	6.15	3.25

The percentages both as regards cases and persons compare very favourably with the preceding year, and the principal point to notice is that while the percentage of persons released without trial has sensibly fallen from the average of 6.15 to 3.25, the percentages of persons convicted to persons tried and arrested have both slightly fallen also. The number of arrests appear to have fully kept pace with the increase of crime, and possibly with more care more persons might have been released without being sent up for trial.

Taking the more serious forms of crime as given in Supplementary Statement No. I, and comparing them with 1895, the percentages are better for both cases and persons under the heads of murder, attempts at murder and culpable homicide, thefts and receiving stolen property; and while noticing a decline in the percentages under robberies and house-breakings for both cases and persons, the fact must be remembered that in 1895 there was an abnormal improvement under both these heads. As compared with 1894 the results are considerably better.

6. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 2,60,216-10-1, which added to Rs. 46,517-5-7, the value of property stolen and recovered. in pending cases at the close of 1895, brought the total with which the Police had to deal to Rs. 3,06,733-15-8. Property to the value of Rs. 99,417 was recovered, representing a percentage of 32.41 as compared with Rs. 96,306 or 37.26 per cent. recovered in 1895. The percentage of cases in which recoveries were made although also lower than that of 1895, being 60.44 as against 62.88, is fair.

In pending cases property to the value of Rs. 59,060 was involved against Rs. 66,871 in 1895—a satisfactory diminution in which all districts share.

There is improvement in the percentages of both value and cases in Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier, and the latter district has now the best percentage of value recovered (44.65) in Sind and is second to Karachi in the percentage of cases in which recoveries were made, being 61.82 as against 68.32 in Karachi. In Hyderabad both percentages have fallen in almost the same ratio, but in Thar and Parkar the retrogression is most striking, bringing the district from the first place in Sind with a percentage of 52.36 of value recovered in 1895, to last with a percentage of 23.66, and in respect of success achieved in the matter of cases from third place with 67.72 per cent. to last place with 51.27.

General results of working of Police.

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

Year.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>et cetera</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
1896	69·46	93·25	67·44	69·31	32·41	60·44	Rs. a p 59,060 0 0
1895	69·47	93·67	70·11	73·32	37·26	62·88	63,871 8 6

The first four percentages are very fair.

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

	Column 4.	Excluded cases.	Percentage.
1. Shikárpur	3,304	1,590	48·12
2. Upper Sind Frontier	543	258	47·51
3. Thar and Párkar	680	303	44·83
4. Hyderabad	2,274	914	40·19
5. Karáchi... ..	1,662	633	38·09
	8,463	3,700	43·72

In Indian Penal Code cases Shikárpur again takes the lead with a percentage of 48·12 as against 45·71 last year.

In all districts the proportion of these cases has risen except in Thar and Párkar, which shows a slight improvement. This district now occupies the third place, the Upper Sind Frontier being second, in which the percentage has risen from 39·16 to 47·51. Karachi still retains its satisfactory position, although the percentage has risen from 37·15 to 38·09. The percentage for the Province has in consequence of these variations gone up from 41·94 to 43·72.

Adding Class VI cases, the total number of cases for disposal was 10,187, out of which 3,937 were excluded, and the total percentage of excluded cases is 37·66 against 35·5 in 1895. The number of direct cases excluded was 689 or 51·92 per cent. This is noticed in paragraph 4 above.

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 complainants was applied for.	Number of cases in which sanction was accorded by Magistrate.	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
703	233	*115	124	†107	39	29	39	...

* Includes 6 cases in which the Magistrates accorded sanction though no application was made by the Police.

† In 8 cases prosecutions were not undertaken at the close of the year.

There is an increase of 73 of these cases as compared with 1895. It is noticeable in the districts of Karáchi (40), Shikárpur (50) = 90 against decreases in

Hyderabad ..	...	...	11
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	3
Thar and Párkar	...	...	3
			17
			—
Net Increase	...		73
			—

In spite of this increase, sanction to prosecute was applied for in only 3 more cases than in 1895, but sanction was accorded in a larger number of cases, *viz.*, 115 against 98, and prosecutions were undertaken more freely but not with as good success: for of 107 cases put before the Courts, against 75 in 1895, convictions were obtained in 39 only or 36 per cent. as against 30, or 40 per cent., in 1895. In addition to these cases there were 45 cases in which the Superintendents of Police of their own motion accorded sanction to the prosecution of the complainants, and in 19 of these convictions followed. In all 151 prosecutions were instituted and 58 convictions obtained, of which no less than 44 were in the Shikárpur District. The action taken in this direction in this district is worthy of imitation in other districts.

The Magistrates did not make as much use of the provisions of Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code as they did in 1895,—the number of cases in which they applied the section being 114 as against 123. Of the 114, 66 were in Shikárpur and 30 in Hyderabad.

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. I, and the percentages they bear to real cases disposed of within the year:—

	Column 7.	Undetected.	Percentage.
Hyderabad	1,045	279	26·69
Karáchi	806	229	28·41
Shikárpur	1,364	575	42·15
Upper Sind Frontier	245	105	42·85
Thar and Párkar	318	156	49·05
Total	3,778	1,344	35·59

The percentage for the Province has fallen from 37·2 to 35·59. In Thar and Párkar the percentage has increased from 28·52 to 49·05 and in Upper Sind Frontier from 38·11 to 42·85, while in Shikárpur it has fallen from 51·49 to 42·15. In Karáchi and Hyderabad also there has been improvement.

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

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.
Karáchi	17	17	13	4	...
Hyderabad	*64	50	35	15	14
Shikárpur	61	51	35	16	10
Upper Sind Frontier	+7	7	5	2	...
Thar and Párkar	12	10	8	2	2
Total	161	135	96	39	26

* Includes 10 of previous year.

+ Includes 4 of previous year.

Excluding the 14 cases of the previous year included in the Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier figures, the number of cases committed during the year was 147 as against 162 in 1895, but the total number tried, including those pending before the Courts in the preceding year, was the same, *viz.*, 135. The diminution in cases in the Shikárpur Sessions Court has been great, while the number in Hyderabad sensibly increased. The percentage of convictions has slightly fallen from 75 to 71.

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

District.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.	
		From	To
	<i>Commissioner of Police.</i>		
	Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I. C. S.	1st January 1896...	23rd March 1896
	Mr. A. F. Woodburn, I. C. S.	24th March ,, ...	28th May ,,
	„ H. E. M. James, I. C. S.	29th May ,, ...	9th December ,,
	„ A. Wingate, C.I.E., I. C. S.	10th December ,, ...	31st ,,
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Karáchi ...	Mr. C. McIver	1st January 1896..	22nd July 1896
	„ H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S..	23rd July ,, ...	24th October ,,
	„ C. McIver	25th October ,, ...	31st December ,,
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
Karáchi ...	Mr. C. S. Marston	28th August 1896...	3rd November 1896
	„ A. H. M. Ostrehan	4th November ,, ...	31st December ,,
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Hyderabad ...	Mr. F. Goldsmid	1st January 1896...	13th July 1896
	„ B. A. Brendon, I. C. S....	14th July ,, ...	24th September ,,
	„ J. B. W. Biddle	25th September ,, ...	31st December ,,
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Shikárpur ...	Mr. L. H. Spence	1st January 1896...	23rd June 1896
	„ H. R. Hume	24th June ,, ...	24th ,,
	„ J. B. W. Biddle... ..	25th ,, ,, ...	23rd September ,,
	„ L. H. Spence	24th September ,, ...	31st December ,,
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
Shikárpur ...	Mr. H. R. Hume	5th March 1896 ...	22nd July 1896
	„ T. Lavin	23rd July ,, ...	9th November ,,
	„ C. S. Marston	10th November ,, ...	31st December ,,
	<i>Probationary Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Mr. O. C. G. Hayter	5th December 1896	31st December 1896
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan	1st January 1896...	1st November 1896
	„ J. V. Cooke	2nd November ,, ...	31st December ,,
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Thar and Pár- kar ...	Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C. S. ...	1st January 1896...	25th May 1896
	„ H. C. Mules	26th May ,, ...	25th October ,,
	„ E. C. Cox	26th October ,, ...	31st December ,,
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
Thar and Pár- kar ...	Mr. C. S. Marston	12th January 1896..	27th August 1896

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

District.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in column 3 to those in column 2.		PERSONS.								Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
							Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.			
							1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.		
Karachi ...	4,319	4,427	14	16	·3	·3	6,685	8,001	858	1,157	1,940	2,148	3,604	4,371	29·02	26·84
Hyderabad ...	3,948	3,466	0	9	·3	·3	7,194	5,650	625	756	1,418	1,328	4,781	2,810	18·71	23·79
Shikarpur...	5,818	6,141	23	44	·5	·7	8,453	8,839	2,718	2,520	1,714	2,015	3,754	4,079	30·27	22·67
Upper Sind Frontier ...	528	704	30	39	5·7	5·5	928	1,164	123	184	280	333	535	659	28·07	28·12
Thar and Parkar...	537	645	10	10	1·8	1·6	995	1,168	173	128	303	307	505	701	30·45	26·28
Total ...	15,150	15,583	91	118	·6	·8	24,253	24,822	4,496	4,745	5,635	6,131	13,179	12,620	23·23	24·69

14. The number of reported non-cognizable cases has risen from 15,150 in 1895 to 15,583, or a net increase of 433. The increase is shared by every district except Hyderabad, where the cases have fallen from 3,948 to 3,466. The percentage of cases in which the Police were employed in Karachi, Hyderabad and Shikarpur is satisfactorily low: in Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier it has gone down slightly, and it is to be hoped that further improvement in this respect will be noticed in future. The high percentage in Upper Sind Frontier is particularly striking.

The number of prosecutions under the Cruelty to Animals Act amounted to 759, and convictions followed in 658 as against 420 prosecutions in the preceding year and 409 convictions. The increase is particularly in Hyderabad and Shikarpur. There were also 389 prosecutions for cruelty to animals under the Police Act and 359 convictions.

The number of persons who appeared before the Courts was 24,822 against 24,253 in 1895. Of these, 6,131 were convicted as against 5,635; 4,745 were discharged as against 4,496; and 12,620 were acquitted as against 13,179. The percentage of convictions to persons appearing before the Courts is 24·69 as compared with 23·23 in 1895. Upper Sind Frontier has the highest percentage of 28·12 and Shikarpur the lowest of 22·67.

15. The following comparative table shows the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code during the years 1895 and 1896:—

District.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				Remarks.
	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.		
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	
Karachi ...	62	49	53	36	
Hyderabad ...	123	67	107	33	
Shikarpur ...	246	207	139	140	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	46	67	30	56	
Thar and Parkar ...	101	42	86	38	
Total ...	578	432	415	303	

The decrease is large, but in Hyderabad in 1895 and Thar and Parkar in 1894 and 1895 special use was made of these provisions. A larger number might have been expected from the Hyderabad District in the past year. Full particulars of these cases are given in the subjoined table:—

Particulars.	Karachi.		Hyderabad.		Shikarpur.		Upper Sind Frontier.		Thar and Parkar.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Number of persons prosecuted	63	49	123	67	246	207	46	67	101	42
Number of persons ordered to give security after conviction.	63	36	107	33	139	140	30	66	86	39
Number of persons who furnished security...	18	10	25	16	81	39	11	23	8	7
Number of persons sent to jail because of their failure to furnish security.	35	26	82	17	59	102	19	33	78	31
Number of persons pending at the close of the year.	4	6	4	18	60	18	0	...	2	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
Karachi	1,637	678	95	64
Hyderabad	1,067	815	75	35
Shikarpur	1,238	847	105	155
Upper Sind Frontier	370	235	42	36
Thar and Parkar	254	219	24	14
Total	4,566	2,794	341	304

17. The strength of the Police in Sind at the end of 1896 was 4,213. The increase of 3 as compared with 1895 is due to the appointment of a Superintendent of Police on special duty in the Thar and Parkar District to reorganise the Police force of that district (this officer has since been permanently appointed) and an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Karachi and a probationary Assistant in Shikarpur. There were no changes in the numerical strength of the subordinate force. The total cost incurred during the year was Rs. 9,65,454 compared with Rs. 9,60,055 in 1895. The increase is due to the inclusion of the pay and travelling allowance of the District Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar, and the increased rate of pay drawn by the Superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier District.

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.
Karachi	1,311	14,272	571,951	10.89	436.6
Hyderabad	1,101	8,280	876,535	7.52	796.13
Shikarpur	1,003	8,075.21	908,426	8.05	906.61
Upper Sind Frontier	279	2,606.21	174,548	9.34	625.62
Thar and Parkar	519	13,439	340,324	25.94	657.
Total	4,213	46,672.42	2,871,784	11.09	682.9

The distribution of Police is shortly as follows:—

Distribution of Police.	General duties	2,252
	Jail Guard	92
	Treasury and Miscellaneous	1,045
	Town, Municipal and Harbour	771
	Cantonments	45
	Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	8
	Total	4,213

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 1896.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishments in 1896 on total strength.
Karachi	1,309	9	167	176	144	13.52
Hyderabad	1,100	23	269	292	134	26.54
Shikarpur	1,000	19	199	218	174	21.8
Upper Sind Frontier	278	9	127	136	45	48.92
Thar and Parkar	518	3	51	54	54	10.42
Total	4,205	63	813	876	551	20.83

The increase in the Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad and Shikarpur districts is considerable, but it is partly explained by the fact that for the first time punishments of extra drill and duty are now included. The number of officers and men dismissed has risen from 2 and 65 to 7 and 72 respectively, and the number of men judicially punished from 45 to 63. Most of the departmental punishments were for minor faults such as want of promptitude in carrying out orders which according to the idiosyncrasies of different Superintendents are visited with light punishments for each offence or an exemplary punishment for several accumulated faults. The percentage in Thar and Parkar is low and has

been remarked on in the review of that district. So, too, has the excessive number of punishments in the Frontier District.

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

Districts	Number of men.	REWARDS.			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money.	Percentage.
Karáchi	1,309	4	·3	4	·3
Hyderabad	1,100	8	·7	12	1·1
Shikárpur	1,000	4	·4	17	1·7
Upper Sind Frontier	278	2	·7	14	5·1
Thar and Párkar	518	4	·8	...	...
Total ..	4,205	22	·52	47	1·1

The number of resignations has further fallen from 240 to 229. This is fortunate considering the difficulty in obtaining recruits, except in the armed branch, and somewhat unexpected.

Sixty persons were discharged with a pension as against 53.

There were 111 vacancies distributed thus :—

Karáchi	17
Hyderabad	38
Shikárpur	49
Upper Sind Frontier	7

as against 46 vacancies at the end of 1895.

21. The percentage of attendance in hospital has gone down considerably, the highest being only 45·22 in Karáchi, which as compared with 1895 is a decrease: the districts of Shikárpur and Thar and Párkar also show a decrease, but an increase is noticed in Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier.

Education.

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

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		PERCENTAGE OF 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.		
Karáchi	242	1,067	130	94	53·72	8·80	17·11	18·76
Hyderabad	222	878	132	145	59·46	16·51	25·18	20·33
Shikárpur	184	816	125	164	67·93	20·09	28·9	27·73
Upper Sind Frontier.	46	232	31	52	67·39	22·51	29·86	27·74
Thar and Párkar ...	104	414	54	50	51·92	12·08	20·08	20·01
Total ...	798	3,407	472	505	58·13	14·81	23·23	22·4

The total number of officers and men able to read and write has risen from 462 and 502 to 472 and 505 respectively, but a decrease in Upper Sind Frontier from 79 to 52 men is noticeable. The percentages have consequently improved from 57·89 in the case of officers to 58·13 and from 14·73 in the case of men to 14·81; both taken together representing a percentage of 23·23 as against 22·92 (not 25·30 as erroneously shown in the printed reports) in 1895.

23. Shooting competitions were held in the districts of Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier only. The Thar and Párkar Police were excused from taking part, as every available man was employed on outlawry operations.

Drill and ball practice.

Shikárpur took the 1st and last out of the five provincial prizes for the armed Police, Hyderabad securing the 2nd and 4th, and Karáchi the 3rd.

In the mounted Police competition, Upper Sind Frontier gained the 1st and 3rd prizes and Hyderabad the rest.

The number of men who qualified as marksmen were :—

Karáchi ...	...	...	...	...	47
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	34
Shikárpur...	...	...	...	...	30
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	16

24. The different castes of the officers and men composing the force for the years 1895 and 1896 were as follows :—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Christians ...	9	11	1	1
Mahomedans ...	569	574	2,577	2,550
Bráhmíns ...	22	31	154	170
Mahrattas ...	17	19	158	146
Rajputs ...	5	5	47	29
Bhils ...	1	1	8	5
Koris ...	1	1	...	...
Jews ...	1	1	...	...
Sikhs ...	2	2	16	26
Hindus of other castes ...	115	100	255	230
Hindustánis ...	14	15	131	117
Malhi... ..	...	...	...	1
Kolis ...	...	...	2	2
Chatris ...	4	5	7	7
Khattris ...	2	2	3	3
Lohánas ...	31	29	7	11
Total ...	793	796	3,366	3,238

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

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

District,	Number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Superintendent of Police.	Remarks.
Karáchi ...	25	19	Regularly inspected by the Police Inspectors.
Hyderabad ...	10	3	Do. do.
Shikárpur ...	*13	13	Do. do.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	8	3	2 were inspected once and one twice by the Superintendent.
Thar and Párkar ...	2	.....	Inspected by the Police Inspector.

* One licensee had 2 shops.

Including the licenses referred to above, the number of licenses of all kinds issued under the Arms Act was 4,153 against 3,926 in 1895 and 3,522 in 1894. The increase occurs principally in the Karáchi District under the head "Miscellaneous Licenses" and is only nominal owing to the omission of 284 licenses of

this class which were actually issued in 1895 from the figures of that year. The real net increase is only 107 and was due chiefly to a very large number of short-term licenses for the transport of gunpowder for blasting purposes having been granted during the year. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 1,129 against Rs. 918-8 in 1895.

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

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
Karachi	7	7	...	*Includes 1 of previous year, and 1 was shot dead. †Includes 1 of previous year. ‡Escaped in 1895. §Escaped in 1893.
Hyderabad	15	*13	2	
Shikarpur	17	†13	5	
Upper Sind Frontier	1	‡3	...	
Thar and Parkar ... ..	...	§1	...
Total	40	37	7	

Of the total 40 escapes, 14 were from jails, 8 from lock-ups and 18 from the custody of the Police.

The percentage of recaptures to escapes was 92.5 against 63.08 in 1895.

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

District.	Officers.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
		Number of Stations in charge of each officer.	Visited.	Not visited.	Number of outposts in charge of each officer.	Visited.	Not visited.
Karachi	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. C. McIver	25	21	4	108	66	42
	„ H. S. Lawrence	25	5	20	108	3	105
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. C. S. Marston	3	3	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	„ A. H. M. Ostrehan	3	3	...	...	...	...
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. F. Goldsmid	26	16	10	60	22	38
Shikarpur	„ B. A. Brendon	26	1	25	60	...	60
	„ J. B. W. Biddle... ..	26	0	17	60	20	40
Upper Sind Frontier	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. L. H. Spence	21	{ 21 }	}	87	{ 70 }	8
„ J. B. W. Biddle							
Thar and Parkar	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan	8	{ 7 }	1	37	{ 31 }	6
„ J. V. Cooke							
Thar and Parkar	Mr. W. H. Lucas	22	{ 4 }	}	67	{ 8 }	49
	„ H. C. Mules						
	„ E. C. Cox						

General.

28. During the year under report the Police executed 7,715 warrants and served 97,119 summonses and 3,494 notices.

Punitive Police were largely increased in the Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar districts during the continuance of the Makhi Dhand troubles, but it is gratifying to note that towards the end of the year and since the conduct of the villagers so far improved that some posts were removed and others continued at reduced strength.

A short summary of the operations against the Makhi Dhand gangs has been given in the Thar and Párkar report. It is hoped that there will be no further trouble from this source.

The poor quality of the officers in the lower grades is still a constant source of complaint. None of the right stamp of educated men come forward for employment in this branch of Government service. Still, judged by statistics over a number of years, the work done by the Police force as a whole has shown a steady improvement. If it were only feasible to train the raw material for a time, there would perhaps be fewer complaints, but the amount of crime compared with the number of Police and the extent of European supervision renders it at present impossible.

Steps were taken to introduce Bertillon's anthropometrical system into Sind during the year, but before the Inspector selected to supervise the head office was sent for instruction it has been determined to adopt the finger-tip system instead. The number of foreign criminals in Karáchi and probably in Sukkur and Hyderabad annually increases, and some easy means of tracing the convictions of such men in the Punjáb and North-Western Provinces would tend to render them harmless for longer periods or drive them to more distant hunting grounds.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department.

APPENDIX A.
Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, for the Presidency Proper, for 1896.

Description of Crime,	CASES.											PERSONS.											Remarks showing the difference between Columns 7 and (5+9). Columns 20 and (21+23+24).														
	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 (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 ...	63	124	279	10	41	163	164	41	120	65	64	3	2	—	—	164	65	75	314	280	6	310	99	69	—	16	16	12	—	405	329	96	Case. 2 { 2 died, 1 lunatic. Person. 4 { 2 died, 2 escaped.				
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	27	108	125	11	40	63	61	1	58	41	23	8	4	1	—	62	41	25	166	191	4	148	71	58	2	20	22	23	—	213	176	71	3 died ... 1 died.				
3. Dacoities ...	71	378	447	13	59	317	169	62	87	27	206	—	—	—	—	169	67	325	1,402	1,727	33	789	356	916	—	4	4	2	—	1,731	771	238	9 { 7 died, 2 escaped.				
4. Robberies ...	92	631	623	46	263	248	206	95	111	92	68	9	9	1	—	206	92	23	848	361	13	330	167	38	2	56	59	51	1	459	261	156	—				
5. Housebreaking with intent to commit theft ...	471	2,538	2,907	104	900	2,436	2,293	1,606	787	699	510	13	7	5	2	2,299	701	74	1,657	1,731	48	1,459	1,102	124	6	114	122	119	35	1,853	1,678	1,137	1 lunatic ...				
6. Thefts ...	981	8,604	9,585	543	4,150	4,454	4,057	1,044	3,010	2,770	833	245	69	156	109	4,213	3,978	271	6,108	6,378	154	5,973	4,173	241	14	1,115	1,129	1,077	397	7,506	7,002	4,870	3 died ... 9 died.				
7. Receiving stolen property ...	46	436	459	18	104	332	346	8	329	229	14	25	9	16	15	32	335	54	609	723	14	601	502	17	2	56	58	58	25	781	748	437	1 died.				
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																					
Abettments Class I ...	79	897	778	48	608	746	337	15	223	159	63	123	69	29	31	346	229	94	1,342	1,436	15	1,171	63	249	10	997	997	976	129	2,433	2,147	767	—				
.. II ...	319	2,053	2,352	149	1,043	960	816	108	742	534	393	128	110	78	66	936	610	219	2,151	2,370	69	1,946	654	323	12	617	629	616	131	2,999	2,572	98	7 { 6 died, 1 lunatic. 10 { 2 died, 2 lunatic, 2 escaped, 7 died.				
.. III ...	737	4,758	5,528	222	1,718	3,078	2,721	1,617	1,102	823	667	109	66	43	21	2,764	944	454	3,787	4,271	111	3,033	1,789	1,117	6	445	454	436	99	4,722	3,472	1,879	3 lunatic. 10 { 2 escaped, 1 lunatic.				
.. IV ...	33	303	338	30	246	66	64	6	39	30	20	126	137	49	27	93	84	4	151	152	4	134	3	17	2	452	454	448	17	609	492	92	—				
.. V ...	1,306	11,080	12,385	657	5,661	8,619	8,123	1,477	1,645	1,330	1,042	1,118	723	265	265	5,819	3,363	236	7,563	7,911	156	7,394	5,032	731	41	2,949	2,999	2,930	716	10,611	10,214	5,748	2 died. 10 died.				
Total ...	3,375	18,901	21,276	9,976	10,030	8,083	3,223	5,710	5,016	2,315	1,729	1,193	624	411	6,609	5,417	1,159	14,994	16,173	53	13,694	2,310	2,009	71	5,413	5,524	5,396	1,133	21,677	19,699	9,872	3 { 2 died, 1 lunatic. 21 { 24 died, 4 escaped, 3 lunatic.					
Other Offences. Class VI ...	129	2,467	2,616	40	423	2,064	1,976	194	1,882	1,610	168	1,361	161	1,200	1,105	2,143	2,925	95	2,729	2,415	39	2,469	2,077	90	31	2,914	3,015	2,909	3,240	3,439	2,478	4,311	6 escaped.				
Grand Total ...	2,904	21,783	23,892	10,020	12,084	10,973	1,329	7,632	1,876	1,460	3,040	216	524	1,506	12,797	4,312	1,254	17,514	18,768	615	16,187	10,412	2,129	102	4,437	4,726	4,285	7,373	27,307	24,677	13,799	12 { 9 died, 1 lunatic. 27 { 24 died, 10 escaped, 3 lunatic.					

Details of excluded Cases.	Column 5 (a).		Column 5 (b).		Details of excluded Cases.	Column 21.		Column 23.	
	Not investigated under Section 137 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	Compound	Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	Traced out in the gaols		Disposed of under Section 93 of Indian Penal Code	Excluded with person's false	Excluded false owing to some mistake of fact or law	Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	Excluded with person's false
Not investigated under Section 137 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compound	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traced out in the gaols	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disposed of under Section 93 of Indian Penal Code	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

	2,335	Column 11 of last year's statement against "Total."
<i>Add</i> —40 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year.		
1 case of 1892 in which accused had absconded was tried during the year.		
1 case of 1894 which was decided last year but in which one of the accused remained pending at the end of the year 1895 was tried in 1896.		
3 cases omitted through oversight from last year's return of the Dhárwár District and added to this year's return	45	
	<u>2,380</u>	
<i>Omit</i> —1 case in Broach transferred to the Baroda Territory.		
3 cases entered through oversight in the last year's return of the Dhárwár District and omitted from this year's return.		
1 case transferred to Class VI.	5	
	<u>2,375</u>	Column 2 of this year against "Total."
		132
		Column 11 of last year against "Class VI."
<i>Add</i> —1 case received from Class V.	1	
	<u>133</u>	
<i>Omit</i> —4 cases dealt with under Chapter VIII of the C. P. C. which were erroneously shown in the Thána return of last year	4	
	<u>129</u>	Column 2 of this year against Class VI.
		2,467
		Column 11 of last year against "Grand Total."
<i>Add</i> —40 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial this year.		
1 case of 1892 in which accused had absconded was tried during the year.		
1 case of 1894 which was received last year but in which 1 of the accused remained pending at the end of the year 1895 was tried in 1896.		
3 cases omitted through oversight from last year's return of the Dhárwár District and added to this year's return	45	
	<u>2,512</u>	

<i>Omit</i> —1 case in Broach transferred to the Baroda Territory.		
3 cases entered through oversight in the last year's return of the Dhárwár District and omitted from this year's return.		
4 cases dealt with under Chapter VIII of the C. P. C. which were erroneously shown in the Thána return of last year.	8	
	<u>2,504</u>	Column 2 of this year against "Grand Total."

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

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

	1,191	Column 24 of last year's return against "Total."
<i>Omit</i> —31 persons as the cases against them turned out non-cognizable.		
1 person in Broach transferred to the Baroda Territory	32	
	<u>1,159</u>	Column 18 of this year against "Total."
		94
		Column 24 of last year against "Class VI."
<i>Add</i> —1 person who was omitted to be shown through oversight in the Dhárwár return	1	
	<u>95</u>	Column 18 of this year against "Class VI."
		1,255
		Column 24 of last year against "Grand Total."
<i>Omit</i> —33 persons as detailed above	32	
	<u>1,253</u>	
<i>Add</i> —1 person as stated above	1	
	<u>1,254</u>	Column 18 of this year against "Grand Total."

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

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	...	...	39.63	54.16	30.93	31.93
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	67.21	70.68	46.40	47.97
3.	Dacoities	...	...	33.72	65.51	44.14	46.55
4.	Robberies	...	...	41.66	52.88	54.51	56.66
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	30.48	88.81	68.45	76.86
6.	Thefts	...	...	68.27	92.02	67.98	69.84
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	92.48	94.67	71.10	72.64
Abetments—							
	Class I	...	...	79.74	85.13	53.83	54.56
	„ II	...	...	64.56	74.68	41.76	43.43
	„ III	...	...	33.92	83.75	59.43	58.68
	„ IV	...	...	68.18	76.92	25.36	26.11
	„ V	...	...	64.78	91.08	66.29	68.05
	Total for I. P. C. Cases	...	...	55.82	87.23	59.09	60.89
	Class VI—Offences under other Laws	...	...	91.54	96.70	82.17	83.36
	Grand Total	...	...	62.29	89.57	62.59	64.34

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 stolen before the year 1905.
Rs. 20,046-1-8	Rs. 8,41,06-4-11	Rs. 10,61,106-4-7	Rs. 2,24,60-9-21	32.13	600	7,252	8,211	2,503	69.11	Rs. 2,45,700-15-5	115,600

* 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.

† Recoveries amounted to Rs. 2,25-15-0.

‡ The difference between these figures and those in columns 43 and 44 of Statement A, Part I, is due to the annas and pice being not taken into account in the returns of the Thana District.

APPENDIX B.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, for the Northern Division, for 1896.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.													Remarks showing the difference between							
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>avo 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>avo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.											
	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 ...	9	44	57	1	11	37	33	8	23	12	12	...	...	...	...	33	12	11	56	67	2	49	13	15	...	...	...	67	48	13	2 { 1 suicide, 1 lunatic	Persons. 2 { 1 escaped, 1 died.		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	6	42	49	2	12	30	27	...	26	18	7	1	1	...	...	27	18	8	96	104	2	76	31	26	...	9	9	9	...	118	65	31	1 died.	...
3. Dacoities ...	5	29	34	3	8	24	17	1	16	9	10	...	...	...	...	17	9	10	166	196	5	96	36	93	...	...	...	196	96	36	...	2 { 1 escaped, 1 died.	...	
4. Robberies ...	12	89	101	3	40	49	46	10	36	30	13	...	...	...	...	46	30	10	100	110	3	99	56	8	...	1	1	1	1	111	100	67	...	...
5. House breaking with intent to commit theft ...	143	921	1,064	27	181	740	716	438	276	339	141	6	3	8	1	718	239	24	625	549	14	597	366	29	...	48	48	48	20	697	565	378	1 lunatic.	...		
6. Thefts ...	185	2,254	2,439	94	824	1,430	1,328	165	1,141	1,036	193	123	22	101	56	1,429	1,092	77	2,054	2,131	50	1,971	1,433	103	...	841	341	334	169	2,473	2,305	1,592	2 died.	8 died.		
7. Receiving stolen property ...	14	174	188	7	41	133	124	5	129	120	4	4	2	2	2	136	122	4	281	285	12	270	198	8	...	6	7	6	292	277	204	...	...	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abetments
Class I ...	16	161	177	7	79	82	65	1	64	46	26	31	5	26	9	91	54	65	418	483	5	344	110	134	...	1	210	211	211	31	694	555	141	...	1 died.	
" II ...	69	677	746	29	311	366	327	27	297	223	79	43	18	25	15	352	238	63	985	1,048	43	639	347	163	...	1	128	129	127	36	1,177	966	383	8 died.	3 { 1 escaped, 1 lunatic, 1 died.	
" III ...	108	1,251	1,449	46	334	917	859	506	382	313	181	31	8	23	6	912	319	66	980	1,046	30	875	518	139	...	129	198	128	41	1,174	1,003	659	1 lunatic.	2 { 1 escaped, 1 died.		
" IV ...	7	49	56	5	34	15	15	...	15	9	2	39	26	13	6	28	15	1	35	36	1	31	9	4	...	118	118	118	15	154	149	24	...	...
" V ...	212	2,766	3,978	109	1,129	1,637	1,524	197	1,325	1,192	216	294	132	152	80	1,676	1,272	85	2,674	2,659	66	2,459	1,698	126	...	5	610	615	608	223	3,274	3,067	1,926	2 died.	8 died.	
Total ...	592	4,904	5,406	193	1,887	3,017	2,820	731	2,063	1,782	504	428	169	239	116	3,059	1,898	230	4,992	5,279	145	4,548	2,682	566	...	7	1,194	1,201	1,192	351	6,473	5,740	3,033	6 { 5 died, 1 lunatic	13 { 10 died, 2 escaped, 1 lunatic.	
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI ...	37	1,127	1,164	2,052	8	129	999	964	6	958	923	64	263	19	244	178	1,208	1,101	25	1,141	1,166	17	1,093	938	51	...	7	714	721	713	546	1,887	1,805	1,484	...	6 escaped.
Grand Total ...	639	6,031	6,570	303	2,915	4,016	3,784	737	3,041	2,705	568	691	308	483	294	4,267	3,999	303	6,133	6,438	163	5,640	3,620	617	...	14	1,808	1,922	1,905	897	8,360	7,545	4,517	6 { 5 died, 1 lunatic	19 { 10 died, 8 escaped, 1 lunatic.	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 6 (a).	Column 6 (b).	Column 1 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not Investigated under Section 157 (b), C. P. C. ...	...	40	...	40
Compounded ...	7	131	7	131
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable ...	24	191	24	191
Disposed of under Section 95 of I. P. C. ...	...	2	...	2
Declared maliciously false ...	25	150	26	153
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	136	1,387	103	1,225
Disposed of under Section 203 of C. P. C. ...	3	86	43	274
Total ...	190	1,887	203	2,016

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

Add—20 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial this year. 483 Column 11 of last year against "Total."

Deduct—one case in Broach transferred to the Baroda Territory ... 503

Deduct—4 cases dealt with under Chapter VIII of the C. P. C. which were erroneously shown in the Thana return of last year have now been omitted ... 41

Add—20 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial this year. 502 Column 2 of this year against "Total."

Deduct—one case in Broach transferred to the Baroda Territory ... 41

4 cases dealt with under Chapter VIII of the C. P. C. which were erroneously shown in the Thana return of last year have now been omitted ... 4

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

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

20 against "Grand Total."

539 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:—

Omit—10 persons as the cases against them turned out to be non-cognizable, 1 person in Broach transferred to the Baroda Territory ... 11

291 Column 24 of last year against "Total."

290 Column 18 of this year against "Total."

Under Class VI, there is no difference.

316 Column 24 of last year against "Grand Total."

Omit—11 persons as detailed above ... 11

305 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>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	36.36	52.17	25.	27.03
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	66.66	69.23	39.74	40.78
3. Dacoities	52.94	56.25	31.94	37.5
4. Robberies	65.21	8.33	54.90	56.56
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	33.28	86.23	68.33	70.21
6. Thefts	78.01	90.70	70.13	75.19
7. Receiving stolen property ...	89.55	93.02	70.20	73.33
Abetments—				
Class I	69.23	70.31	31.51	31.97
„ II	98.77	75.08	39.20	41.35
„ III	35.20	81.93	57.11	59.2
„ IV	60.	60.	28.12	29.03
„ V	78.21	82.41	64.27	63.05
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	63.10	85.54	56.99	58.97
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	95.74	98.34	84.12	85.89
Grand Total ...	71.48	88.95	62.18	64.18

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-centage.	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-centage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1926.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
32,246 0 9	1,55,833 13 4	1,91,079 16	1,97,668 1 10	51.70	262	2,196	2,440	1,268	27.58	21,323 9 5	1,11,817 6 9

* 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.

† Recoveries amounted to Rs. 254.

APPENDIX C.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Central Division, for 1896.

Description of Crime.	CASES.											PERSONS.											Remarks showing the difference between													
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .							Persons otherwise arrested.											
	Pending from previous years, whether in the course of or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 3.	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.	Column 7 and (8 + 9).	Column 20 and (21 + 22 + 24).		
1. Murders...	23	100	123	8	19	81	71	20	50	5	25	2	2	...	71	27	23	117	140	3	118	34	18	...	10	10	7	...	150	125	34	1 died.	1 escaped.			
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides...	14	32	46	6	14	16	14	...	14	11	7	2	1	1	20	11	13	27	40	...	34	16	6	2	2	4	...	44	38	16						
3. D. outries...	34	216	250	4	25	191	94	57	37	2	127	...	...	...	94	24	103	683	786	20	296	105	470	...	2	2	...	788	296	105				
4. Robberies...	46	293	339	23	152	141	108	58	54	45	56	6	6	...	108	43	12	167	179	9	148	86	22	2	25	27	...	206	170	86						
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	210	1,415	1,625	52	430	985	897	574	324	298	245	5	3	2	1	960	294	31	758	789	27	704	515	58	...	39	39	36	12	828	740	527	1 died.			
6. Theft...	421	3,956	4,377	235	2,002	1,954	1,762	527	1,234	1,124	373	55	31	24	23	1,786	1,147	88	2,713	2,801	68	2,662	1,852	61	4	405	409	371	127	3,210	3,053	1,979				
7. Receiving stolen property...	13	169	182	6	43	126	126	3	123	116	7	13	4	9	8	135	127	17	240	257	...	245	183	12	1	31	32	32	17	280	277	200				
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abettments...	1 died.
Class I...	44	287	331	25	162	105	98	12	56	74	26	66	43	23	19	121	95	10	397	407	2	356	209	49	...	527	527	506	82	934	861	291	1 died.	1 died.		
" II...	122	781	903	60	425	338	290	46	247	177	108	87	47	40	33	330	211	69	631	700	12	610	250	76	4	257	261	257	71	961	867	321	2	1 died.		
" III...	261	2,852	3,113	117	690	1,492	1,235	743	492	421	491	52	32	20	15	1,255	438	164	1,813	1,977	61	1,845	794	571	3	184	187	171	49	2,164	1,518	642				
" IV...	10	137	147	9	100	28	22	4	18	14	7	110	86	24	13	46	29	3	62	64	...	54	19	10	...	225	225	225	26	289	279	45				
" V...	502	4,821	5,323	273	2,527	2,294	2,072	591	1,430	1,321	451	643	371	172	117	2,244	1,446	108	3,196	3,304	63	3,150	2,144	91	9	1,416	1,425	1,380	312	4,729	4,530	2,456	1 died.			
Total	1,029	8,356	9,385	484	4,103	4,255	3,717	1,397	2,320	2,022	1,083	838	579	279	197	3,996	2,219	353	6,099	6,452	138	5,514	3,416	797	16	2,609	2,625	2,539	539	9,077	8,053	3,956	2 died.	3 { 2 died. 1 escaped.		
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI...	40	746	786	16	160	580	579	13	566	552	31	652	89	563	639	1,142	1,090	53	804	857	8	625	665	24	16	1,530	1,546	1,544	1,183	2,403	2,369	1,848	...	...
Grand Total	1,069	9,104	10,171	500	4,263	4,841	4,296	1,408	2,886	2,574	1,114	1,510	668	842	735	5,138	3,309	406	6,903	7,309	146	6,339	4,081	821	32	4,139	4,171	4,083	1,722	11,480	10,422	5,803	2 died.	3 { 2 died. 1 escaped.		

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	3	119	3	120
Compounded	1	38	1	38
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable	15	189	15	189
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code	1	12	1	12
Declared maliciously false	50	280	51	293
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	411	3,437	426	3,593
Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code	3	19	3	19
Total	484	4,103	500	4,263

The explanation of the difference between the figures in Column 11 of previous year's statement and those in Column 2 of this year's:—
1,021-Column 11 of last year against "Total."

Add—8 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial this year.
1 case of 1894 in which accused had absconded was tried during the year.
1 case of 1894 which was decided last year but in which one of the accused remained pending at the end of the year 1895 was tried in 1896 8
1,029 Column 2 of this year against "Total."
There is no difference in Class VI.
Add—8 cases as detailed above 8
1,061 Column 11 of this year against "Grand Total."
1,069 Column 2 of this year against "Grand Total."

The difference against several heads and classes is accounted for by the above circumstances, as well as by the transfer of cases from one head or class to another.
Explanation of the difference in the figures in Column 24 of previous year's statement and those in Column 18 of this year's:—
355 column 24 of last year against "Total."

Omit—2 persons as the cases against them turned out non-cognizable 2
353 column 18 of this year against "Total."
There is no difference in Class VI.
Omit—2 persons as the cases against them turned out non-cognizable 2
408 column 24 of last year against "Grand Total."
... .. 2
... .. 2

Percentages, Central Division.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police and magis, Column 23 on total of Column 23 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	38.02	54.	27.86	28.81
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	57.89	57.89	47.05	47.05
3.	Dacoities	...	...	25.53	61.86	33.22	35.47
4.	Robberies	...	...	30.81	86.	51.77	58.10
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	32.62	90.43	70.45	73.15
6.	Thefts	...	...	63.84	91.16	67.59	69.05
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	94.44	96.74	74.69	74.69
Abetments—							
Class	I	...	...	77.55	88.37	68.37	58.87
„	II	...	...	61.37	72.95	40.06	40.98
„	III	...	...	34.25	85.97	56.47	59.03
„	IV	...	...	72.72	68.88	35.18	35.18
„	V	...	...	64.14	89.79	68.72	68.06
Total for I. P. C. Cases				54.39	87.15	60.40	61.95
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				95.33	97.52	79.83	80.60
Grand Total				59.91	89.18	62.89	64.37

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 1903.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
*82,063 12 8	4,56,798 4 1	5,40,848 0 0	1,38,678 8 4	25.63	260	3,424	3,784	2,310	61.04	1,94,468 8 5	17,831 8 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.

† Recoveries amounted to Rs. 1,977-3-9.

APPENDIX D.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Southern Division, for 1896.

Description of Cases.	Cases.																	Persons.											Remarks showing the difference between Columns 7 and 9 and Columns 20 and (21+22+23).						
	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 on-report 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.		
	Penalty (from previous year) which has been 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 + 4 + 5).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Declared by trial.	Ending-in conviction.	Ending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.						Number convicted.	
1. Murders ...	71	76	99	1	11	65	60	13	47	26	37	1	1	—	—	60	26	41	141	182	1	144	52	36	—	6	6	5	—	153	140	59	1 died.	1 died.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	7	31	41	3	14	29	15	1	13	12	9	2	2	—	—	15	12	4	43	47	2	33	21	6	—	9	9	9	—	56	47	24	1 died.	7 { 6 died, 1 escaped.	
3. Assaults ...	81	131	163	7	29	102	58	24	31	21	69	—	—	—	—	52	19	11	81	92	1	83	45	8	—	30	30	23	—	132	111	45	—	—	
4. Robberies ...	24	149	183	20	91	68	52	27	23	19	30	—	—	—	—	52	19	11	81	92	1	83	45	8	—	30	30	23	—	132	111	45	—	—	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	114	1,070	1,118	25	799	711	690	493	197	163	124	2	2	—	—	690	168	19	374	393	7	349	231	34	8	27	35	35	3	429	353	226	—	—	
6. Thefts ...	373	2,374	2,799	216	1,321	1,070	967	332	635	609	261	67	36	31	30	968	63	106	1,341	1,447	46	1,322	898	74	10	369	379	101	1,826	1,674	99	—	—		
7. Receiving stolen property ...	21	93	114	5	21	73	84	—	80	81	3	8	3	6	6	91	86	23	148	181	2	176	121	2	—	19	19	12	200	195	173	—	—		
Offences under the Indian Penal Code																																			
Abetments ...	19	242	268	16	147	102	74	—	72	68	31	31	21	10	3	84	71	18	527	544	—	—	320	66	—	9	250	259	15	605	741	335	—	—	
Class I ...	128	705	723	50	307	209	241	87	201	153	116	58	45	13	8	254	161	87	535	623	14	617	257	86	7	233	229	222	27	861	739	284	3 { 2 died, 1 lunatic.	5 { 4 died, 1 lunatic.	
Class II ...	154	1,135	1,373	60	521	601	597	368	228	187	195	26	26	—	—	597	187	224	994	1,248	20	813	463	407	3	136	139	137	9	1,387	950	477	1 Lunatic.	8 { 6 died, 1 escaped, 1 lunatic.	
Class III ...	19	17	135	16	701	16	7	1	6	5	11	37	25	13	9	19	14	1	54	55	3	49	7	3	2	109	111	105	16	166	154	23	—	—	
Class IV ...	491	3,613	3,984	275	1,905	1,678	1,529	639	840	799	375	291	220	71	68	1,600	867	165	1,793	1,958	57	1,785	1,190	114	27	923	950	943	176	2,008	2,727	1,306	—	—	
Class V ...				426	2,581																														
Total	644	5,639	6,483	3,307	2,759	2,443	1,997	1,347	1,212	728	443	337	106	89	2,654	1,300	526	3,903	4,429	103	3,636	2,242	676	49	1,650	1,698	1,665	243	6,127	5,301	2,465	4 { 2 died, 2 lunatic.	15 { 12 died, 2 lunatic, 1 escaped.		
Other Offences.																																			
Class VI ...	52	614	666	16	135	479	445	87	358	345	70	446	63	393	389	638	734	17	575	593	5	572	472	15	8	740	748	732	511	1,340	1,304	93	—	—	
Grand Total	896	6,253	7,149	442	3,016	3,237	2,893	1,184	1,705	1,557	798	889	390	499	477	3,392	2,034	543	4,478	5,021	107	4,209	2,714	691	56	2,390	2,446	2,397	754	7,467	6,605	3,468	4 { 2 died, 2 lunatic.	15 { 12 died, 2 lunatic, 1 escaped.	

Details of excluded Cases.

	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 167 (b), C. P. C. ...	1	52	1	52
Compounded ...	4	111	4	112
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. ...	—	1	—	1
Turned out non-cognizable ...	22	207	23	211
Disposed of under Section 95 of I. P. Code ...	1	21	1	26
Declared maliciously false ...	35	203	36	206
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	360	2,193	375	2,308
Disposed of under Section 203 of the C. P. C. ...	3	83	3	100
Total	426	2,881	442	3,016

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

	831 Column 11 of last year against "Total."
<i>Add</i> —14 undetected cases of previous year brought to trial this year.	
3 cases omitted through oversight from last year's return of the Dhárwar District and added to this year's return...	... 17
	<u>17</u>
	848
<i>Deduct</i> —3 cases entered through oversight in last year's return of the Dhárwar District and omitted from this year's return.	
1 case transferred to Class VI	... 4
	<u>4</u>
	844 Column 2 of this year against "Total."
	81 Column 11 of last year against Class VI.
<i>Add</i> —One case transferred from Class V	... 1
	<u>1</u>
	82 Column 2 of this year against Class VI.
	832 Column 11 of last year against "Grand Total."
<i>Add</i> —14 undetected cases of last year brought to trial this year.	
3 cases omitted through oversight from last year's return of the Dhárwar District and added to this year's return	... 17
	<u>17</u>
	899
<i>Deduct</i> —3 cases entered through oversight in the last year's return of the Dhárwar District and omitted from this year's return	... 3
	<u>3</u>
	896 Column 2 of this year against "Grand Total."

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

Explanation of the difference between the figures in Column 24 of last year's statement and those in Column 8 of this year's:—

	545 Column 24 of last year against "Total."
<i>Deduct</i> —Omit 19 persons, as the cases against them turned out non- cognizable	... 19
	<u>19</u>
	526 Column 18 of this year against "Total."
	16 Column 24 of last year against Class VI.
<i>Add</i> —One person who was omitted to be shown through oversight in the Dhárwar return	... 1
	<u>1</u>
	17 Column 19 of this year against Class VI.
	561 Column 24 of last year's return against "Grand Total."
<i>Deduct</i> —Omit 19 persons, as the cases against them turned out non- cognizable	... 19
	<u>19</u>
	542
<i>Add</i> —One person who was omitted to be shown through oversight in the Dhárwar return	... 1
	<u>1</u>
	543 Column 18 of this year against "Grand Total."

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

Percentages, Southern Division.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	43.33	55.31	35.61	36.11
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	80.	92.30	58.53	63.15
3.	Dacoities	...	...	41.37	70.58	55.35	57.55
4.	Robberies	...	...	36.53	76.	53.57	54.21
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	24.70	89.83	65.07	66.37
6.	Thefts	...	...	62.97	95.90	65.59	67.92
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	94.18	93.95	67.59	68.75
Abetments —							
Class	I	...	...	91.89	94.44	66.66	67.79
"	II	...	...	63.48	76.11	47.94	49.70
"	III	...	...	31.32	82.01	55.64	57.56
"	IV	...	...	71.42	83.33	13.46	14.28
"	V	...	...	52.25	95.11	64.53	66.66
Total for I. P. C. Cases				49.50	82.55	59.73	61.66
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				77.52	96.36	81.80	82.51
Grand Total				53.81	91.31	62.67	64.49

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 1896.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
91,707 8	32,23,411 3	33,15,118 1	1,02,133 9	31.72	257	1,700	1,957	1,210	69.95	99,823 10 9	13,259 8 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 declared this year, having been omitted.
 † Recoveries amounted to Rs. 32,11-0.

Description of Crime.	CASES.											PERSONS.											REMARKS.											
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.										
	Pending from previous years, whether in the course of or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 3.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
1 Murders	17	59	76	...	9	50	53	14	38	31	14	...	...	1	...	53	31	22	59	81	4	63	37	10	...	7	7	4	2	89	67	39	In one case one accused adjudged lunatic and 3 accused died in other cases.	
2 Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	11	39	49	1	12	26	30	4	26	22	6	...	...	...	...	30	22	13	24	39	...	33	23	6	...	7	7	7	4	46	40	32	One accused died.	
3 Dacoities	12	117	129	6	62	66	64	18	36	29	17	...	...	...	...	69	30	13	118	130	7	99	56	25	...	15	15	16	4	145	113	60		
4 Robberies	174	1,478	1,652	54	344	1,089	969	587	382	323	349	10	5	5	8	974	326	34	652	698	22	622	373	39	5	116	121	116	78	807	738	451	4 accused escaped.	
5 House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	431	3,823	4,254	192	1,668	2,156	1,919	661	1,357	1,254	475	2-5	129	95	48	2,015	1,302	125	2,060	2,215	76	2,025	1,464	112	24	759	783	729	298	2,998	2,763	1,762	In one case one accused died and one accused died in another case.	
6 Theft	65	321	386	22	159	132	119	6	113	96	36	7	1	6	5	125	101	34	292	316	16	285	145	15	1	26	27	27	15	343	312	160		
7 Receiving stolen property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetments ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 accused died.
Class I ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In 2 cases 2 accused adjudged lunatic and in one case one accused died and 2 accused died in other cases.
Class II ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 accused died, 4 accused escaped.
Class III ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 case, 2 accused.
Class IV ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class V ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8-9	7,575	8,403	370	3,210	4,215	3,779	1,344	2,430	2,173	963	1,061	663	2-9	176	4,167	2,329	431	4,798	5,229	156	4,657	2,794	401	216	3,408	2,604	3,406	929	8,913	8,143	3,723		
Other Offences.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class VI ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In one case one accused absconded.
Grand Total	8-10	8,243	10,187	391	3,406	4,307	3,811	1,350	2,459	2,200	1,020	1,127	669	628	2-6	5,949	4,075	464	4,767	5,231	169	4,568	2,794	461	223	3,778	4,000	2,794	1,191	11,211	10,300	5,757		

For difference between columns 11 of 1935 and 12 of 1936 and 21 of 1936 and 12 of 1936, 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).
Not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code	1	3	1	3
Compromised	2	78	2	51
Disposed of under Section 147, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable	87	271	23	20
Disposed of under Section 65, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...
Declared to be <i>crimina facta</i>	71	624	72	511
Declared to be owing to some mistake of fact or law	229	2,178	247	2,371
Disposed of under Section 24, Criminal Procedure Code	21	169	21	168
Total	372	3,273	351	2,474

Percentages, Sind.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20, less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	58.49	81.58	52.11	58.73
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	73.33	84.61	84.84	84.84
3. Dacoities	35.71	55.55	40.38	41.18
4. Robberies	53.70	80.55	53.33	57.14
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	33.33	84.55	57.56	59.97
6. Thefts	65.35	92.41	69.61	72.29
7. Receiving stolen property	80.67	84.96	48.17	50.88
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	80.19	88.04	45.13	45.67
„ II	75.37	85.42	47.64	49.01
„ III	38.02	84.81	54.92	57.60
„ IV	82.35	93.33	32.79	32.79
„ V	63.93	91.56	64.65	67.26
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	57.52	89.42	57.87	59.99
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ...	98.89	99.34	91.25	91.86
Grand Total ...	69.46	93.25	67.44	63.31

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.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
*66,517 5 7	2,60,216 10 1	3,06,733 15 8	90,417 14 1	33.41	365	3,222	3,587	2,168	60.44	59,000 7 8	831 0 0

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

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD.

The following officers were respectively Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents during the year :—

Superintendents.

Mr. MacTier from January 1st to 16th February.

Mr. Clabby from 17th February to 31st December.

Assistant Superintendents.

Mr. MacTier from January 1st to January 5th.

Mr. Clabby from January 6th to February 17th.

Mr. Grey from February 18th to December 31st.

Mr. Reinold was attached to the District as Police Probationer from 30th November to the end of the year.

The report is submitted by Mr. Clabby.

2. Reported cognizable crime under "all classes" remained almost stationary, as there were 1,398 cases reported in 1896 as against 1,342 in 1895. One thousand and seventy and 1,026 was the respective number under the Indian Penal Code. The principal causes of difference are an increase of 6 under "dacoities" and 94 under "thefts" with a decrease of 3 robberies, 18 house-breaking with intent to commit theft and 34 "receiving stolen property." Real cognizable cases have, however, increased to a much larger extent, as there were 1,034 in 1896 as compared with 937 in the previous year. The principal increase is under thefts, which have risen from 309 to 415. Class VI also shows an increase from 287 to 295 in the number of real cases.

3. Pending cases have increased from 99 to the large number of 169, as shown below :—

	Number under investigation by the Police.	Number under disposal by the Magistrates.
All classes	31	138
Indian Penal Code	31	103

Regarding this, Mr. Clabby writes :—

"It is difficult to get the Magistrates to forward the summaries of their final orders, and the matter has been duly brought to the notice of the District Magistrate. The largest number (72 cases) is pending with the City Magistrate."

Mr. Gibb, the District Magistrate, comments as follows :—

"Of those (pending) before Magistrates, many had been sent up shortly before the close of the year, the numbers being swelled by a quantity of petty cases under the Conveyance Act sent up on the 29th December to the City Magistrate. I have impressed upon Magistrates the duty of passing orders speedily on the Police summaries, but my experience as a Magistrate is that it is often impossible to pass such orders on the first receipt of the summaries, since the cases (I refer to cases sent up for being struck off, not to cases sent for trial) have often to be returned for further enquiry."

It ought, however, to be possible to dispose of a much larger number than the figures represent.

4. Excluded cases under "all classes" have decreased from 481 to 402, and out of the latter number, 33 were declared to be "maliciously false." Prosecutions were instituted in 10 cases, resulting in only 2 convictions, but 6 cases were pending at the close of the year. Two ended in discharge or acquittal. The number of prosecutions in maliciously false complaints was not sufficient. The Superintendent promises to pay personal attention to the matter. As in 1895, in no case was compensation awarded under Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code. It would appear as if the Magistrates have lost sight of the section; otherwise it is not possible to believe that out of about 900 cases excluded during the last two years, the Magistrates could find no case in which they could apply the section. It is hoped that the District Magistrate will insist on the subordinate Magistracy making more extensive use of the section, which, if judiciously applied, ought to act as a check on malicious complaints.

5. Undetected cases number 130 as against 129 in 1895; the percentage of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of is as follows:—

	1895.	1896.
Under all classes ...	13.66	13.94
Under Indian Penal Code ...	19.17	19.31
Under Class VI ...	1.36	0.37

The principal undetected cases were, 75 "house-breaking with intent to commit theft" and 41 "thefts." The percentages of failure under these heads have increased from 51 and 8 in 1895 to 58 and 10 respectively during the year under report.

6. Altogether, 802 cases were decided by trial during the year, resulting in 754 convictions. The percentages of cases resulting in convictions to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial are as follows:—

	Percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of,		Percentage of convictions to true cases decided by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes ...	81.14	80.90	93.98	94.01
Under Indian Penal Code ...	74.23	74.40	91.84	92.20
Under Class VI ...	96.57	97.34	97.91	97.71

As the Superintendent remarks:—

"It will be seen that the Police were, again this year, successful in dealing with crime."

7. There were 78 cases reported under the Abkari (37) and Opium Act (41). Six under the former and 5 under the latter Act were investigated and detected by the District Police with 10 resulting in conviction. The number of cases detected by the Police is very small and point to inadequate attention being paid by them to the order issued from this office on the subject. The District Superintendent of Police has been requested to impress on the Police the necessity for showing more activity in this direction.

8. The cases of 63 persons were pending at the close of last year and inclusive of these, 1,857 arrested persons had to be dealt with as compared to 1,821 in 1895. Of this number, 39 persons were released without trial—a percentage of 2.10 as compared to 1.97 in the preceding year. One thousand six

hundred and forty-four persons were disposed of by trial and 1,059 convicted. The percentages of success are as follows:—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	64.02	62.62	65.86	64.41
Indian Penal Code	56.70	56.06	58.68	57.78
Class VI... ..	87.20	82.85	88.03	84.69

The tendency, although small, is towards a decrease in the record of success.

9. Magistrates disposed of 93 cases without the aid of the Police. Of these, 53 were excluded and convictions were obtained in 34 or 85 per cent. of the remainder as compared with 55.26 per cent. in 1895. Two hundred and eighty-two persons were arrested by the Magistrates direct and they convicted 99 or 35.1 per cent.

10. True serious crime varied as follows:—

	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murders	5	8	3	...
Culpable homicide and attempt to murder...	8	5	...	3
Highway robberies between sunset and sunrise	8	2	...	6
Dacoities	3	8	5	...
Total	24	23	8	9

The District Magistrate writes that

“In the most serious crimes, the percentage is decidedly low. Convictions were obtained in one murder case out of four, in two culpable homicide cases out of four, in four dacoity cases out of seven.”

He refers to those cases actually decided by trial, and again

“Wilful murder is the one crime which can be committed with a tolerable chance of impunity.”

11. Including property worth Rs. 3,364 which remained over from the previous year, the total amount of stolen property to be accounted for was Rs. 51,246 as compared with Rs. 69,490 in 1895. Only Rs. 21,619 or 42.18 was recovered compared with a percentage of 60.17 in 1895. This is, as explained by the District Superintendent, due to a lamentable want of success in two of the talukas; the decrease in the value of property stolen is considerable, but the fall in the percentage of recovery is not satisfactory. Property was stolen in 634 cases and recovered in 496, and the Ahmedabad Police recovered property valued at Rs. 755 which was stolen in other districts.

12. Prosecutions under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, were instituted in 58 cases, resulting in 35 convictions and 19 discharges; the cases of 4 persons were pending. Of the 35 persons convicted, 25 persons furnished security and 10 were sent to jail in default of doing so. Of the 6 persons shown as pending last year, 3 were ordered to furnish security, and did so, while 3 were discharged. Mr. Clabby writes:—

“It is difficult to obtain persons for prosecution under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, especially in the city of Ahmedabad, as suspicious characters invariably put forward the pleas that they are employed in one of the numerous mills of this city”

Mr. Gibb is rather averse to these prosecutions and says that "they should only be resorted to when all other means of checking crime fail." I am, however, convinced that they are a great preventive of crime. Out of 1,059 prisoners convicted during the year, 72 persons were identified as having been previously convicted and 34 were classed as habitual offenders. The number of prisoners identified as having been previously convicted is comparatively small. The Superintendent of Police explains this by saying that lists of bad characters and convicts are kept at all outposts and they are all more or less under Police surveillance, which must to a great extent have a deterrent effect on their committing offences, and that constant application of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code has reduced the number of bad characters addicted to committing crimes. It is possible that there may be some truth in this remark.

13. Convictions were obtained in only 23 out of 38 cases tried at the Sessions. Six Court Jamádárs were exclusively employed in prosecuting cases and successfully conducted 375 out of 511 cases—not quite as good as the previous year, when they were successful in 449 cases out of 590 conducted by them. Mr. Clabby, however, writes:—

"The Court Jamádárs have worked well again this year and have proved most useful in preparing the cases; the Magistrates speak well of the work done and help received from them."

The Court Prosecutor was successful in 146 out of 175 cases conducted by him.

14. In 349 instances, the Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police either by helping in the investigation and detection of crime or communicating to them the intelligence about crimes. In only one case was a village policeman rewarded for helping the Police: in 6 cases, they were reported for negligence and were punished in 4; orders regarding the other two had not been received at the time of submitting the report. The Superintendent advocates paying the Village Police in cash and writes that, if this were done,

"Better work could be had from the men than is at present possible. They are an extremely useful body of men and are of great service in protecting the chief lines of traffic passing through their village limits."

15. Turning to the efficiency and conduct of the Police it is observed that 140 punishments were inflicted on the Police during the year as against 203 in the previous year. The decrease is partly attributed to a general improvement in the efficiency of the force and partly to the fact that many petty neglects of duty were met during the year by extra drill—a kind of punishment which does not appear in Statement D. Four men were dismissed and one officer and 3 men were punished judicially. Three men were rewarded with promotion and 38 with money: 149 good-service tickets were awarded. One hundred and eighty-two officers and 319 men are able to read and write as compared with 182 officers and 317 men in 1895. The District Superintendent of Police reports that there is a difficulty in enlisting educated men of good physique. The Superintendent remarks that most of the educated men who present themselves for enlistment in the unarmed branch are of poor physique and there is difficulty in selecting suitable men. The same difficulty, however, does not present itself in selecting men for the armed branch. He also reports that the drill of the men at head-quarters and the city has much improved.

16. Twenty-five of the Foot and 10 of the Mounted Police qualified as marksmen as against 42 in 1895. The mounted men obtained 2 prizes at the annual competition shooting of the value of Rs. 16. The Superintendent inspected the shops of the 5 licensed vendors of arms and ammunition. The Assistant Superintendent inspected one and the Inspectors periodically examined those in their respective charges. Five hundred and seventy-four licenses to carry arms were given as compared with 619 in the previous year. There were 37 cases under the Arms Act, of which 23 ended in conviction.

17. Two prisoners escaped from the Central Jail and 3 from the custody of the District Police, of whom 2 were recaptured; there were 18 escapes in 1895.

18. The personal investigation of serious crime was done as follows:—

Name.	Number of crimes occurred.	Number in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Mr. Mac Tier	2	.....	2
Mr. Clabby	30	19	11
Total ...	32	19	13

Name.	Number of crimes occurred.	Number in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
Mr. Clabby	2	2	.....
Mr. Grey... ..	5	4	1
Total ...	7	6	1

Mr. Mac Tier did not visit the two cases, because in one the accused was arrested and the case was complete, and as for the other, his Assistant Mr. Clabby was on the spot and personally inquired into the case. As regards the 11 cases not visited by Mr. Clabby, in 5 the accused was arrested and the case was complete; when 5 others were reported, he was absent from his district in order to pass his examination and was sick (4 of these cases were investigated by Mr. Grey and one by Mr. Reinold) and the remaining case was originally reported as a suicide and was eventually struck off. Mr. Grey did not visit the scene of one crime, because he was also in charge of the office of the City Police Inspector, and he could not leave Ahmedabad. Mr. Mac Tier visited the scene of one and Mr. Clabby those of 9 other crimes. All the 11 Police stations and all except one of the 42 outposts were visited during the year; 3 stations and 6 outposts were visited more than once.

19. The Superintendent reports that at Sanand, Modasa, Bavla, Ahmedabad City and Aslali, lines are still urgently required.

20. The year was uneventful: at one time owing to the sudden cessation of the rains it was feared that crime would increase, but late and timely rains improved matters.

21. Mr. Gibb writes:—

“Mr. Clabby and the other officers in charge of the Superintendent's and Assistant Superintendent's offices during the year appear to have been active in visiting the scenes of serious offences and it is creditable to Mr. Clabby that in spite of his having been burdened by the necessity of reading for examinations and for going through a course of drill and equitation, he has maintained the efficiency of the Police under his control.”

On the whole, the Ahmedabad report is satisfactory and reflects credit on Mr. Clabby's management of a large district.

KAIRA.

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

Mr. Gibbs from 1st January to 9th March.

Mr. Ingle from 10th March to 31st December.

The latter submits a discursive report too full of details.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported under "all classes" during the year was 1,078 as against 1,111 in 1895, but Indian Penal Code cases increased slightly from 892 to 898. The decrease noted under "all classes" is entirely under Class VI, particularly in offences under the Abkari Act, which numbered 94 as against 132 in 1895. This falling off must not be regarded as a want of vigilance and zeal on the part of the District and Abkari Police, but it is, as the Superintendent of Police remarks, due to three causes: (1) a regular and more efficient system of patrolling some of the frontier villages by the Abkari Police which was introduced during the year; this system had a very beneficial effect upon the prevention of offences under the Abkari and Opium Acts; (2) the produce of mowra flowers was bad during the year; (3) want of rain. Referring to real reported cases under "all classes" there is a decrease from 792 in 1895 to 744 in 1896, while under "Indian Penal Code" the number is 610 as against 607 in the previous year. Including cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cognizable cases for disposal within the year were 1,174 under "all classes" and 982 under Indian Penal Code as against 1,176 and 952 respectively in 1895.

3. Pending cases have risen from 96 in 1895 to 115 in 1896: 88 were pending with the Police and 27 with the Magistrates as against 70 and 26 respectively in the previous year. It will be seen that the increase in the number of pending cases is entirely with cases under investigation by the Police and is due, the District Superintendent reports, "to a rush of crime at the close of the year under house-breaking and theft and under theft."

4. The number of excluded cases during the year was 359 as against 340 in the previous year: of this number, 309 were under the Indian Penal Code and 50 under Class VI. Thirty-five cases were declared "maliciously false." Prosecutions for maliciously false cases were instituted in 26 cases, but only 3 convictions were obtained: the cases of 7 were pending at the end of the year. Fifteen cases were acquitted or discharged and in one prosecution was withdrawn for want of evidence. In 3 other cases, orders of Magistrates regarding prosecution were not received by the close of the year. There were 7 cases pending from 1895, all of which ended in discharge in 1896. In only 2 cases was compensation awarded under Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, amounting to Rs. 20: the result of proceedings in the matter of false complaints has been disappointing.

5. There were 181 undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code and 2 under Class VI as compared with 155 and 2 respectively in 1895: the percentages of cases remaining undetected to those disposed of during the year are as follows:—

	1895.	1896.
All classes	21·21	26·21
Indian Penal Code	27·43	32·03
Class VI	1·14	1·50

The rise in the percentages is very unsatisfactory. It is apparently due to a large number of cases remaining undetected under "house-breaking with intent to commit thefts," "murder" and "thefts." Four out of 7 murders and 134 out of 185 cases of "house-breaking with intent to commit theft" disposed of during the year were undetected. The proportion of undetected cases under these two heads of crime is unusually large and has not been explained by the Superintendent, who has been called on to report.

6. Out of 515 cases decided by trial, convictions were obtained in 485; under Indian Penal Code alone, 384 cases were decided by trial and 355 ended in conviction. The following table shows the percentage of success in 1895 and 1896:—

	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	All classes	74.32	69.28	94.33	94.17
Indian Penal Code	67.61	62.61	93.17	92.44
Class VI	96	97.74	97.10	99.23

The results are less satisfactory than in 1895 except in cases under Class VI.

7. Inclusive of 65 persons whose cases were pending at the close of 1895, the Police had to deal with 1,072 persons arrested during the year as compared with 1,061 arrested in 1895. Of this number, 66 or 6.15 per cent. were released without a trial as compared with 1.88 per cent. in the previous year. Mr. Ingle states that this increase is due to his insisting upon a more careful registration of the people arrested. The following table shows the percentage results in the two years:—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu.</i>		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	All classes	72.69	63.60	74.63	63.27
Indian Penal Code... ..	69.23	60.42	70.93	61.93
Class VI	85.18	79.19	88.03	84.53

The falling off is general, which is regrettable and is due, as reported by the District Superintendent of Police, to many discharges and acquittals by Magistrates and to a larger number of persons released without being brought to trial which increased from 20 to 66. A discharge or acquittal by Magistrates is such a natural cause for failure of success in obtaining convictions that the mention of it is superfluous. As regards the increase in the number of persons released without a trial, the Superintendent explains it as being due to his issuing a circular which runs as follows:—

“When a complaint of a cognizable offence is made to the Police against a person and in case the Police send for and keep him under surveillance, or if in any way his presence is required by the Police in connection with a case in which he is concerned as an accused person, he should be regarded as a person arrested by the Police.”

8. In Magistrates' direct cases, convictions were obtained in 29 out of 75 real cases, giving a percentage of 38.66 as against 50 in 1895. Two hundred and fifty-five persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police and 54 were convicted.

9. Turning to the more important heads of crime, it is observed that there were 9 real reported cases of murder, 4 of attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 3 of dacoity and 10 of robbery as compared with 15, 5, 7 and 8 respectively in the previous year. Real cases of house-breaking and thefts rose from 199 to 201, while those of thefts decreased from 234 to 225. On the other hand, cases of receiving stolen property increased from 32 to 37.

10. The Superintendent reports that there is “no noteworthy incident worth mentioning under the head” of “serious crime,” but notwithstanding this assertion, Mr. Ingle finds it necessary to devote about 25 pages of foolscap to record these incidents. Murders seem to be frequent but detection small, as

out of 14 real cases to be disposed of within the year, there was only one conviction, but 7 cases were pending at the close of the year. Mr. Bagnell writes :—

“The Police do not seem to have been very successful in dealing with this sort of crime. The village community, however, is to some extent responsible for want of success on the part of the Police, as though fully conversant itself, it often fails to assist the Police by giving the necessary clue and evidence it is able to give.”

And as regards the results of the year in dealing with all sorts of crime he comments as follows :—

“On the whole, so far as the Indian Penal Code cases are concerned, the work of the Police both as regards detection of crime and in obtaining convictions seem to have deteriorated a little, although the results do not contrast very unfavourably with those of the previous year.”

There is a great want of success in dealing with “house-breaking with intent to commit theft” cases, as the percentage of success in real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, has gone down under this head from 37·36 to 25·94.

11. The following table will indicate the action of the District Police in connection with the investigation and detection of offences under the Salt, Abkari and Opium Acts :—

	Total number of cases reported ; vide column 4 of Statement A, Part I.	Number of cases investigated and detected by the District Police.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of cases convicted.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.
Salt Act	14	...	...	...	...	...
Abkari Act	69	16	11	11	...	...
Opium Act	39	4	2	1	1	...
	122	20	13	12	1	...

The figures show that the District Police were not sufficiently energetic in dealing with crimes under these Acts. As to this the Superintendent of Police remarks :—

“Upon my taking over charge in this district, I saw that the District Police did not show as much zeal and interest in the detection of crime under the Abkari and Opium Laws as they ought to. I issued a circular to all Chief Constables and Inspectors directing them to give their earnest and close attention to this part of their work, with a warning that any dereliction of duty on their part would be dealt with very severely, and that each Chief Constable and Inspector should submit a monthly statement showing the number of cases taken up by him. But I regret to have to report that notwithstanding the orders issued by me, I could show no better result with respect to the detection of cases under the Excise Laws by the Police.”

On this point, Mr. Bagnell, the District Magistrate, writes :—

“It is, no doubt, true that the District Police troubles itself very little about offences under the Excise Laws. They are mostly detected by the Abkari Police and the farmers' men, but it is hoped that the District Superintendent of Police will see that his circular to the Police to interest themselves in the cases does not remain a dead letter.”

12. Including Rs. 6,197 worth of stolen property remaining over at the close of 1895, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 22,477 as against Rs. 21,590 in the previous year. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 10,786, giving a percentage of 47·98 as against 56·48 in 1895. Property was stolen in 474 cases and recovered in 353, and a small amount (Rs. 141) stolen from other districts was recovered by the Kaira Police.

13. The Police have been very active in prosecuting bad characters under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, as out of 173 prosecutions, convictions were obtained in 114 cases. One hundred and eleven persons furnished security and 3 were sent to jail in default of doing so. The prosecutions were withdrawn in 5 cases and the cases of 54 persons were pending at the end of the year : no one

was discharged or acquitted. With the exception of the large number of pending cases (regarding which the District Magistrate has promised to make an enquiry) the results could not be more satisfactory. Of the 7 persons shown as pending in the last year's report, 4 furnished security and 2 were still pending at the close of 1896, and against one prosecution was withdrawn. Out of 650 prisoners convicted during the year, 81 were identified as having been previously convicted and 18 were classed as habitual offenders.

14. In 30 cases decided at the Sessions, convictions were obtained in 23—a fair amount of success. Six Court Jamádárs conducted 478 cases resulting in 347 convictions, showing greater industry but slightly less satisfactory results than in 1895, when 273 cases ended in 207 convictions. No Court Prosecutor is attached to the district.

15. In 3 cases, Village Police were rewarded for assisting the District Police; in 38 cases they were punished and in 7 reprimanded for failing to give proper assistance.

16. The strength of Mounted Police Force was reduced by 4 men. This is the final reduction in the Mounted Police as a part of the re-organization scheme.

17. Turning to the conduct of the Police, it is observed that 85 punishments were inflicted on the Police as against 90 in 1895: of these, 3 were judicially punished, 3 dismissed and 79 departmentally punished. Three men were rewarded by promotion and 25 with money rewards. One hundred and fifty-four good-service tickets were awarded, the majority—contrary to the custom prevalent in most districts—being given by Magistrates. One hundred and twenty-three officers and 290 men are able to read and write as compared with 120 officers and 285 men in 1895.

As regards drill, the Superintendent writes:—

“The men drilled well, and to this the Inspector-General of Police certified by the following remark made by him at his last inspection:

“‘The men drilled well and were well fitted in their clothing.’”

18. Sixty-three of the Foot Police qualified as marksmen as compared with 48 of the Foot Police and 2 of the Mounted Police in the previous year. One man took the 3rd Presidency prize. The District Superintendent of Police examined the shops of the 5 men licensed to sell arms and ammunition and the Inspectors examined periodically the shops in their respective charges. The number of licenses granted to possess or carry arms was 521 as compared with 486 in the previous year.

19. Three prisoners escaped from lock-ups, 2 from the custody of the District Police and 1 from the Village Police, but all were re-captured.

20. Scenes of serious crimes were visited as follows:—

Superintendents.	Number of serious crimes reported.	Number of scenes visited.
Mr. Gibbs	4	2
Mr. Ingle	31	23
Total	35	25

Mr. Gibbs did not visit the scene of one case, because he was engaged in writing the annual report; in the other case, the accused had committed suicide. Mr. Ingle did not visit the scenes of 8 cases: in 3 of these, the accused were caught and the cases reported complete, in 2 the cases were declared to be false, in 2 the cases were at first shown as grievous hurt but were eventually entered as culpable homicide, and when the last was reported, the Superintendent was engaged in inquiring into a murder case. Both the Superintendents enquired personally into another case. The following table shows the inspection of Police stations and outposts:—

Name.	Police stations.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.	Number of outposts.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.
Mr. Gibbs	9	4	5	23	10	13
Mr. Ingle		5	4		13	10

One Police station and one outpost were visited twice during the year, but in a small district like Kaira, to visit outposts and stations more frequently ought not to be difficult.

21. The principal features of the report for the year are as under :—

Number of undetected cases in the district unusually large, especially under "murder" and "house-breaking" and "theft."

Number of cases sent up and excluded by Magistrates do. resulting probably in a large number of prisoners being arrested if not prosecuted.

Fall of cases under the Abkári Act.

Rise in the number of pending cases.

Results of Sessions cases and cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code show up well, as also the work of Court Jamádárs.

Mr. Bagnell writes with regard to the Superintendent:—

"The Police administration has been on the whole satisfactory. Mr. Ingle is an energetic officer whose work is very thorough from close personal attention and devotion to duty. The discipline, drill and appearance of the Police are notably good."

PANCH MAHA'LS.

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

Mr. Lambert from 1st January to 1st August.

Mr. Longley from 2nd August to 11th November.

Mr. Lambert from 12th November to 31st December.

The latter officer writes the report, which is, like last year, commendably concise. He is also *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police, Rewa Kántha.

2. There was a somewhat remarkable decrease both in reported and real crime under "all classes" during the year, the numbers being 326 and 292 in 1896 as compared to 445 and 397 in 1895. The decrease in real crime is principally as follows :—

Murder, attempts to murder and culpable homicide	...	7
House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	8
Thefts ...	...	19
Receiving stolen property	...	4

Robberies on the other hand have increased from 2 to 5, but no dacoities occurred either year. The Superintendent writes that the large decrease under "house-breaking with intent to commit thefts" and "thefts"

"can be attributed to the better supervision of the Police in general and to some extent to the new arrangements made for watch and ward in the various taluka towns."

3. There is also a great decrease of crime under Class VI, as only 89 cases were reported during the year compared with 163 in 1895. Mr. Lambert writes :—

"A large decrease is also apparent in cases under the Abkári and Opium Acts. The strength of the Abkári Police has been increased from 17 to 37 by the establishment of the Opium Police from 1st August 1894, and it has, therefore, become very difficult for the people to import illicit liquor and opium. The rural population of this district are, comparatively speaking, very poor and mild, and they are too afraid of the law to seriously oppose it. The Gánchis are the real smugglers in this district."

4. Only 20 cases were pending at the close of the year, of which 9 were under investigation by the Police and 11 under disposal by the Magistrates. At the end of 1895, 18 cases were pending.

5. The number of excluded cases was 36 as compared with 51 in the previous year: 34 of the 36 were under Indian Penal Code. Only one case was declared to be "maliciously false": sanction of the Magistrate to prosecute was applied for, but the case was pending at the close of the year. With a single "maliciously false" case, it is not surprising that Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, was not applied during the year.

6. Undetected cases numbered 33 out of 290 cases disposed of during the year as against 55 in 1895: in both years all were under the Indian Penal Code. The following is a comparative table of the percentages of undetected cases:—

		1895.	1896.
Under all classes	... ..	13.61	11.37
Under Indian Penal Code	... ..	22.26	15.91
Under Class VI	... ..	...	...

7. The following table will indicate the action of the District Police in dealing with offences under the Abkari and Opium Acts:—

		No. of cases reported (side column 4 of Statement A, Part I).	No. of cases investigat- ed and detected by the District Police.	No. of cases brought to trial.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases ending in discharge or ac- quittal.	No. of cases pending at close of the year.	Remarks.
Abkari Act	... ..	38	10	10	9	...	1	With the Magistrate.
Opium Act	... ..	35	5	3	2	...	1	With the Magistrate + 1 case pending with the Police.
		73	15	13	11	...	2	

The number of cases taken up by the Police under these Acts is still small, but it shows a considerable improvement over last year. The District Superintendent of Police's attention has been called to the necessity for greater exertions on the part of the District Police in such cases.

8. The Police had to deal with 346 cases: of these, 257 were decided by trial, resulting in 214 convictions. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of and to those decided by trial are in the two years as below:—

		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to those decided by trial.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	... ..	81.18	81.13	93.98	94.94
Indian Penal Code	... ..	72.87	77.77	93.75	92.52
Class VI	... ..	94.23	100	94.23	100

This is a very satisfactory result.

9. Including 18 persons whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, the Police had to account for 341 persons arrested as compared with 497 arrested in 1895 : of these, 10 or 2.93 per cent. as compared with 1,006 were released without being brought to trial : of the 341 persons arrested 293 were arrested in Indian Penal Code cases and 48 in cases under Class VI. The following table shows the general comparative results of their disposal :—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu.</i>		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	77.45	74.59	78.43	77.07
Indian Penal Code	76.66	72.22	77.96	75.
Class VI	79.83	90.24	79.83	90.24

There is a decrease in the percentages of success under "all classes" and "Indian Penal Code," but still the returns are satisfactory.

10. Magistrates disposed of 14 cases under "all classes" direct without the intervention of the Police : of these, 4 were excluded and Mr. Ingle is were obtained out of the remaining 10, or a percentage of 40 as on and devotion 100 in 1895, when the Magistrates disposed of only 2 real cases of hundred and forty-seven persons were arrested otherwise than by and 140 convictions were obtained. Of the 147, 25 persons were under the orders of the Magistrate.

11. With a record of one murder, 6 culpable homicides and 6 robberies reported during the year, it cannot be said that there is much serious crime in the Panch Mahals : the results of dealing with the little that did exist was satisfactory, as the single murderer was convicted, and convictions were obtained in 80 per cent. of the true culpable homicides. Of the 6 cases of robbery, one was excluded and one remained pending at the close of the year, and the remaining four ended in conviction. One of the reported robbery cases is the mail robbery case committed on the 15th December 1896. It was really a case of criminal breach of trust by a public servant under Section 409, Indian Penal Code—a non-cognizable offence. There were 95 cases of thefts for disposal ; of these 6 were excluded, 8 were classed undetected and 2 remained pending at the close of the year. Seventy-nine were decided by trial and 77 ended in conviction. Of the 10 real cases of receiving stolen property, 8 were convicted.

12. Including Rs. 286 which remained over from last year, the Police had to account for Rs. 8,622 worth of stolen property as against Rs. 10,824 in 1895. Recoveries to the extent of Rs. 4,575 or 53.06 were made during the year. This compared with 30.49 per cent. recovered in 1895 is very satisfactory. Property was stolen in 171 cases and recovered in 138. During the year, the Panch Mahals Police recovered Rs. 39 of property stolen in other districts.

13. Although the Panch Mahals District is fairly free from crime, still 30 prosecutions were instituted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and convictions were obtained in all. This is creditable to the Superintendent and to his Inspectors. Last year the number of prosecutions was 13 and all of them were successful. Of the 30 persons convicted during the year, 29 furnished security and one was sent to jail in default of doing so. Forty-one prisoners were identified as having been previously convicted out of 232 convicted during the year, and one was classed as an habitual offender.

14. There were 12 cases tried at the Sessions during the year and convictions were obtained in 10—a very satisfactory record, as is also that of the results of the 51 cases conducted by the 3 Court Jamadars resulting in 45 convictions

and 6 discharges or acquittals. There is no Court Prosecutor attached to the district.

15. Last year, the Superintendent commented adversely on the work of the Village Police, but this year they have improved, as in 4 instances they rendered assistance to the District Police. In 3 of them their services were specially recognized by the grant of money rewards. In 2 instances they were reported for negligence and in one they were reprimanded, whilst orders regarding the other had not been received when the report was sent.

16. The Mounted Police force was reduced from a strength of 19 to 12 officers and men. There was no other change during the year in the constitution of the force.

17. Punishments have much increased, as 149 were inflicted during the year as compared with 70 in 1895. These comprised 6 dismissals, 4 judicial and 139 departmental punishments: of these, 62 were inflicted in the 3 months of Mr. Longley's tenure of office and 77 during the 9 months when Mr. Lambert was acting as Superintendent. Of the 4 men punished judicially, 2 were punished under Sections 323 and 409, Indian Penal Code, respectively, and 2 under the Police Act. The increase in departmental punishments is not due to any deterioration in the efficiency of the Police, as will be seen from the statistics of crime, or to want of discipline, but rather to the difference in the method of maintaining discipline observed by the two officers who acted as Superintendents of Police in the district. One man was rewarded by promotion and 45 by money rewards, and 103 good-service tickets were awarded during the year. Seventy-two officers and 73 men can read and write as compared with 64 officers and 43 men in 1895—a satisfactory improvement.

18. Sixty-five of the Foot Police and 1 of the Mounted Police qualified as marksmen during the year as against 60 in the previous year. One of the Foot Police obtained the 10th prize at the Presidency competition shooting.

19. The Superintendent and the Inspector inspected according to rules the shops of the two licensed vendors of arms and ammunition. Three hundred and ninety-nine licenses to possess arms were issued during the year as compared with 353 in 1895. Thirteen cases were taken up under the Arms Act and all ended in conviction.

20. Two prisoners escaped from the custody of the District Police during the year, but both were recaptured.

21. Eleven serious crimes were reported during the year: Mr. Longley visited the scene of the only one reported during the time he acted as Superintendent. Mr. Lambert visited the scenes of 6 and did not visit the scenes of 4: in 3 of these, the accused was arrested and the case reported complete: as regards the other he writes:—

“In one case (house-breaking and theft case of Kálol), I could not proceed to visit the scene, as my camp was in the Sankheda Mewás and it was quite impossible for me to go.”

Mr. Lambert visited the scenes of two and Mr. Longley that of one other crime. The visiting of the Police stations and outposts was creditably performed by the Superintendents. Mr. Lambert visited and inspected all the 6 Police stations and 26 out of 34 outposts; while Mr. Longley visited 2 and inspected 1 Police station. He also visited and inspected 6 of the outposts. Two outposts were visited and inspected twice and one thrice by Mr. Lambert. Three outposts remained un-inspected at the close of the year. In addition to these, Mr. Lambert visited and inspected two Police stations and four outposts of the Sankheda Mewás and Mr. Longley one Police station and two outposts of the Pándu Mewás under the Rewa Kántha agency.

22. Mr. Doderot, the District Magistrate, in forwarding the report writes:—

“Mr. Lambert has worked with intelligence, zeal and energy throughout the year. He has a large charge with the Rewa Kántha thrown in, and the District Magistrate knows that he does not spare himself and is indefatigable in the discharge of his duties both out-door and in-door. Mr. Longley was for a short time only attached to the district. He showed himself a zealous and hard-working officer, but it is probable that his ideas of strict disciplinary sin would have undergone a change had he stayed longer in the Maháls.”

The report is in every way a good one and shows that Mr. Lambert takes a laudable interest in all branches of his duties.

BROACH.

Mr. Foard was in charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police for the whole year.

2. The total number of cases reported under "all classes" was 882 as compared with 811 in 1895. The District Magistrate observes with reference to Mr. Logan's remarks on the general state of crime alluded to on page 62, paragraph 2, Broach, of the printed Administration Report for 1895, that the increase of 71 cases in reported crime is looked upon as a satisfactory indication that during the year under report the Police have done their duty in reporting crimes instead of hushing up cases which seems to have been common in 1895. The Superintendent reports that he has introduced a system of patrolling on certain high roads in the district, which, it is hoped, will produce good results during the current year. Inclusive of cases pending from preceding year, the numbers were 1,016 and 921 in 1896 and 1895 respectively. Indian Penal Code cases and cases under Class VI were 825 and 57 in 1896 as compared with 765 and 46 in 1895. The increase in reported cases under Indian Penal Code falls generally under the following heads:—murder 3, culpable homicide 3, grievous hurt 6, mischief by fire 13, house-breaking with intent to commit theft 51 and robbery 8. On the other hand, cases of thefts have decreased from 375 to 358. The district was partially affected by the bad season of the year, and the increase in crime in general may be attributed to this cause. The District Superintendent of Police remarks that "experience during the past year has, however, shown that many of the house-breaking and thefts were committed by people who ostensibly come from Kaira District and Baroda Territory to work in the ginning factories in this district during the cotton season about whose antecedent the subordinate Police appear to know very little,"

and he adds that he had made during the current year suitable arrangements to put an end to such an undesirable state of affairs. Under Class VI there were 57 cases reported as against 46 in the previous year. Twenty-seven of the former number were reported under the Abkari and Opium Acts and Mr. Foard writes:—

"The reputed opium smugglers were carefully watched during the year and two men of Manubar (?) who were in the habit of smuggling opium from Malwa, were arrested with about a maund of contraband opium in their possession. Both these men were convicted. The price of Baroda opium has now been raised, which it is presumed will be the means of checking the illicit importation of opium by people of this district who could formerly purchase it in Baroda Territory considerably cheaper than in British."

As the mowra tree is rarely found in this district, it is a poor field for distillers of country liquor, which accounts for the small number (15) of offences reported under the Abkari Act, the number reported in 1895 being 19.

3. There has been a very satisfactory decrease in the number of pending cases, these having diminished from 133 at the close of 1895 to 58 at the close of 1896; 39 of these were under investigation by the Police and 19 only under disposal by the Magistrates as against 73 and 60 respectively in the previous year.

4. Excluded cases number 389 compared to 377 in 1895: of these 389, 39 were declared "maliciously false." In 13 cases, prosecutions were instituted but in only 6, were convictions obtained; 5 cases were discharged or acquitted, and 2 were pending. In another case, sanction of the Magistrate to prosecute was applied for but refused. In 6 instances, the Magistrates while classing them as "maliciously false" intimated that there was no sufficient evidence to warrant convictions. In no case was Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, applied.

5. Undetected cases have risen from 140 in 1895 to 273, and the percentage has risen from 34.06 to 47.80. No fewer than 144 of these undetected cases came under house-breaking with intent to commit theft; there are 66 cases of theft undetected. The rise in the number of undetected cases is unsatisfactory and shows that the Police failed in an important branch of their duty. Many of these undetected cases were, however, as the Superintendent states, trivial thefts from fields by night in which it was impossible to procure evidence. In connection with this subject the Superintendent remarks:—

"Mischief by fire and other means is one of the evils of this district and a class of crime most difficult to stamp out or detect, as the culprits invariably lay their plans so as to leave no

possible clue. This class of crime is all the more difficult to deal with because the Bhoras, who principally resort to it as a means of revenge, are so notorious that people outside their own community are afraid to give evidence lest they meet with the same fate or something worse. Special night patrols have, however, been established throughout the district with a view, if possible, of repressing this class of crime and mischief by rooting up and cutting crops in villages where Bhoras reside, and I hope that the measures adopted will prove effectual during the current year."

6. Two hundred and ninety-six cases were decided by trial, resulting in 271 convictions. Compared with 1895 the success of the Police is as follows :—

	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.		Percentage of cases resulting in conviction to those decided by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	56.44	47.62	85.80	91.55
Indian Penal Code	52.94	43.42	84.25	90.11
Class VI	91.89	97.72	94.44	100

The falling off under "Indian Penal Code" and "all classes" in the percentage of cases ending in conviction to those disposed of is regrettable, and it is of course due to the increase in the number of undetected cases. But the cases which the Police sent up for trial were well investigated, as will be seen from the increased percentages. The percentages under Class V have improved considerably under both the tests.

7. There were 33 cases reported under the Salt, Opium and Abkari Acts. Of these only 2 were investigated and detected by the District Police. Both the cases ended in conviction. This appears altogether unsatisfactory, notwithstanding which the Superintendent affirms that special attention was paid to the subject. The arrest of the two opium smugglers referred to in paragraph 2 above has considerably checked the traffic in contraband opium.

8. Including 66 men pending at the close of 1895, there were 881 persons to be accounted for as against 831 in the previous year. Of this number 11 were released without being brought to trial or a percentage of 1.24 compared with .12 in 1895. Eight hundred and four persons were brought to trial and 492 were convicted. Under Indian Penal Code alone 737 persons were brought to trial and 436 were convicted. The percentage comparisons in the two years are as follows :—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	47.90	60.	48.00	61.19
Indian Penal Code	45.93	57.90	46.03	59.15
Class VI	61.	83.58	62.24	83.58

This shows a very satisfactory improvement.

9. Only 7 true cases were disposed of by the Magistrates direct without the intervention of the Police, and these resulted in 4 convictions or 57.14 as compared with 71.42 in 1895. One hundred and five persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, but only 15 or 14.2 were convicted.

10. Real serious crime varied as follows:—

Crime.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder	4	7	3	...
Culpable homicide and attempt to murder ...	1	4	3	...
Dacoities	1	2	1	...
Robberies	5	13	8	...
House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	112	156	44	...
Thefts	220	212	...	8
Receiving stolen property	12	12	...	...
Total	355	406	59	8

Broach was to a certain extent affected by high prices and by people wandering over the country, and this may partly account for the increase under the different heads. Of the 7 murders, conviction was obtained in 3 cases. One man committed suicide, another is known but has absconded, and for his arrest the District Magistrate has offered a reward of Rs. 100, one has been acquitted at the Sessions and one has escaped detection: this murder was possibly committed in foreign territory: all the culpable homicide cases have resulted in conviction. On the other hand, both of the dacoity cases resulted in acquittals.

11. Rs. 21,718 of stolen property remained in cases pending at the end of 1895: Rs. 36,763 was stolen during the year: the Police had, therefore, to deal with Rs. 58,481 of property in 1896 as compared with Rs. 36,656 in 1895. They succeeded in recovering Rs. 33,554 or 57.37 per cent. as against 43.98 in 1895—a very satisfactory increase. Property was stolen in 402 cases and recovered in 271. The Broach Police also recovered property valued at Rs. 150 which was stolen in other districts.

12. Prosecutions were instituted in 42 cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, resulting in 33 convictions and 2 acquittals with 7 cases pending. Of the 33 persons who were convicted, 22 furnished security and 11 had to be sent to jail in default of doing so. This is much better than the returns of 1895, when 37 prosecutions resulted in 26 convictions and 11 acquittals, and shows that the Police were careful to bring forward only strong cases. Out of 492 convicted persons, 40 were identified as having been previously convicted and 31 were classed as habitual offenders.

13. Out of 22 Sessions cases tried during the year, convictions were obtained in 18 or 81.8 per cent.,—a most satisfactory result. Twelve Court Jamádárs conducted successfully 140 cases out of 190 undertaken by them: 39 cases ended in the discharge or acquittal of the accused and 11 were pending at the end of the year. They were more active in 1895, when they conducted 284 cases resulting in 181 convictions, 87 discharges or acquittals and 13 cases pending. All the 12 Court Jamádárs were not exclusively employed on this duty. They also assisted in the detection of crime. Three of them were in charge of talukas for various periods. Orders have been issued to relieve Court Jamádárs as far as possible from other duties. Mr. Foard does not speak highly of the legal acumen of these Court Jamádárs, but a percentage of 78.1 convictions on the cases actually tried is certainly good. The District Magistrate remarks that it is possible by careful supervision to improve the work of these men, who, he says from his experience elsewhere, have been found very useful. There is no Court Prosecutor in Broach.

14. In 448 instances, the District Police were assisted more or less by the Villago Police, and in 2 instances, the latter's services were specially rewarded. They were punished in 4 cases for neglecting to assist the District Police.

15. Owing to the reorganization, one officer and 4 men of the mounted force were reduced during the year. The punitive Police post at Dehgám was abolished and the post at Sisodra was reduced by one officer and 4 men.

16. There were 103 punishments during the year as compared with 125 in 1895: of these 5 men were dismissed and 5 were tried judicially. Thirty-eight officers and 55 men were punished departmentally. Two of the men dismissed were dismissed for suppressing crime. One man was rewarded by promotion and 7 by money rewards. Ninety-six good-service tickets were given. Eighty-one officers and 182 men can read and write against 79 officers and 172 men in 1895. The percentage (82.65) of education amongst the officers is satisfactorily high. The Superintendent remarks that great difficulty is experienced in getting educated men for the lower grades. Those who are tolerably educated always apply for Head Constable's place and will not accept service in the ranks.

17. Fifty of the Foot Police and one mounted constable qualified as marksmen against 38 in the previous year. The 7th prize in the Presidency competition shooting was given to a Broach man. All the 3 shops of men licensed to sell arms and ammunition were inspected by the Superintendent and periodically by the Inspectors. Three hundred and five licenses to carry arms were granted as compared with 350 in 1895. Six cases under the Arms Act were taken up, resulting in 3 convictions, 2 discharges and 1 pending.

18. One man escaped during the year from the custody of the Village Police: he and another man who had escaped during the previous year were recaptured.

19. Out of 22 serious crimes, Mr. Foard personally visited the scenes of 15: in 2 cases the accused was arrested and the cases were reported as complete: the Superintendent was engaged in inquiring into a murder case when another was reported: at another time he was unwell. The accused in another had committed suicide: another was false and the last was originally reported as a theft but turned out to be a dacoity. The reasons for not visiting any of these 7 cases may be accepted. Mr. Foard visited the scenes of 6 other crimes. He also inspected all the 7 Police stations and 16 outposts in his charge, inspecting 1 Police station and 5 outposts twice.

20. The year was, taken altogether, uneventful. In July there was an excessive rainfall, no less than 25 inches being registered in 24 hours and 54 inches in 10 days. This was followed by a long drought resulting in high prices accompanied by acute distress for the poorest classes. There was no actual famine, but sufficient distress to affect the criminal statistics of the year.

21. Mr. Foard was in charge of the district during the whole year, and has earned the justifiable praise of the District Magistrate. Mr. Foard was handicapped by a regrettable frequency of transfers of Chief Constables, and the officers at present holding these appointments are inexperienced and require time to make their work more reliable and satisfactory; however, the report is fairly satisfactory and shows Mr. Foard to be a painstaking and zealous officer.

SURAT.

The following were in charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police during 1896:—

Mr. Fellowes from 1st January to 2nd January;

Mr. Penton from 3rd January to 17th February;

Ráo Sáheb Motilál Hirábhái, City Police Inspector, from 18th February to 5th March;

Mr. Heyland from 6th March to 26th August;

Ráo Bahádur Motilál Chunilál, City Magistrate, from 27th August to 4th September;

Khán Bahádur Nánábhái Cawasji from 5th September to 31st December,

who submits the report.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year under "all classes" was 604 as against 774 in 1895. The decrease is entirely under Class VI, as under the Penal Code 351 cases were reported in 1896 as against 353 in 1895: inclusive of pending cases the number under Indian Penal Code was respectively 387 and 382. The following figures show the principal fluctuations:—

Crime.	Number reported.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1895.	1896.		
Dacoity	1	...	...	1
Robberies	5	6	1	...
House-breaking, &c.	40	54	14	...
Thefts	215	182	...	33
Receiving stolen property	18	13	...	5
Total	279	255	15	39

The District Superintendent of Police remarks:

"There are certain receivers of stolen property in the city, but so well known to the Police and so well looked after that they cannot follow their avocation except with greatest secrecy and care. The decrease in theft has led to the corresponding decrease in cases of receiving stolen property."

I trust this may be true; but it is noticeable that there is only a very small decrease in the number of cases of receiving stolen property as compared with last year, while the number of cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft has gone up, and this class of crime is one that may be reasonably expected to furnish an increase in the number of cases of receiving stolen property. On the whole I do not think that receipt of stolen property has any connection with the number of cases of theft and house-breaking committed or reported in the district itself, and I am of opinion that the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police are of doubtful value.

As regards dacoities, the Superintendent remarks that there were no cases under this head either in the Mándvi Táluka bordering on the Gáikwári territory or on the troublesome Párdi-Daman frontier during the year. In the former táluka there was sufficient food available throughout the year, while the organizers of the gangs of dacoits on the latter frontier were arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in 1895.

3. Under Class VI, the number of offences fell from 421 to 253. The decrease is chiefly in cases under the Abkári and Opium Acts. This is, the Superintendent writes, due to more activity displayed by the Police, Abkári Establishment and Salt Department and the large establishment of the country liquor farmer. The liquor contractor's staff spend liberally for procuring information about smuggling, &c. These circumstances together with the effect of deterrent punishments awarded by Magistrates were the causes of the reduction of crime.

4. Pending cases in 1895 and in 1896 numbered 48 under "all classes"; at the close of 1896, 15 were under investigation by the Police and 33 under disposal by the Magistrates; all except 9 before the Magistrates were under the Indian Penal Code. Twenty-seven of the cases were sent up in December and were pending on account of the Christmas holidays.

5. Excluded cases numbered 158 as against 150; but it must be remembered that this 158 has to be calculated on a much lower number of reported cases; the percentage of excluded cases to cases for disposal being 18.4 in 1895 and 24.1 in 1896. The percentage of excluded cases in cases directly disposed of by Magistrates has also risen from 14 to 26. From this, it can be safely inferred that there was no tendency on the part of the Police to get real cases excluded in order to improve their returns of crime, but that there was something abnormal

in the conditions under which complaints of crime were lodged during the year. Only 8 cases were declared maliciously false and in five prosecutions were instituted during the year, resulting in 2 convictions and 3 discharges: in one case prosecution though sanctioned by the Superintendent could not be instituted till the close of the year. There were three cases pending from last year. One was acquitted and the accused in the other two absconded from British territory. In 3 cases was Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, applied, and compensation to the amount of Rs. 46 was awarded.

6. The number of undetected cases was only 10 out of 447 disposed of during the year as compared with 16 in 1895. When the size of Surat City is taken into consideration, this statement is almost incredible, and it appears as if the people were backward in making complaints. Nine of these undetected offences come under the Indian Penal Code. The following table shows the percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of:—

	1895.	1896.
All classes	2.61	2.23
Indian Penal Code	6.81	4.16
Class VI	0.25	0.43

7. There were 653 cases for disposal under "all classes" during the year, of which 158 were excluded, and 10 were classed as undetected. Four hundred and thirty-four cases were decided by trial, convictions being obtained in 424. Under Indian Penal Code alone 204 cases were decided by trial with 194 cases ending in convictions. The Police were remarkably successful in dealing with crime, as can be seen from the following table:—

	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to those decided by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	91.94	94.85	97.65	97.69
Indian Penal Code	88.18	89.81	95.09	95.09
Class VI	98.72	99.56	98.97	100.

8. The following table will show the action of the District Police in connection with the investigation and detection of offences under the Salt, Opium, Customs and Abkari laws:—

	Total number of cases reported (vide column 4 of Statement A, Part I).	Number of cases investigated and detected by the District Police.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of cases convicted.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.
Salt Act... ..	34	4	4	4	...	...
Abkari Act	242	41	39	36	3	...
Opium Act	3	...	...	...	...	...
	279	45	43	40	...	...

9. Including 32 persons arrested in cases pending at the end of 1895, the number of persons arrested under "all classes" whose cases had to be disposed of during the year was 524, of whom 25 or 4.77 per cent. were released without being brought to trial as compared with 3.06 in 1895. The cases of 483 were disposed of during the year, of whom 386 were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial are as follows:—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu.</i>		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	83.63	75.98	86.59	79.91
Indian Penal Code	73.15	67.91	77.30	72.98
Class VI	95.73	93.20	96.86	93.78

There is a distinct falling off as compared with last year, but still the figures are very satisfactory.

10. Magistrates disposed of under "all classes" 71 cases directly without the intervention of the Police as against 120 in the previous year. Nineteen cases were excluded and convictions were obtained in *all* the remaining cases. Including 8 from previous year, 306 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police and 217 were convicted: the cases of 8 were pending at the close of the year. Of the 306 persons, 111 were arrested under the orders of Magistrates.

11. Serious crime hardly existed in Surat during the year. There were 4 reported murders, out of which one was excluded, in one there was a conviction, in another an acquittal and the perpetrator of the fourth committed suicide. Dacoity was unknown during the year, and there was only one case of highway robbery.

12. Including Rs. 2,292 of property stolen in cases pending from last year, the Police had to deal with Rs. 16,583 worth of stolen property as compared with Rs. 23,224 in 1895. Recoveries amounting to Rs. 11,584 or 69.85 per cent. were made in 1896 as compared with 58.80 per cent. in 1895. Property was stolen in 203 cases and recovered in 175, and property valued at Rs. 7,542 stolen in other districts was recovered by the Surat Police. The record is decidedly good.

13. Twelve persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and 11 convictions were obtained. Four persons furnished security and 7 were sent to jail in default of doing so. This compares with 28 prosecutions in 1895 resulting in 19 convictions. The District Magistrate writes on this:—

"The District Superintendent of Police unnecessarily deprecates the success of his Department in bringing bad characters to book. Their percentage of success was higher in 1896 than in 1895, and the stock of badmashes is not inexhaustible."

I concur with these remarks. Of the 386 prisoners convicted, 36 persons were identified as having been previously convicted and 17 were classed as habitual offenders.

14. Seventeen Sessions cases resulted in 10 convictions and 7 discharges or acquittals. This is hardly as satisfactory as it might be. Sixteen Court Jamádárs conducted 173 cases and obtained 147 convictions—a very good percentage of success, but not quite equal to 1895, when they were successful in 247 out of 268 cases. The District Superintendent of Police writes about the Court Jamádárs:—

"These Prosecutors can do well as long as the accused are not defended by pleaders, but when they have to face Vakils, their ignorance of Evidence Act often prevents them from fighting out cases successfully. They must, I consider, possess the requisite knowledge of the Act."

This is very true, but it can hardly be expected that the Head Constables with all the various duties they are engaged upon can find time to study the law or be a match for Vakils who have nothing else to do but to plead before the Court. Notwithstanding this, I consider Court Jamádárs are capable of some useful work, especially if they are men of some Police experience and are educated as well. I consider the Court Jamádárs might have done more work in the way of prosecuting, but it appears that they were also employed in investigating crimes. In most districts, it is possible for the District Superintendents of Police to arrange about prosecuting cases through a Court Jamádár without interfering with the Jamádár's duties in regard to investigation. The Superintendent has been asked to make similar arrangements in the Surat District. No Court Prosecutor is attached to the Surat District.

15. In 9 cases, the Village Police assisted the District Police and were specially rewarded in 5 cases, being given good-service tickets for the other 4 cases. In 15 cases they were reported to the Magistrates and were punished in 7 instances, warned in one : in 4 cases the Magistrates declined to punish, and orders had not been received at the end of the year in the 3 other cases.

16. A force consisting of 3 officers and 18 men was added to the strength of the force under Government Resolution No. 3826, dated 2nd June 1896, Judicial Department, for substituting Police for the Military guard who formerly had protected the jail and the treasury at Surat.

17. Two men were dismissed, 3 judicially punished and 11 officers and 113 men departmentally punished, or 129 punishments were inflicted during the year as compared with 123 in 1895. The men were dismissed for continual drinking and for neglect of duty. Two men were rewarded by promotion and 63 with money rewards as compared with 3 by promotion and 41 with money rewards in 1895. Altogether 264 good-service tickets were given—almost too large a number, considering the strength of the Police force (334). One hundred and forty-nine officers and 211 men are able to read and write; the numbers in 1895 were 138 officers and 201 men. The percentage of sickness among the force increased from 31.40 to 43.21 owing to many cases of cholera, diarrhœa and fever which prevailed in the whole of the district for some months.

18. Thirty-nine of the foot Police and 3 of the mounted qualified as marksmen during the year against 36 of the foot and none of the mounted in 1895. All the 3 shops of the licensed vendors in arms and ammunition were examined by the Superintendent and periodically by the Inspectors. They also examined the shops for the manufacture of fireworks and blasting powder. Four prosecutions for cognizable offences under the Arms Act were instituted during the year.

19. Six prisoners escaped but were all re-arrested, 3 escaped from the District and 2 from the Village Police : one escaped from the lock-up.

20. The following table will show the personal investigation of serious crimes :—

	Number of serious crimes occurred.	Number in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number in which scenes were not visited.
Mr. Heyland	5	3	2
Khán Bahádur Nánábhái Cawasji...	4	2	2

In one case not visited by Mr. Heyland, the accused was arrested and the case was complete: the other—a highway robbery—was first reported as theft and the inquiry was complete before it was reported as a robbery. Khán Bahádur Nánábhái did not visit the scenes of two crimes, because one occurred when

he was on duty with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. In this case, however, the accused was arrested and the case reported complete; the perpetrator of the other committed suicide at the time of committing the murder. Both Superintendents visited the scenes of two other crimes. The following is the outturn of Police stations and outposts inspected:—

Superintendent.	Number of stations.	Visited.	Number of outposts.	Visited.
Mr. Penton	} 9	1	} 39	...
Mr. Heyland		4		14
Khán Bahádur Nánábhái Cawasji ...		8		25

The inspection was sufficient.

21. The year has been very uneventful except for three large fires, 2 in the Surat City and one in Wálod, in extinguishing which the Police gave satisfactory help. Famine and high prices do not seem to have affected the district. The District Magistrate offers no remarks on his Superintendents' qualifications and work, but from what I have seen of it, Mr. Nánábhái Cawasji appears to be an earnest and painstaking officer of wide experience and good abilities. The outturn of work generally is satisfactory.

THA'NA.

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

District Superintendent of Police's Office.

Mr. Austin from 1st January to 27th November.

Mr. Dubois from 28th November to 31st December.

Assistant Superintendent's Office.

Mr. Austin, from 1st January to 10th January.

Mr. Fellowes from 11th January to 4th June.

Mr. Austin from 5th June to 26th October.

Mr. Dubois from 27th October to 27th November.

Mr. Ommanney from 28th November to 31st December.

For nearly 5 months of the year the district was without an Assistant Superintendent. The report is submitted by Mr. Dubois.

2. Reported and real cognizable crime under "all classes" numbered 1,743 and 935 as compared with 1,759 and 1,089 in the previous year, and reported and real crime under the Indian Penal Code alone 1,523 and 724 as compared with 1,390 and 733 in 1895. The number of cases for disposal under "all classes" has increased from 1,857 to 1,878 and the number pending at the close of the year under report from 130 to 158: of these 118 were with the Magistrates and 40 with the Police under investigation. At the close of last year, 25 cases were under investigation by the Police and 105 under disposal by Magistrates. Mr. Dubois states that

"the increase of 15 cases under investigation by the Police is due to the fact that a greater number of offences than usual were committed during the disturbances in November and December, and their investigation was not complete on 31st December."

This may also partially account for the very large number with the Magistrates.

3. Although real reported crime under "Indian Penal Code" decreased from 733 to 724, real cases of serious crime show a considerable increase under almost all heads, as will be seen from the following comparative table:—

Crime.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder	6	9	3	...
Attempt to murder and culpable homicide	2	9	7	...
Dacoities	3	11	8	...
Robbery	4	8	4	...
House-breaking, &c.	110	129	19	...
Thefts	356	358	2	...
Receiving stolen property	23	19	...	4

It is never possible to explain fluctuations under the first two heads: as regards dacoities the Superintendent writes that 3 of the cases have already been reported for exclusion and one has been classed wrongly, but as orders had not been received at the time of forwarding the report, all were entered as dacoities. Four cases occurred at the end of the year, having been committed by Ghátis, in whose country scarcity prevails. The Superintendent also reports that the increase under "house-breaking with intent to commit thefts" "may be set down to the scarcity and to the influx into the district of two notorious Bombay burglars" who have since been arrested. The other trivial variations call for no remarks. Under Class VI the real cognizable cases have decreased from 356 to 211 chiefly owing to those under Abkari and Opium Acts, which have decreased from 295 to 162. This is reported by Mr. Dubois as "the result, no doubt, of Mr. Austin's vigorous measures against smugglers on the Daman Frontier."

4. Excluded cases numbered 874 or a percentage of 46.5 against 710 or a percentage of 38.23 in 1895; of these 874 cases, 62 were declared as maliciously false. In 26 cases prosecutions for maliciously false complaints were instituted with the results that in 10, convictions were obtained, 9 were discharged or acquitted and 6 were pending with the Magistrates at the close of the year. In one case prosecution was withdrawn for want of evidence. In 13 other cases, prosecutions though sanctioned, (in 11 by the Superintendent and in 2 by the Magistrates), could not be instituted during the year: this is an improvement on last year, when all the offenders were unpunished, but it shows an unsatisfactory state of affairs when so many maliciously false complaints can be made with impunity. In only 2 cases was Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, applied, and then compensation to the amount of Rs. 40 was awarded. Last year in 6 cases Rs. 79 was awarded and the District Magistrate recognising that this was unsatisfactory called the attention of the Magistrates to the expediency of making more free use of the section: I fear the result has not been all that could be desired. As regards the large number of excluded cases, Mr. Logan, the District Magistrate, writes:—

"There is no explanation why the proportion of false cases should have risen so surprisingly in the year under report. The true reason is probably that owing to the district being short-handed in Sub-Divisional Magistrates during part of the year, less check was exercised over the inveterate habit of the Police to show undetected cases as untrue."

The Superintendent, however, remarks that it is due to the failure of crops and consequent disagreements between the sávkár and rayat, the former trying to secure through the Police that which ought properly to be given him by the Civil Courts, and I am inclined to think this is more likely to be the correct explanation. It is quite impossible for the Police to control the number of complaints made or the character of such complaints. In a litigious district, like Thána appears to be, there are, no doubt, a large number of complaints that should never come to the Police at all, and their number is likely to increase rather than decrease. There can be no effective check on the action of the Police in such cases; the Police are bound to investigate them, with the result that they turn out to be false in the majority of instances. I do not think that the Police, as a rule, shirk their duties in the matter of investigating and reporting upon crime. The real check on their reporting undetected true cases as untrue ought to come from the District Superintendent of Police, who has it in his power to look minutely into the papers and express his opinion when forwarding to the Magistrates the papers regarding the disposal of such cases.

5. The number of undetected cases was 109 under "all classes" and 108 under "Indian Penal Code" as against 75 and 70 respectively in the previous year. The percentages of undetected cases are given below:—

	1896.	1895.
Under "all classes" ...	12.88	7.37
" Indian Penal Code ...	16.95	10.57
" Class VI... .	.47	1.40

This increase is due to the large number of 99 cases remaining undetected under the heads of "house-breaking with intent to commit thefts" and "thefts," and probably, as the Superintendent remarks, to the scarcity in the Deccan and plague in Bombay having driven outside criminals into his district.

6. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to those disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial are in "all classes" 62 and 71 against 69 and 75 in 1895. Under the Penal Code the percentages are 54 and 65 against 59 and 66. The Superintendent gives no cause for the decreases, but points out that the percentages are "in advance of those of 1894." Of course, improvement cannot be expected every year, and a decrease of about 4 per cent. in success all round in a year of difficulty is only what must be expected. The percentages under Class VI have also decreased from 90 and 91 to 86 and 86. The percentages under principal heads of crime show, however, a considerable improvement over last year except under "house-breaking with intent to commit thefts" and "thefts."

7. Amongst other serious crimes there were the Máhim and Bassein riots at the close of the year and two cases of piracy which call for notice. The riot cases have been fully reported to Government. As regards the cases of piracy, they were both decided at the Sessions Court: one was declared to be an offence under Section 380, Indian Penal Code, and the 38 perpetrators were given 10 stripes each; and the other was declared to be dacoity, and the 7 men arrested were sentenced to 7 days' rigorous imprisonment each. In these cases the District Magistrate as well as the District Superintendent of Police thought the sentences awarded were insufficient, and the District Magistrate reports that he has taken steps with a view of getting the sentences enhanced. I fully concur in the action reported.

8. Two hundred and thirty-eight cases were reported under the Salt, Customs, Abkári and Opium Acts. Of this number, 32 were investigated and detected by the District Police, all of which were brought to trial with convictions in 29 and discharge or acquittals in 3. Although there is a large decrease in the number of offences under the Opium and Abkári Acts this year, Thána affords an ample field for the detection of these offences, and the District Police ought to have shown greater activity in this respect.

9. One thousand seven hundred and two persons were arrested by the Police '*suo motu*' during the year and the cases of 61 were pending at the close of the previous year. In all, the Police had 1,763 persons to dispose of, 1,503 being concerned in Indian Penal Code cases and 260 in cases under Class VI. Of the 1,763 persons, 11 were released without trial and the cases of 1,456 were disposed of within the year; 801 persons were convicted, 587 being convicted in Indian Penal Code cases and 214 in cases under Class VI. The percentages of convictions are as follow:—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police ' <i>suo motu</i> .'		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
All classes ...	54.52	61.38	55.01	61.72
Indian Penal Code...	48.47	52.8	48.91	53.05
Class VI ...	82.94	85.86	83.59	86.57

—a regrettable all-round decrease. The Superintendent congratulates himself that only 11 persons out of 1,763 were released by the Police without being brought to trial, but considering there were 655 acquitted or discharged after arrest, the congratulations appear unwarranted. The District Magistrate remarks on this:—

“The fact that almost every person arrested was brought to trial is not matter for much congratulation if it merely means that the Police never make an arrest until a case is completely worked up for committal to a Magistrate, for in that case it means that to avoid arm-chair criticism the Police are neglecting their duty to make prompt arrests on reasonable suspicion under Section 51, Criminal Procedure Code. The undersigned makes this remark because at least one case in this district in which persons clearly guilty of a serious cognizable offence were not arrested for more than a month has come to his notice, and this practice is prevalent in all districts with which he is acquainted.”

I would add that the Police are often expected to exercise their discretion in the matter of making arrests by arresting an accused person at once, whether named or only suspected, without waiting to enquire if the suspicion is reasonable or there is any evidence against the accused person. Such action, in my opinion, often leads to unnecessary arrests and acquittals, which mean hardship to the accused, though it simplifies procedure and does away with “Nazarkaid,” a system of surveillance less objectionable to the parties concerned and indispensable, if unnecessary arrests and prosecutions are to be avoided. Magistrates disposed of 375 cases under “all classes” directly without the intervention of the Police against 353 in 1895. Of the 375, 76 were excluded, and convictions were obtained in 167 or 55·8 per cent. of the remaining 299 cases. The convictions in 1895 were 63·75 per cent. The following table shows the comparative results:—

	Indian Penal Code Cases.		Class VI.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
Percentage of cases excluded to cases disposed of	37·05	18·27	6·31	5·93
Percentage of convictions to real cases disposed of	38·31	45·30	65·62	81·52

Eight hundred and twenty-six persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 753 were arrested under the orders of the Magistrate. Of the total number arrested, 372 were convicted or 45 per cent., and the cases of 3 were pending.

10. The amount of stolen property, inclusive of Rs. 1,389 remaining from the previous year, was Rs. 33,671 against Rs. 4,250 in 1895. With over Rs. 9,000 stolen more than was stolen in 1895, the Police only recovered Rs. 15,540 or 46·15 per cent. in 1896 against Rs. 16,683 or 63·79 per cent. in 1895; but that year was an abnormal one and the Police Superintendent in submitting his report remarked that the unprecedented success could not possibly be maintained; the percentage in 1894 was 45·33 more approximating the 46·15 in 1896. Property was stolen in 556 cases and recovered in 460 or 82·73 against a percentage of 84·89 in 1895. The statistics under this head do not come out well for the Police, but then it must not be forgotten that the success of the Police in the recovery of stolen property depends so much upon the luck and the class of property stolen as also the class of complaints made that the results are always variable and uncertain. One big case may make or mar the year's returns. The Thana Police also recovered Rs. 1,805 of property stolen in other districts.

11. Under Chapter VIII proceedings were instituted against 28 persons. The cases of 2 were pending at the close of the year and one of the remaining 26 was discharged. Of the 25 persons who were ordered to furnish security, 16 furnished it and 9 were sent to jail in default of doing so. This shows that discrimination was evinced in selecting the men against whom proceedings were

taken. In 1895 these numbered 51, and Mr. Dubois explains the decrease by pointing out that at the close of the year the Inspectors were very busy with the riot cases. Of the 28 persons mentioned above, 6 were arrested in Kalyán. They came from Karáchi, and house-breaking implements and a rope ladder were found with them. Of 801 persons convicted during the year, 49 were identified as having been previously convicted and 17 were classed as habitual offenders.

12. Thirty-two cases were committed to the Court of Sessions, of which 30 were tried during the year and convictions were obtained in 24 or in 80 per cent.— a most satisfactory result, but the number of cases conducted seems to have been unusually small. No cases were taken up by Court Jamádars, from which it would appear that there are no officers of the class in the district, due probably to the suspension of the system of employing Court Jamádars. The Superintendent has now been directed to revive it and spare a few Jamádars, if possible, for employment on this duty. The Court Prosecutor conducted successfully 43 cases out of 56 undertaken by him. The number is small.

13. The Superintendent reports that the Village Police rendered no assistance to the District Police either by helping in the investigation and detection of crime or in communicating to them intelligence of crime. One was punished by fine for neglecting to help the Police. Looking to this solitary instance it is difficult to understand how it was that the District Police in dealing with nearly 1,900 offences during the year did not receive any help from the Village Police. Mr. Dubois reports that certain Police Patels wilfully withheld some information they possessed regarding the agitation against the payment of assessment and against forest regulations. The District Magistrate is inquiring into this. The District Superintendent of Police also animadverts on the conduct of the Police Patel of Kinoli, who concealed himself when a dacoity was being committed, instead of sending information to the Police station. This is a disagreeable comment on the remarks of last year of Mr. Austin to the effect that Police Patels could, as a rule, be depended on to render assistance in the detection of crime.

14. Two constables were judicially punished during the year as compared with 10 men last year. There were 7 dismissals and 45 other departmental punishments as against 6 and 68 respectively in the previous year. Three men received rewards by promotion, 11 received money rewards and 190 good-service tickets were granted during the year. Last year the numbers were 28 and 120 respectively. The number of educated officers has increased from 116 to 121 and the number of men is absolutely stationary, *viz.* 211. One hundred and forty-four of the Foot Police qualified as marksmen against 123 in 1895 and earned the 6th, 11th, 12th and 14th Presidency prizes. The Superintendent remarks that the men of the armed branch drill fairly well and are in every way efficient. The District Magistrate writes:—

“The Police, especially the armed branch, are very smart in appearance, and those who were engaged in the suppression of the riot at Máhim, if under bad handling they fell short a little in discipline, showed at any rate a very commendable zeal in the performance of their duty.”

Mr. Dubois commends the Head-quarter Chief Constable Mr. C. Adams for his work in drilling the men and keeping up a high standard of smartness.

15. Seventeen shops (the same number as in 1895) were licensed to deal in arms and ammunition: of these, 14 were inspected by the Superintendent and 3 by the Assistant. The Inspectors periodically examined the shops in their charges. Nine hundred and fifty-two licenses (against 1,376 in 1895) to carry arms were granted during the year, but owing to the lawlessness exhibited by the inhabitants of the Máhim and Bassein talukas, the District Magistrate ordered a partial disarmament, the full effect of which was not known at the time of submitting the report. Nine cases ending in eight convictions were taken up under the Arms Act.

16. Four men escaped during the year and all escaped from the custody of the District Police. All were recaptured as well as a man who had escaped in 1891 from the Thána Jail.

17. There were 46 serious crimes reported during the year, viz. :—

- 10 murders.
- 12 attempts to murder and culpable homicides.
- 15 dacoities.
- 5 highway robberies between sunset and sunrise.
- 4 miscellaneous.

And they occurred as follows :—

Name.	Number of serious crimes reported during the year.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
<i>Superintendent of Police.</i>			
Mr. Austin	28	16	12
Mr. Dubois	1	*1	...
<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
Mr. Fellowes	5	4	1
Mr. Austin	5	1	4
Mr. Dubois	4	2	2
Mr. Ommanney	3	1	2
Total ...	46	25	21

*Visited by Mr. Ommanney.

Mr. Austin did not visit 16 cases, because in 11 the accused were arrested and the cases were reported complete, in one case he was engaged in inquiring into another important crime, and in 4 cases the reports showed that the complaints were false. The reasons for the other officers not visiting the scenes of crimes were satisfactory. In addition to these, Mr. Austin visited 6, Mr. Fellowes 1 and Mr. Dubois 1 other scene of crime.

18. The inspection of Police stations and outposts, their number being 13 and 45 respectively, was satisfactorily made, as all were examined during the year and some more than once.

19. The close of the year was eventful: the organized riots in Bassein and Máhim required the deputation from other districts of 57 men and the enlistment of 57 as additional Police (Government Resolution No. 9010, dated 23rd December 1896, Judicial Department). Things soon settled down, and just now there is no cause for anxiety, though the District Officers have to be on the alert. There was no scarcity, but high prices prevailed, and the district was subsequently overrun by an influx of people running away from Bombay on account of the bubonic plague,—Bandra, Bhiwandi and other places having suffered considerably from the epidemic in question.

Mr. Austin left for England on medical certificate in November: he always showed a commendable zeal for his work, and a similar zeal is evinced by his successor Mr. Dubois, who has had by no means an easy district to manage during the short period he has occupied the position of District Superintendent of Police, Thána.

taken. In 1895 these numbered 51, and Mr. Dubois explains the decrease by pointing out that at the close of the year the Inspectors were very busy with the riot cases. Of the 28 persons mentioned above, 6 were arrested in Kalyán. They came from Karáchi, and house-breaking implements and a rope ladder were found with them. Of 801 persons convicted during the year, 49 were identified as having been previously convicted and 17 were classed as habitual offenders.

12. Thirty-two cases were committed to the Court of Sessions, of which 30 were tried during the year and convictions were obtained in 24 or in 80 per cent.— a most satisfactory result, but the number of cases conducted seems to have been unusually small. No cases were taken up by Court Jamádars, from which it would appear that there are no officers of the class in the district, due probably to the suspension of the system of employing Court Jamádars. The Superintendent has now been directed to revive it and spare a few Jamádars, if possible, for employment on this duty. The Court Prosecutor conducted successfully 43 cases out of 56 undertaken by him. The number is small.

13. The Superintendent reports that the Village Police rendered no assistance to the District Police either by helping in the investigation and detection of crime or in communicating to them intelligence of crime. One was punished by fine for neglecting to help the Police. Looking to this solitary instance it is difficult to understand how it was that the District Police in dealing with nearly 1,900 offences during the year did not receive any help from the Village Police. Mr. Dubois reports that certain Police Patels wilfully withheld some information they possessed regarding the agitation against the payment of assessment and against forest regulations. The District Magistrate is inquiring into this. The District Superintendent of Police also animadverts on the conduct of the Police Patel of Kinoli, who concealed himself when a dacoity was being committed, instead of sending information to the Police station. This is a disagreeable comment on the remarks of last year of Mr. Austin to the effect that Police Patels could, as a rule, be depended on to render assistance in the detection of crime.

14. Two constables were judicially punished during the year as compared with 10 men last year. There were 7 dismissals and 45 other departmental punishments as against 6 and 68 respectively in the previous year. Three men received rewards by promotion, 11 received money rewards and 190 good-service tickets were granted during the year. Last year the numbers were 28 and 120 respectively. The number of educated officers has increased from 116 to 121 and the number of men is absolutely stationary, viz. 211. One hundred and forty-four of the Foot Police qualified as marksmen against 123 in 1895 and earned the 6th, 11th, 12th and 14th Presidency prizes. The Superintendent remarks that the men of the armed branch drill fairly well and are in every way efficient. The District Magistrate writes:—

“The Police, especially the armed branch, are very smart in appearance, and those who were engaged in the suppression of the riot at Máhim, if under bad handling they fell short a little in discipline, showed at any rate a very commendable zeal in the performance of their duty.”

Mr. Dubois commends the Head-quarter Chief Constable Mr. C. Adams for his work in drilling the men and keeping up a high standard of smartness.

15. Seventeen shops (the same number as in 1895) were licensed to deal in arms and ammunition: of these, 14 were inspected by the Superintendent and 3 by the Assistant. The Inspectors periodically examined the shops in their charges. Nine hundred and fifty-two licenses (against 1,376 in 1895) to carry arms were granted during the year, but owing to the lawlessness exhibited by the inhabitants of the Máhim and Bassein talukas, the District Magistrate ordered a partial disarmament, the full effect of which was not known at the time of submitting the report. Nine cases ending in eight convictions were taken up under the Arms Act.

16. Four men escaped during the year and all escaped from the custody of the District Police. All were recaptured as well as a man who had escaped in 1891 from the Tháua Jail.

17. There were 46 serious crimes reported during the year, viz. :—

- 10 murders.
- 12 attempts to murder and culpable homicides.
- 15 dacoities.
- 5 highway robberies between sunset and sunrise.
- 4 miscellaneous.

And they occurred as follows :—

Name.	Number of serious crimes reported during the year.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
<i>Superintendent of Police.</i>			
Mr. Austin	28	16	12
Mr. Dubois	1	*1	...
<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
Mr. Fellowes	5	4	1
Mr. Austin	5	1	4
Mr. Dubois	4	2	2
Mr. Ommanney	3	1	2
Total ...	46	25	21

*Visited by Mr. Ommanney.

Mr. Austin did not visit 16 cases, because in 11 the accused were arrested and the cases were reported complete, in one case he was engaged in inquiring into another important crime, and in 4 cases the reports showed that the complaints were false. The reasons for the other officers not visiting the scenes of crimes were satisfactory. In addition to these, Mr. Austin visited 6, Mr. Fellowes 1 and Mr. Dubois 1 other scene of crime.

18. The inspection of Police stations and outposts, their number being 13 and 45 respectively, was satisfactorily made, as all were examined during the year and some more than once.

19. The close of the year was eventful: the organized riots in Bassein and Máhim required the deputation from other districts of 57 men and the enlistment of 57 as additional Police (Government Resolution No. 9010, dated 23rd December 1896, Judicial Department). Things soon settled down, and just now there is no cause for anxiety, though the District Officers have to be on the alert. There was no scarcity, but high prices prevailed, and the district was subsequently overrun by an influx of people running away from Bombay on account of the bubonic plague,—Báindra, Bhiwandi and other places having suffered considerably from the epidemic in question.

Mr. Austin left for England on medical certificate in November: he always showed a commendable zeal for his work, and a similar zeal is evinced by his successor Mr. Dubois, who has had by no means an easy district to manage during the short period he has occupied the position of District Superintendent of Police, Thána.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

AHMEDNAGAR.

The following were in charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, during 1896:—

Mr. H. Kennedy from January 1st to 16th April.

Mr. Ommanney from 17th April to 21st July.

Mr. H. Kennedy from 22nd July to 28th December.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., from 29th December to 31st December.

Mr. Ommanney was Assistant Superintendent from the 1st to 27th January. There was no other Assistant during the year. The report is submitted by Mr. Spence, who was new to the district and who, therefore, offers few remarks of interest.

2. The total number of cognizable crime under "all classes" reported during the year was 830 as against 750 in the previous year; the numbers under Indian Penal Code cases were 781 and 705 respectively. The increase is entirely due to the bad season and prevailing scarcity. The principal fluctuations are as follow:—

				Increase.
Dacoities ...	...	...	...	15
Robberies...	...	...	...	10
Thefts ...	...	...	...	45

Only 321 real cases were reported during the year as against 274 in 1895, and owing to a large exclusion of robbery cases the number of real robberies reported in 1896 was 7—the same as the previous year; so the increase shown above is nominal, not real. Under Class VI, reported crime numbered 49 and real crime 35 in 1896 as compared with 45 and 34 respectively in 1895: the trivial differences need no comment.

3. Pending cases numbered 60 as compared with 47 at the close of the previous year. They may be classified as follows:—

				Number under investigation by the Police.	Number under disposal by Magistrates.
All classes ...	...	...	...	31	29
Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	31	27

The cause for the increase may be put down to the large number of dacoity and robbery cases which occurred during the last two months of the year, the majority of which were still under enquiry at the close of the year.

4. Excluded cases numbered 503 as against 457 in the preceding year. Of this number, 488 were under the Indian Penal Code and 15 under Class VI. Nineteen were declared to be "maliciously false;" prosecutions for maliciously false complaints were instituted in 9 cases; convictions were obtained in 6. One case was withdrawn, one discharged and one was pending at the close of the year. One of the men punished was convicted at the Court of Sessions and was given a year's rigorous imprisonment. Two cases which were pending at the close of last year were disposed of during the year, with conviction in one and the discharge in the other. In only one case was Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, applied, and compensation to the amount of Rs. 5 was awarded to the accused. Last year there was not a single instance of the application of this section.

5. Undetected cases numbered 47 as against 42 in the previous year; all except one were in Indian Penal Code cases: the percentages are almost similar to last year.

				1895.	1896.
All classes ...	...	...	...	14.38	14.87
Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	16.40	16.25
Class VI ...	...	...	...	...	3.03

But there is some variety under particular heads, *e.g.*

				1895.	1896.
Dacoity	...	...	...	35.71	20.
Robbery	...	...	...	14.28	37.5
Thefts	...	...	...	9.57	7.56

The fall under dacoity is satisfactory, but at the same time it may be mentioned that there were 17 cases pending at the close of 1896, whereas there were only 4 pending at the close of 1895. The percentages of robbery are calculated on such small numbers that one extra case undetected makes an immense difference in the percentage result.

6. Two hundred and sixty-nine cases were decided by trial, resulting in 244 convictions. The percentage results are as below:—

				Percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided by trial.	
				1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	...	...	...	76.86	77.21	90.28	90.70
Indian Penal Code	..	...	...	74.21	75.61	90.04	90.29
Class VI	...	...	...	91.66	90.90	91.66	93.75

The Police were very fairly successful in dealing with crime during the year as regards cases.

7. Turning to the more important heads of crimes, it is noticed that true cases of murder increased from 10 to 15, "attempts at murder and culpable homicides" from 3 to 7, "dacoities" from 9 to 23, and "thefts" from 98 to 133. Cases of robberies remained stationary at 7. House-breaking cases decreased from 66 to 52. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of cases reported, the Police secured a fair amount of success, as will be seen from the percentages given on the back of Supplementary Statement No. I, the results under "murders," "attempts at murder," "culpable homicide" and "dacoities" showing an improvement over the previous year.

8. Magistrates disposed of 439 cases without the intervention of the Police. Of these 94 were excluded and convictions were obtained in 319 of the remaining 345 cases, giving a percentage of 92.46 as against 95.57 in 1895 in the latter year. In 1895 the Magistrates only disposed of 197 cases, and the increase of 242 cases in 1896 is due to their having disposed of 361 cases under the Forest Act as compared with only 89 cases under the same Act in 1895, an increase of 272 cases which was due to the scarcity of fodder and grazing during the year under report. Including 4 persons of the previous year, 1,228 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, and convictions were obtained against 778 as compared with 614 arrests and 254 convictions in 1895. The increase is due to 935 persons having been arrested in cases under the Forest Act.

9. As regards persons, their success was not so marked. Including 23 persons pending at the close of 1895, the Police had to account for 670 persons arrested as compared with 451 in the previous year. Of this number, 10 or 1.49 per cent. were released without trial as against 3.10 per cent. in 1895. Five hundred and thirty-nine persons were disposed of by trial and 363 were convicted. The following table gives the percentage results in each year:—

				Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
				1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	...	...	...	67.84	65.12	70.68	67.34
Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	65.93	63.69	70.14	64.99
Class VI	...	...	...	74.50	83.58	74.50	81.84

Notwithstanding a small falling off under "Indian Penal Code" the percentages under that head may be looked upon as satisfactory, considering the fact that the Police had during the year under report 201 persons more to deal with than in 1895, most of whom were arrested in dacoity and theft cases. The percentages under "murders," "attempts at murder and culpable homicides," "dacoities" and "robberies" show a considerable improvement over those of 1895, while the percentages under "thefts," "house-breakings" and "receiving stolen property" a large falling off. The number of persons pending at the close of 1896 was 121 as against 28 in the previous year.

The only serious crime worth noting is the case where a European named Brodie belonging to the Salvation Army demanded Rs. 25 as a fine from some villagers on account of a quarrel they had with his wife, and when it was refused him, made use of his revolver, wounding a man and a woman, the former of whom died the next day. Brodie was given 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

10. Fifteen cases under the Abkari Act and 11 under the Opium Act were reported during the year; of these the District Police investigated and detected 10 and 9 respectively, obtaining convictions in 9 and 7.

11. Inclusive of property valued at Rs. 6,676, the Police had to deal with stolen property amounting to Rs. 48,833 as compared with Rs. 46,716 in 1895. Recoveries amounting to Rs. 13,279 or 27.19 per cent. were made as against 37.22 per cent. in the previous year. The cause for the decrease is due to the dacoities at the end of the year, in two of which property worth Rs. 11,000 was stolen and no recoveries were made. Property was stolen in 239 and recovered in 202 cases, giving a percentage of 84.51 as against 81.08 in the previous year. Property valued at Rs. 267 stolen in other districts was recovered by the Ahmednagar Police.

12. Prosecutions under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, were instituted in 44 cases, resulting in 42 convictions—a remarkably good record. Of the 42 persons convicted, 10 furnished security and 32 were sent to jail in default of doing so. Out of 363 prisoners convicted, 36 prisoners were identified as having been previously convicted and 18 were classed as habitual offenders.

13. Thirty-one cases were decided at the Sessions, resulting in 16 convictions and 15 discharges or acquittals. Twenty-two Court Jamadars conducted 266 cases ending in 209 convictions with 51 discharges or acquittals and 6 pending cases. This shows a much better return than in 1895, when 160 cases were conducted through Court Jamadars with 117 ending in conviction. The Court Prosecutor conducted successfully 61 out of 68 cases decided during the year: both these last results are satisfactory.

14. The Village Police were rewarded for assisting the District Police in 20 cases and were punished for neglecting to assist in 14 cases: in 2 other cases of neglect the orders of the District Magistrate had not been received at the end of the year.

15. Under the reorganization scheme the strength of the force was reduced during the year by 1 mounted officer and 4 mounted constables.

16. The total number of punishments was 93 as compared with 111 in 1895. This number comprised 12 dismissals, 77 departmental punishments and 4 judicial punishments; one of these was for bribery and the others under the Police Act. Eighteen men were rewarded with money during the year and 45 goods service tickets were granted. One hundred and fifty-eight officers and 361 men are able to read and write as compared with 147 officers and 337 men in 1895.

17. Fifty-one men of the Foot Police and 3 of the Mounted Police qualified as marksmen as compared with 58 and 2 in 1895. Two men from the Ahmednagar Police obtained prizes at the competition shooting. Out of 28 shops belonging to the persons licensed to sell arms and ammunition, the Superintendent inspected 22 and the Inspectors periodically examined 26 of those within their respective charges. The number of licenses granted to possess or to carry arms in force during the year was 759 as against 802 in the previous year. Four cases were taken up under the Arms Act, ending in 3 convictions: the remaining case was pending at the close of the year.

18. Three prisoners escaped during the year, *viz.*, one from the Jail, 1 from the custody of the District Police and 1 from a lock-up: all were recaptured.

19. There were 57 serious crimes during the year, of which number 45 occurred in Mr. Kennedy's time and 12 during the time Mr. Ommanney held charge of the district. Scenes of 14 were visited and personal investigations were made by Mr. Kennedy, while Mr. Ommanney did not visit the scenes of 10. Reasons for not visiting the scenes of crimes are given below—

31 by Mr. Kennedy—

In 8 cases, the accused were arrested at once and the cases reported complete. In 4 cases the complaints were false. In one, Mr. Kennedy was engaged in enquiring into another important case and in 3 others he was superintending the Ganpati processions. In the remaining cases reasons for not visiting the scenes of crimes cannot be traced, Mr. Spence writes, but it is probable that the offences all occurred at the end of the year, when there was a general rush of crime and it was impossible to visit them all.

10 by Mr. Ommanney—

In 4 cases the accused were arrested and the cases complete.

In one case he was engaged in enquiring into another important crime. In 3 the cases were false. One was a case of accidental death and the remaining case was transferred to the Nizam's Territory.

20. All the 13 Police stations and 27 out of the 32 outposts were inspected during the year: three of each were visited and inspected twice. Five outposts were not visited, no doubt owing to the extra work which fell on the Superintendent through the famine.

21. The District Magistrate (Mr. Charles) forwards the report with a very few remarks: he writes:—

“The undersigned fully endorses Mr. Spence's opinion regarding the general efficiency and conduct of the force of this district.”

KHA'NDESH.

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

Superintendent's Office.

Mr. Bulkley from 1st January to 31st December.

Assistant Superintendent; E. D.

Mr. Pogson from 1st January to 23rd July.
Mr. Hatch, I. C. S., from 24th July to 25th July.
Mr. Ommanney from 26th July to 26th October.
Mr. Pogson from 27th October to 31st December.

Assistant Superintendent, W. D.

Mr. Luck from 1st January to 16th January.
Mr. Bulkley from 17th January to 2nd February.
Mr. Ommanney from 3rd February to 13th April.
Mr. Luck from 14th April to 31st December.

The report is written by Mr. Bulkley.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported under “all classes” was 2,686 compared to 2,369 in 1895. Inclusive of pending cases, the numbers were 3,022 and 2,736 respectively. Under Indian Penal Code only the numbers were 2,311 and 1,980 reported, and 2,632 and 2,318 inclusive of pending cases for

the two years respectively. The increase of 331 reported Indian Penal Code cases is chiefly due to increases under the following heads:—

Dacoities	87
Robberies	41
House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	132
Receiving stolen property	15
	275

Crime increased very much during the last three months of the year, and I find from looking at the diaries of the Superintendent and of his Assistants that the last 3 months of the year were responsible for almost half as many serious crimes as were committed during the previous 9 months of the year, or, in other words, that one-third of the serious crimes of the year were reported during the last 3 months of the year, the exact figures being up to the end of September 189 cases, for the last 3 months of the year 89 cases. This is, of course, due to distress brought on by the very great rise in the price of grain, consequent on the sudden and unexpected early cessation of the monsoon. In the beginning of the distress, grain riots on bazar days were threatened, and some actually took place. The increase is under any circumstances more apparent than real; in 13 cases dacoits came to villages and looted the houses of 50 persons. Hence there were 50 complainants and 50 dacoities are shown, although as a matter of fact these were committed by 13 bands and might be reasonably shown as 13 dacoities. None of them were committed by organized gangs, but were due to general scarcity. Mr. Bulkley gives the same reasons (scarcity, want and high prices) for the increase under the heads of "robberies" and of "house-breaking with intent to commit theft." Real cases under "all classes" number 1,619 as against 1,461 in 1895, 1,321 being under "Indian Penal Code" and 328 under Class VI. Under the latter head, there is a small decrease, which does not call for comment.

3. The following table shows the number of pending cases at the close of the year:—

	Number under investigation by the Police.	Number under disposal by the Magistrates.
All classes	196	193
Indian Penal Code	191	187

This shows an increase of 53 as compared with 1895, when there were 156 under investigation by the Police and 180 under disposal by the Magistrates. In last year's report my predecessor commented on the extraordinarily large number of pending cases, and this year the number has increased by about 15 per cent. Mr. Bulkley makes no remark on this; it is, of course, partly due to the heavy crime occurring at the close of the year, and considering the size of the district and the circumstances of the year, I do not myself think the number at all extraordinary.

4. Excluded cases have also increased in proportion to the increase in crime, their number being 1,199 as against 1,075 in 1895; of this number 49 were declared to be maliciously false and prosecutions for maliciously false complaints were instituted with the sanction of the Magistrates in 17 cases, but convictions were only obtained in 7: 7 cases were pending before them at the end of the year. The remaining 3 cases ended in discharge or acquittal. In 10 other cases, prosecutions though sanctioned by Magistrates were withdrawn for want of evidence. In only 2 cases was Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, applied, and Rs. 98 was awarded as compensation. This is certainly unsatisfactory. Mr. Bulkley writes:—

"In my opinion, this section of the code is not taken advantage of by Magistrates in this district, and I addressed the District Magistrate in two cases that came under my notice of two Magistrates having discharged the accused after a trial without awarding compensation

to them by fining the accused. I believe that Magistrates will make more use of this section in future."

5. The number of undetected cases has increased in slightly greater proportion than the amount of crime; there were 550 (542 under Indian Penal Code) undetected cases as against 448 (446 under Indian Penal Code) in 1895. The percentage of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of are given below :—

	1895.	1896.
Under all classes ...	33·81	38·35
Under Indian Penal Code ...	45·37	48·96
Under Class VI ...	·58	2·44

Amongst the undetected cases there were 41 dacoities, 30 robberies, 234 house-breaking with intent to commit theft and 173 thefts. It may safely be said that towards the close of the year under report the Police had so much to do that they could not devote sufficient time or attention to the efficient investigation of complaints. As regards undetected cases of dacoity, the Superintendent remarks :—

"Dacoity is always a very difficult form of crime to detect, and in this district, where it is so rife and where I have reason to believe dacoits receive much assistance from Police Patels, it becomes proportionately more difficult."

6. Altogether there were 3,022 cases with which the Police had to deal in 1896; deducting from this number 1,199 excluded cases, 550 undetected and 389 pending, there remains a balance of 384 decided by trial; of these 323 ended in conviction, which is satisfactory. The following comparative table speaks for itself :—

	1895.	1896.
<i>Under "all classes."</i>		
Cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of ...	59·54	57·39
Cases ending in conviction to cases decided by trial ...	90·27	93·03

Under Indian Penal Code, the percentages are 46·16 and 90·44 as against 46·79 and 86·14 in 1895. It is gratifying to note that notwithstanding the increase in crime, and the abnormal conditions of the district, the success of the Police has been well maintained. Under Class VI also, the results are satisfactory, the percentages being 95·41 and 97·80 as against 96·19 and 96·76 in the previous year.

7. The District Police investigated and detected 59 out of 307 cases reported under the Abkari Act, 6 out of 21 under the Opium Act, a total of 65 cases. Of these 63 were brought to trial and 2 were pending with the Police at the close of the year; 54 cases ending in conviction and 9 in discharge or acquittal. On this subject, the Superintendent writes :—

"The ordinary District Police have so much work to do that I do not consider they are to blame for having detected fewer cases. The Abkari Police have only this duty to do, and naturally the larger number of cases are detected by them."

I agree in this remark.

8. Including 193 persons pending at the close of last year, the number of persons arrested during the year to be accounted for in 1896 was 2,816 as against 2,034 in 1895; of these 40 or a percentage of 1·42 were released without being brought to trial as compared with a percentage of 1·52 in 1895. Two thousand four hundred and ninety-one persons were disposed of and 1,559 were convicted, as compared with 1895; the following are the percentages :—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>sua motu</i> .		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	All classes	62.35	61.59	63.53	62.58
Indian Penal Code	54.73	57.57	55.83	58.60
Class VI	84.64	81.86	85.93	82.45

This shows a slight falling off except under "Indian Penal Code."

9. Magistrates disposed of 223 cases under "all classes" without the intervention of the Police as against 157 in 1895. Seventy-three were excluded and 122 convictions were obtained or a percentage of 81.33 out of the remaining 150. In 1895 the convictions were 62.5 per cent. The percentages of cases excluded to those disposed of were 43.94 and 32.73 in 1895 and 1896 respectively. Of 502 persons arrested under "all classes under the orders of the Magistrates" 210 were convicted.

10. As regards serious crime, the following tables will show the results:—

Cases.

	Real cases disposed of during the year.	Convicted.
Murders	19	5
Dacoities	58	11
Robberies	50	19
House-breaking with intent to commit thefts	305	67

Persons.

	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.
Murders	38	5
Dacoities	332	45
Robberies	62	39
House-breaking with intent to commit thefts	222	131

Mr. Bulkley points out that 10 men were acquitted in a murder case, and that 43 men since the end of 1896 have been convicted in 2 dacoity cases, but as the summaries had not been received when he wrote the report, he was unable to include these cases in the result of the year's work.

11. Inclusive of Rs. 23,426 which remained over at the close of last year, the total amount of property to be recovered was Rs. 1,75,321 as against 1,57,220 in 1895. With nearly Rs. 20,000 more of property stolen, Rs. 10,000 less were recovered, as the recoveries only amounted to Rs. 22,284, giving a percentage of 12.71 as compared with recoveries amounting to Rs. 32,213 or a percentage of 20.48 in 1895. This is extremely bad. Mr. Bulkley writes:—

"The large number of dacoities will account for a greater part of the property stolen, and in my opinion the strength of the Police in Khândesh is inadequate to afford any security of property to the inhabitants of the district."

This is unsatisfactory, as it is only two years since the reorganization was settled, but still I think there is some truth in the remark; heavy crime is of such frequent occurrence in the district that it is difficult for the Police to pay adequate attention to the detection of any particular case. In 1,050 cases property was stolen and was recovered in 569. The Khándesh Police recovered no property stolen from other districts, but the Násik Police recovered Rs. 9,000 out of Rs. 13,000 stolen in Khándesh in a large case of house-breaking and theft, which was, as the Superintendent puts it, detected by the help of the Násik Police working with the Khándesh Police. The credit of this, of course, goes to the Násik Police.

12. Although the district is decidedly a criminal one, still Chapter VIII has not been very energetically worked. Only 24 persons were proceeded against, and of these 12 were made to furnish security, 6 furnishing it and 6 going to jail in default of doing so, 8 were discharged, and the cases of 4 were pending at the end of the year. Mr. Bulkley writes:—

“There are, no doubt, in a large district like Khándesh a large number of bad characters, but it is extremely difficult to get evidence against them. They have ostensible means of honest livelihood and people fight very shy of giving evidence against them for fear of revenge being taken on them afterwards. There are four Inspectors in this district and every one of them finds the same difficulty. As the District Magistrate has remarked, Chapter VIII hardly enables us to get at the right men, and he believes we expect too much from it. I make personal inquiries wherever I go, and I have never come across any man yet whom his neighbours would give evidence against.”

And further on in his report he writes:—

“The Bhils who give trouble along the high road through the Sindkheda Táluka carry out their robberies before the first roll call is taken. I am strongly inclined to think that they are either instigated or assisted by the Patels of their villages, and at any rate it is absolutely impossible to get any one to give evidence against them, and they can always show an outwardly honest means of livelihood.”

Of course, there are these difficulties, but they are felt more or less in every district. It is possible that a very strict application of this chapter might drive Bhils, who are a dangerous class, into foreign territory, where they would be quite as obnoxious to the peace of the district as they are at present, as it is more than likely that they would club together and make raids in bands for the purpose of committing dacoity, and their ultimate apprehension would be very difficult. I should like to see better results under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code in this district, as there is much scope for the use of that chapter, and I believe that with more personal attention to this point on the part of the Superintendent and his Assistants, witnesses could be induced to give evidence against the more notorious criminals of the district, such as Rohillas and Purdeshis, which would have the effect of making these gentry chary of remaining in the district at all. Bhils can also be brought to account in this way, but they are more callous to the deterring effects of punishment than other criminals. Out of 1,559 prisoners convicted, 101 were identified as having been previously convicted and 98 were classed as habitual offenders.

13. Out of 24 Sessions cases tried during the year, 17 ended in conviction and 7 were acquitted or discharged. Mr. Bulkley seems to have almost done away with Court Jamádárs, and he writes:—

“The work is so heavy that I simply cannot afford to keep Jamádárs as Court Prosecutors and nothing else. Three Jamádárs have conducted a few cases.”

I feel sure the remark is justified.

In the year under report 6 cases were conducted by the Jamádárs, resulting in 3 convictions and 3 discharges or acquittals. In 1895, 27 cases resulted in 20 convictions. The Court Prosecutor conducted 27 cases resulting in 16 convictions, 5 discharges or acquittals, and 6 cases were pending at the end of the year. This is not sufficient work for an officer who is supposed to have nothing to do but to conduct cases; it seems, however, the District Officers have a poor opinion of the Court Prosecutor who takes interest in his work but is weak at examining witnesses.

14. In 12 instances the Village Police assisted the District Police and were rewarded in every case, and in three cases they were reported for failing or neglecting to help the Police. In one case they were punished, and orders had not been received when the report was written, as regards the two other cases. Mr. Bulkley speaks well of the Jáglias, calling them "a very useful body of men who in a quiet unpretentious way give valuable help to the Police on night patrol, &c.," but as regards the Police Patels he writes:—

"I am not in a position to speak definitely, but I believe that some of them are more addicted to helping dacoits and instigating Bhils to commit robberies than to assisting the Police. It is very difficult to prove this complicity, but it seems hard to believe that in some of the dacoities that occurred during the year the dacoits were not helped by the Patils."

Instances have, however, occurred where the villagers have combined to resist and have finally driven off the dacoits. It is possible that something might be done in well-suspected cases to bring village Pátels and communities to reason by imposing additional Police by way of punishment for conniving with dacoits.

15. Towards the very end of the year an European Inspector was added to the force as a temporary measure for six months (Government Resolution No. 7995 of 24th November 1896, Judicial Department) and is reported to have done very good work, while one duffedár and two sowárs were reduced owing to the third and final reduction in the Mounted Police Force as a part of the re-organization scheme. Four officers and 37 men were dismissed during the year and 39 officers and 227 men were punished otherwise departmentally. Two officers and 7 men were punished judicially. One was a Police constable who was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court for taking part in a dacoity. The punishments are much the same as those that were inflicted last year, which Colonel Humfrey thought were insufficient for an unruly lot of men like the Khándesh policemen are reported to be. Mr. Bulkley asserts that there is a distinct improvement in their conduct, and I trust he is not mistaken, but the returns do not bear out his contention. The District Superintendent of Police has not been lavish in his rewards, as he has only rewarded five by promotion and 17 with money, but he and his Assistants have given 191 good-service tickets, and 33 have been given by the Magistrates. Sixteen men resigned during the year; there were 62 resignations in 1895. There is a decrease of 34 in the number of rewards by promotion which the Superintendent is unable to satisfactorily explain. He, however, remarks that the Police worked in 1896 just as well as they did in 1895. Two hundred and sixteen officers and ^{of} 7 men can read and write as compared with 210 and 479 men last year. Mr. Bulkley explains these figures by stating that the Police service is not ^{of} s of old, and he is getting a better stamp of men into the force. ^{of} ed decrease in the number of resignations.

16. Eighty-six Foot and 9 Mounted Police 222 as marksmen during the year as against 71 Foot and 11 Mounted Police in 1895. Khándesh secured four of the Presidency prizes including the 2nd among the Foot Police and the 1st amongst the Mounted Police armed with revolvers.

17. Out of the 37 shops of vendors licensed to sell arms and ammunition, the District Superintendent of Police visited 12 and his Assistant 7. The Inspectors examined periodically 31. The remaining six shops were not inspected, as the shopkeepers were not present. The Superintendent gives no reasons for not visiting all of the shops. One thousand eight hundred and sixteen licenses to possess or carry arms were issued as compared with 1,822 in 1895. Twenty-eight cases were taken up under the Arms Act, resulting in 25 convictions.

18. There were 7 escapes from Police custody during the year. One of these was from the District Jail, 2 from lock-ups, 3 from the District Police, and 1 from the Village Police. Five were recaptured.

19. The following table shows personal investigation of serious crime:—

Name.	Number of crimes occurred.	Number in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number in which scenes were not visited.
<i>Superintendent of Police.</i>			
Mr. Bulkley	28	7	21
<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police, W. D.</i>			
Mr. Luck	76	36	40
„ Bulkley	1	...	1
„ Ommanney	22	5	17
<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police, E. D.</i>			
Mr. Pogson... ..	39	26	13
„ Ommanney	7	3	4

Mr. Bulkley did not visit the scenes of 4 cases, because the accused were arrested and the cases reported complete; when 2 cases occurred he was busy with other work, and when 6 other cases occurred he was away on tour too far off to make a visit useful. Nine cases were clearly false. Mr. Bulkley also visited the scenes of 3 murders and 1 house-breaking occurring in the charges of the Assistant Superintendents. Both Mr. Pogson and Mr. Luck are very energetic, and their reasons for not visiting the scenes of crime which occurred during the time they were Superintendents are generally satisfactory, but Mr. Luck (Assistant Superintendent, W. D.) writes:—

“Of the 22 cases that had occurred in Mr. Ommanney’s time, Mr. Ommanney visited scenes in 5. I cannot say what his reasons were for not visiting the rest, as he has not given them in the diary.”

It is clear, however, that Mr. Ommanney was not as active as he might have been in visiting the scenes of serious crime.

The following shows the station and outpost inspection performed during the year:—

Name.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
	Number.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.	Number.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.
<i>Superintendent of Police.</i>						
Mr. Bulkley	6	6	...	34	34	...
<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police, W. D.</i>						
Mr. Luck	7	5	2	38	24	14
„ Ommanney		2	5		14	24
<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police, E. D.</i>						
Mr. Pogson	10	8	2	40	28	21

The District Superintendent also visited 11 other stations and 34 outposts in the Western and Eastern Divisions. Mr. Bulkley points out that Mr. Pogson “had such a lot of investigation of serious crime to do during the year that it is not his fault that he was unable to inspect all his outposts.” With the appointment of an European Inspector things have improved materially.

20. Mr. Bulkley again points out the want of accommodation for the force in the district, and he is supported by the District Magistrate.

21. Although Khándesh did not suffer from a repetition of the Dhulia riots which occurred in 1895 still the work of the year, and especially of the latter portion, has been very heavy. Mr. Bulkley writes of his Assistants :—

“ Mr. Pogson has worked as zealously and energetically as ever. He never spares himself and is most thorough and energetic in all he does. I have a very high opinion of his abilities and his work.” * * * “ Mr. Luck, too, has been very active, and while he has been able to inspect all his stations and outposts he has also investigated a large number of serious crimes. He is an excellent officer and is thoroughly acquainted with his charge. Mr. Ommanney acted both for Mr. Luck and Mr. Pogson. I feel sure that in time he will prove a good Police officer, but he was not as energetic or as keen as I could have wished while he was in the district.”

And Mr. Cumine, District Magistrate, writes :—

“ I am sure Mr. Bulkley has done his best. And Mr. Pogson and Mr. Luck thoroughly deserve the praise he has given them.”

22. The year has been a bad one, and Mr. Bulkley takes a very gloomy view of future prospects. He writes strongly advocating an increase of men and especially of his mounted force, but they would appear to be out of the question, as it was one of the essential features of the reorganization scheme to reduce the Mounted Police with a view of providing the funds wherewith to increase the pay and the number of the Foot Police. The Superintendent compares Khándesh with Ratnágiri, and points out that both are about equally policed as regards the proportion of Police to area, but during the six years he served as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnágiri, there was in that law-abiding district only one genuine case of dacoity, whereas 118 occurred in Khándesh in 1896 ; in Ratnágiri no patrols are required on the high roads, and he remarks :—

“ I positively assert that if the six large roads out of Dhulia to Cháliggaon, Málegaon, Sákri, Shirpur, Nandurbár and Parola were not patrolled nightly, they would be absolutely unsafe for travellers.”

Mr. Cumine, the District Magistrate, who knows the district thoroughly, in forwarding the report writes :—

“ What I have said in former years regarding the wants of Khándesh holds good, I think, still—(1) the treatment of the Rohillas as a criminal tribe whose members must register themselves and get permission to reside, (2) the organizing of a Police on the frontier to break up the gangs that live along it, (3) the making the main roads safer, (4) the building of lines, of which Khándesh has astonishingly few.”

It is clear that the Khándesh Police is not in as satisfactory a state as could be wished, and from the remarks above it appears that some addition to the existing permanent force will be necessary if the district is to be placed in a reasonable state of security, but the real cause of inefficiency is that the district is too large to be well administered, and that the Police are too widely scattered to be capable of being efficiently supervised. The only remedy for this is to break up the district into two smaller and more manageable Police charges, or to increase the force of the district by reducing that of other districts.

23. The Superintendent in his concluding remarks writes :—

“ The notorious Rohilla dacoit Akramkhan has been brought to book and convicted during the year. Himatkhan, also a Rohilla dacoit of the Moglai, has been convicted, and the two money-lenders Rattan and Tukirám were caught and convicted mainly through the excellent assistance given by the Mahálkari of Ráver, whose good work has already been brought to the notice of Government. We have, therefore, now no real recognized organizer of dacoities in this district, if I except Shaokhán, who has been on his best behaviour for several months past. Dacoities, however, have increased enormously, and most, if not all, of them were committed, I believe, by residents of this district.”

24. Taking the year's work as a whole, the size of the district and the special circumstances of the year, the results reported are not altogether to be despised, and Mr. Bulkley and his Assistants have shown a keen appreciation of the difficulties they have had to contend against and a praiseworthy attention to duty. Messrs. Pogson and Luck are two of the best Assistants that the district could have, both officers are well qualified to have districts of their own, but cannot easily be spared from their present posts, while in Mr. Bulkley the district had a sympathetic and industrious Superintendent.

NASIK.

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

Mr. Scannell from 1st January until 9th May.

Mr. Plunkett, District Deputy Collector, from 10th May until 21st May.

Mr. Gibbs from 22nd May until 31st December.

The report is submitted by the last mentioned officer, and is not well put together, besides being too full of repetitions.

Mr. Greenaway was attached to the office as Police Probationer from 7th June to 31st December, but was absent from 28th September to 12th December for his departmental examination and for his riding course.

2. Crime increased during the year. The District Superintendent of Police gives 3 reasons for this, viz.:

(1) The Sinhast year, which brought thousands to Násik.

(2) Famine with the consequent high prices and distress.

(3) Influx of strangers owing to plague.

These causes colour the report all through. Reported crime under "all classes" rose from 1,510 to 1,651: Penal Code cases from 1,317 to 1,463. Inclusive of pending cases, the numbers to be dealt with were 1,835 (all classes) and 1,636 (Indian Penal Code cases) as compared with 1,609 and 1,409 in 1895. The increments to reported crime fall generally under the following heads:—Dacoities 7, robberies 21, house-breaking with intent to commit theft 53, thefts 81 and receiving stolen property 20. Referring to real crime, there is an increase from 806 to 898 under "all classes" and from 668 to 769 under "Indian Penal Code." Serious crimes such as murders, dacoities, robberies, &c., show also an increase. The increase in reported crime under "receiving stolen property" is reported to be mostly due to cases of wood-stealing from forests brought about by famine. The fluctuations in cases under Class VI are small both in reported as well as real crime.

3. Pending cases have decreased from 183 to 163: those under disposal by the Magistrates from 135 to 99, but on the other hand, those under investigation by the Police have increased from 48 to 64. The numbers are large, but Mr. Gibbs points out that 48 of the 99 cases before the Magistrate were not sent from his office until December 20th, and that 46 of the 64 cases under investigation by the Police occurred in December, there being a rush of crime in that month on account of famine.

4. The increase of reported crime has been attended with an almost corresponding increase of excluded cases, which have risen from 760 to 847 (783 Indian Penal Code cases and 64 under Class VI). Ninety-four cases were declared to be "maliciously false:" prosecutions for maliciously false complaints were instituted in 20 cases, but convictions were only obtained in 6, although 10 cases were pending at the end of the year. In two cases, prosecutions were withdrawn for want of evidence. In 6 other cases, prosecutions were sanctioned by the Superintendent, but complaints could not be lodged till the close of the year.

5. There were 261 undetected cases under Indian Penal Code and 4 under Class VI as compared with 185 and 3 respectively. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of are as follows:—

	1895.	1896.
All classes	28.22	32.13
Indian Penal Code	34.38	37.33
Class VI	2.34	3.14

As compared with 1895, the following table of undetected crime shows the failures in each year under some of the principal heads :—

Crime.	1895.	1896.
Dacoity ... ..	.....	5
Robbery	4	6
House-breaking, &c.	86	117
Theft	63	105

Nearly all the undiscovered dacoities were trivial ones : in two only Rs. 48 was taken and in a third the amount lost was Rs. 3-8-0.

6. Altogether, the Police had to deal with 1,835 cases during the year. Of this number 559 were decided by trial, resulting in 524 convictions. The following are the comparative percentages :—

	Cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.		Cases ending in conviction to those decided by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	All classes	67.71	63.51	94.54	93.73
Indian Penal Code	60.78	57.44	92.89	91.97
Class VI	96.87	96.85	99.20	100.

The returns this year show under "all classes" and "Indian Penal Code" generally a slight falling off as compared with 1895, while under Class VI the percentages show an improvement. The percentages of results obtained under all the important heads of crime are most gratifying so far as the cases sent up for trial are concerned, but those in cases disposed of are much worse than those sent up for trial under murders, dacoities, robberies, house-breaking with intent to commit thefts. The latter results are of course due to a number of cases remaining undetected.

7. There were 80 cases reported under the Abkari Act and 13 under the Opium Act. Of these 19 and 8 respectively were investigated and detected by the District Police, with 12 and 8 cases ending in conviction.

8. Inclusive of 81 persons whose cases were pending at the close of 1895, the cases of 1,171 had to be accounted for during the year as compared with 1,127 in the preceding year. Thirty-one or 2.64 per cent. were released without being brought to trial as compared with 2.12 per cent. in 1895. One thousand and forty-four persons were disposed of by trial and 748 were convicted. The following is the comparative table of the results obtained relating to the disposal of persons :—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	All classes	72.53	69.58	74.31	71.64
Indian Penal Code	69.55	66.66	71.31	68.92
Class VI	82.70	80.90	84.48	82.02

—another general falling off.

9. There is also a falling off in success in the cases disposed of direct by the Magistrates. One hundred and fifteen cases were excluded out of 199 disposed of during the year: of the remaining 84, convictions were obtained in 70 cases, giving a percentage of 83.33 as compared with 93.57 in 1895. Six hundred and forty-one persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 124 were arrested by order of the Magistrate. Two hundred and seventeen of the 641 and 16 of the 124 were convicted.

10. The amount of property reported as stolen during the year was Rs. 80,183, and this together with Rs. 8,716 remaining over from last year gave Rs. 88,899 as the amount to be dealt with in 1896 as compared with Rs. 54,702 in 1895. Recoveries amount to Rs. 32,686, equal to a percentage of 36.76 as against 46.009 in 1895. Property was stolen in 649 cases and recovered in 414, i.e., in 63.7 per cent. Although there is a decrease of over 9 per cent. in the amount of property recovered (partly owing to the theft of bonds and to a case where Rs. 3,050 was stolen and where complaint was made to the Railway Police, but which was transferred to the Násik Registers), still it is satisfactory to learn that property valued at Rs. 10,839 stolen in other districts was recovered in Násik. A large proportion of this was stolen in Khándesh, but was recovered partly owing to the efforts of Inspector Khán Sáheb Kasamkhán.

11. During the year, 31 persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and 18 were convicted, whilst 11 were discharged. The case of one was withdrawn and of another was pending at the end of the year. This is not so satisfactory as 1895, when out of 27 persons prosecuted, 22 were punished, 1 was discharged and the cases of 4 were pending at the close of the year. Of the 18 persons convicted during the year, 7 furnished security and 11 were sent to jail in default of doing so. Four were shown as pending at the end of 1895. They were all disposed of during the year, one being sent to jail in default of furnishing security, 1 discharged, and prosecutions against 2 were withdrawn. Of the 748 persons convicted, 61 were identified as having been previously convicted, but only two of these were classed as habitual offenders.

12. Out of 27 Sessions cases tried during the year, convictions were obtained in 17, and 10 were discharged or acquitted. Five murder cases and one culpable homicide case resulted in acquittals, and all except one of these were classed as false, but not maliciously. The 12 Court Jamádárs conducted 174 cases, resulting in 129 convictions and 40 discharges or acquittals with 5 cases pending: this shows greater activity but less success than in 1895, when 79 cases conducted by Court Jamádárs resulted in 65 convictions. On this point Mr. Gibbs writes:—

“I think a good many of the men who have been on this work are not fit for it, and I think I shall reduce their number.”

I myself am of opinion that the work is fairly satisfactory.

13. In 9 instances the Village Police are reported to have assisted the District Police, and in all of them they were rewarded for such assistance. In 5 cases, they were reported for failing to help the Police and were punished in 4 cases. Orders had not been received at the close of the year regarding the other. Mr. Gibbs writes:—

“As a matter of fact, the Village Police, I believe, help the District Police a great deal in most of the cases they enquire into: their local knowledge comes in useful. I have only mentioned the chief cases.”

14. The permanent Police strength of the district was reduced during the year by 2 officers and 3 men owing to the third and last reduction in the Mounted Police as a part of the reorganization scheme. The total number of punishments increased from 125 to 155 and out of these there were 17 judicially punished, viz., 1 Head Constable and 7 constables under the Police Act and 9 constables under the Indian Penal Code. One man was punished for accepting a bribe. One Head Constable and 10 men were dismissed. Whilst the punishments have somewhat increased, the rewards have greatly decreased. There were only 12 money rewards as compared to 13 men rewarded with promotion and 28 with money in 1895. Good-service tickets were given in 118 cases as against 153 the preceding year. Education is slowly on the increase. One

hundred and forty-three officers and 270 men who were able to read and write in 1895 are now represented by 146 officers and 276 men. Mr. Gibbs is not pleased with the class of men he is able to enlist and he makes the statement—

“I do not find the reorganization scheme has done much, if any, good.”

15. The District Superintendent of Police reports badly about the drill of the force, but accounts for its unsatisfactory state by mentioning that the head-quarter Chief Constable was absent for 10 months, being absent on duty connected with the suppression of the Belgaum Berad outlaws. Many of the armed men were absent on unarmed duty in connection with the “Sinhasht.” Nineteen marksmen amongst others were, therefore, unable to join in the annual competition of this year and there were only 54 of the Foot and 3 of the Mounted Police who qualified as marksmen as against 83 in the previous year. The Násik Police won the 1st Presidency prize at the Presidency competition shooting.

16. The number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition decreased from 17 to 14. The District Superintendent of Police only inspected 7 out of these 14 shops, which is not a large number. The Inspectors periodically examined all in their respective charges. Five hundred and eighty-six licenses to possess arms were granted during the year as compared with 605 in 1895. Two cases were taken up under the Arms Act, resulting in one conviction.

17. There were 5 escapes of prisoners and all were recaptured. One was from a lock-up, 2 from the custody of the District Police and 2 from the Village Police.

18. The following table shows the number of cases of serious crimes reported and visited by each Superintendent :—

Name.	Number of cases reported.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
Mr. Scannell	14	7	7
Mr. Plunkett	1	...	1
Mr. Gibbs	30*	5*	25
Total	45	12	33

* One of these was visited by Mr. Greenaway.

In 6 cases during Mr. Scannell's time, the accused were arrested and the cases were reported complete; the other case was reported as false. Mr. Plunkett was only in temporary charge and was unable to visit the scenes of any crimes. The reasons given by Mr. Gibbs for neglecting to visit such a large number are fairly satisfactory: he had a great deal of work in connection with the Sinhasht and for some time he was unable to move owing to an accident. Mr. Scannell visited the scene of one, Mr. Gibbs of 7 and Mr. Greenaway of one other crime.

The Police station and outpost inspection was as follows :—

Name.	POLICE STATIONS.		OUTPOSTS.	
	Number.	Number visited and inspected.	Number.	Number visited and inspected.
Mr. Scannell	} 16	10	} 67	30
Mr. Plunkett ... ..		...		2
Mr. Gibbs		5		16

Mr. Gibbs writes:—

"Owing to Sinhas I could only get away on tour on 10th November and so had no time to inspect more outposts."

19. The additional Police sanctioned for Igatpuri Taluka under Government Resolution No. 8229, dated 26th November 1895, were ordered to be kept for another 6 months—*vide* Government Resolution No. 9132, dated 29th December 1896, Judicial Department—while the additional Police at Yeola were reduced to 16 officers and men by Government Resolution No. 7653, dated 9th November 1896.

20. The year has been a busy one for the Násik Police and it is not unnatural that the returns are not as satisfactory as might have been wished: the Civil authorities were assisted by the Military, who took over some of the guards during the busiest times. An Inspector with 24 men from the Punjab was called in on special duty at Trimbak to watch the Sikhs, Nirmalas and other akin Gosavis. Mr. Silcock, the District Magistrate, writes:—

"The work devolving on the Police this year has been very heavy owing to the Sinhas which commenced in August last, and during the last few months of the year the famine has kept up the strain, but the District Magistrate is glad to bear witness to the cheerful spirit evinced by all members of the force under all the difficulties, and he is much indebted to Mr. Gibbs for his activity and assistance during a trying time."

And Mr. Gibbs writes about Mr. Greenaway:—

"He has since 20th December been on the Nándgaon frontier with some special Police watching the movement of Mogláí dacoits who have given a good deal of trouble on the frontier. Mr. Greenaway has moved about freely and sent me reports on the state of affairs: he seems to be interested in his work."

Mr. Gibbs also gives great praise to his Inspector Khán Sáheb Kasamkhán Mahomedkhán Dehelvi.

POONA.

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

Mr. M. Kennedy from 1st January to 21st February.

Mr. Mac Tier from 22nd February to 21st May.

Mr. M. Kennedy from 25th May to 31st December.

Mr. J. A. Guider was Assistant Superintendent of Police from 13th January to 13th February, from 18th May to 15th July, and from 22nd July to 31st December. During the intervals there was no Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mr. Kennedy submits the report, which is concise and interesting.

2. Considering that Poona suffered acutely from distress consequent on high prices brought on by excessive drought following almost unprecedented floods, it is very satisfactory to learn that there was an actual decrease of reported cognizable crimes, of which there were 1,769 as compared with 1,824 in 1895. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number of cases for disposal was 1,952 in 1896 and 2,041 in 1895: in Indian Penal Code cases alone the number for disposal for the two years was 1,892 and 1,977 respectively.

3. The variations in reported crime are noticeable principally under the following heads, from which it will be seen that "thefts" are responsible for the general decrease referred to above:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Dacoities	7	...
Robberies	3	...
House-breaking with intent to commit theft	23	...
Thefts ... ..	...	94
Receiving stolen property	11	...

Mr. M. Kennedy writes:—

"As regards house-breaking cases, the increase is entirely accounted for in the City and Cantonments of Poona and the villages of the Haveli Taluka lying round and near Poona.

"I attribute it to the Sikh, Pathán and Pardeshi elements now so strong in the Native Army of Bombay. Under the reorganization scheme, the regiments are formed largely of class companies of Patháns, Sikhs and Northern India men, a great many of whom, there is every reason to believe, are black sheep who have been enlisted in ignorance of their antecedents

in their own country. Besides the men themselves so enlisted the system has led to a large influx of hangers-on and applicants for service—relations of native soldiers and others—to Poona from Upper India in search of employ, and one or two serious cases detected this year leaves no room for doubt that the Police have now to deal with an entirely new and unknown class of bad characters and expert foreign criminals whose particular form of crime is the commission of burglary in gang and against whom it is extremely difficult to secure evidence out of the regiments and impossible in—”

The increase under “dacoities” and “robberies” though small occurred entirely in the last three months of the year and was due to famine. It is gratifying to note, however, that in spite of the unfavourable conditions of the district on account of famine and high prices, there was a decrease of 94 cases in thefts which is more than enough to counterbalance the increase in the more important forms of crime. Reported murders decreased from 14 to 9; on the other hand, attempts at murder and culpable homicides increased from 4 to 6.

Not only have reported cases decreased in number, but there has also been a slight decrease in the true cases, *viz.*, from 875 to 862 under “all classes” and from 828 to 825 under “Indian Penal Code.” Regarding this, Mr. M. Kennedy writes:—

“The effects of the increase in pay and strength of the force in the district under the reorganization scheme and the presence of an efficient Assistant Superintendent in charge of Poona City and Cantonment for the best part of the year are making themselves felt in increased efficiency and a corresponding falling off in crime.”

Offences under Class VI show also a decrease from 63 to 58 in reported and from 47 to 37 in real crime. These fluctuations are too small to call for any comment.

4. The number of pending cases have decreased from 178 to 133. They are classified as follows:—

	Number under investigation by the Police.	Number under disposal by the Magistrates.
All classes	46	87
Indian Penal Code	46	85

All the cases under investigation by the Police related to complaints made in December.

5. Excluded cases have also decreased. There were 930 in 1896 as compared with 1,055 in 1895. The percentage of cases excluded under “all classes” to cases reported is 51·27 in 1896 as against 52·02 in 1895. Fifty-six cases were declared to be “maliciously false.” In 38 cases were prosecutions instituted, resulting in 16 convictions, 1 withdrawal, 15 discharges with 6 cases pending. In two other cases, although prosecutions were sanctioned, complaints could not be lodged till the close of the year. Four cases were pending from the previous year, of which one ended in conviction and three in discharge. In only 2 cases was Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code applied, and compensation to the amount of Rs. 45 was awarded to the accused.

6. Two hundred and eighty-four cases (all under the Indian Penal Code) were undetected during the year as compared with 304 in the previous year. The percentage of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of is as follows:—

	1895.	1896.
Under all classes	37·62	33·84
Under Indian Penal Code	39·80	35·41
Under Class VI ... ..	.....	.....

The decrease is satisfactory but it is not so satisfactory to note that the number of undetected murders, burglaries, dacoities and robberies have increased actually and proportionately during the year.

7. Five hundred and fifty-four cases were decided by trial under "all classes" and 505 ended in conviction. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial are as follows :—

	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to those decided by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	All cases	58.11	60.10	95.16	91.15
Indian Penal Code	56.29	58.35	95.12	90.52
Class VI	93.47	100.	95.55	100.

The Superintendent gives various reasons for the small falling off in the success of the working of the Police, but it is unnecessary to quote his remarks in this report.

8. There were 18 cases reported under the Abkari Act and 6 under the Opium Act. Of this number 13 under the former and 5 under the latter Act were investigated and detected by the District Police, with 12 and 5 respectively ending in conviction.

9. Including 20 persons whose cases were pending at the close of last year the Police had to deal with the cases of 1,065 persons arrested as compared with 982 in the previous year. Fourteen or a percentage of 1.31 were released without being brought to trial as against 1.42 per cent. in the preceding year. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial are as follows :—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	All classes	66.80	66.90	68.15	67.80
Indian Penal Code	65.99	67.29	67.34	68.28
Class VI	78.12	61.76	79.33	62.68

Under Class VI there is a distinct falling off ; under "Indian Penal Code," a satisfactory increase. The want of success under Class VI is due to prosecutions having failed against persons arrested under the Gambling and Abkari Acts ; there were two discharged under the Arms Act.

10. Magistrates disposed of 181 cases under "all classes" directly without the intervention of the Police as against 205 in 1895. One hundred and two were excluded, and convictions were obtained in 69 of the remaining 79, giving a percentage of 87.3 as compared with 74.69 in 1895. Including 20 persons pending from the previous year, 434 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, resulting in 121 convictions or 27.8 per cent. as compared with 19.3 in the previous year. In connection with the decrease in general crime, the Superintendent remarks :—

"I regret to have to draw attention to the fact that the number of cases referred to the Police by Magistrates for investigation under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, is increasing. In 1894 these cases numbered 94 ; in 1895, 90. This year they number 113. * * * Out of 143 cases, no less than 119 were excluded."

11. The close of the year was marked, in connection with the adjacent districts, by a sudden rise in crimes of violence, particularly dacoity and robbery. The dacoities were not the work of organised bands, nor did the different gangs work together. One curious circumstance connected with them is that in almost every case some at least of the culprits came off the relief works.

12. Property valued at Rs. 65,482 was stolen during the year: to this must be added property valued at Rs. 16,967 stolen in cases pending at end of 1895. The Police, therefore, had to deal with property valued at Rs. 82,450, of which they recovered Rs. 30,320 or 36.77 per cent. as compared with 35.43 per cent. in the previous year. The improvement is small but satisfactory, as there has been a steady improvement during the last four years. Property was stolen in 796 cases and recovered in 512, and property valued at Rs. 2,406 stolen in other districts was recovered during the year by the Poona Police.

13. Muster rolls of the criminal classes were taken during the year, but, as the District Superintendent of Police points out, the system may defeat its own end:—

“Often a corrupt or lazy patel or kulkarni may do much harm by a false or incorrect muster. In a recent case of dacoity, the accused, who were undoubtedly guilty, were shown as being present at the muster on the night of dacoity in their village 2 or 3 miles from the scene of the offence by a village officer who had undoubtedly falsified the muster to serve them. The Sessions Court rejected all the other evidence and accepted the muster as correct and discharged the accused, and justice was defeated.”

One hundred and sixty-six persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and convictions were obtained in 131, 33 were discharged and 2 cases were pending at the end of the year. The Police have been very active this year in working this section and have met with a fair amount of success. Of the 131 persons convicted, 86 furnished security and 45 went to jail in default of doing so. Six persons were shown pending last year; 5 of them were bound over during the year for security, 3 giving it and 2 going to jail in default and one person was discharged. Out of the 647 prisoners convicted, 96 prisoners were identified as having been previously convicted and 27 were classed as habitual offenders.

14. Out of 24 cases tried at the Sessions Court, convictions were obtained in 16. The 10 Court Jamádárs conducted 294 cases resulting in 207 convictions—a vast improvement on 1895, when they only conducted 28 cases; the system being not in force then. The Court Prosecutor conducted 114 cases ending in 102 convictions,—a satisfactory record, and a decided improvement over the previous year, when 87 cases were conducted with 75 ending in conviction. The Superintendent writes:—

“The Court Prosecutor continues to discharge his duties entirely to my satisfaction.”

15. The District Superintendent of Police reports that in 1,218 instances the District Police received more or less assistance from the Village Police either by communicating intelligence of crime or assisting generally at the inquiry. In 12 instances, however, the Village Police gave valuable information for which they were specially rewarded. In 24 cases they were reported for negligence and were punished in 22 cases; the orders about the other 2 had not been received at the close of the year. Mr. Kennedy reports very badly of the Village Police, comparing them much to their disadvantage with the Village Police of other districts in which he has served. He advocates a speedy reorganization.

16. Four European mounted constables were permanently added to the strength of the force under authority of Government Resolution No. 569, dated 22nd January 1896, Judicial Department, and 2 sowárs were reduced in consequence of the third and last reduction in the Mounted Police as a part of the reorganization scheme. An additional Police force consisting of 2 Head Constables and 6 constables was temporarily established at Bhorghar in the A'mbe-gaon Petha.

17. Punishments have been very heavy this year, numbering 285 against 191 in the previous year: 19 men have been dismissed, 4 officers and 8 men

were punished judicially, and 47 officers and 207 men have been departmentally punished. Regarding this large number of punishments the Superintendent writes :—

“ It is not due to any general deterioration in the conduct of the force as a whole. Owing to the reorganization scheme, the force is now considerably larger than before and yields more punishments. It also contains a larger proportion of young constables who require to be taught discipline by the infliction of punishments. There are no less than 417 men under 3 years' service in the force now against 411 at the close of last year.”

Two of the dismissed constables were dismissed on being convicted of grievous hurt and house-breaking. Thirty men were rewarded by promotion and 3 with money rewards. One hundred and seventy-six good-service tickets were awarded. One hundred and ninety-two officers and 464 men can read and write as against 184 officers and 422 men in 1895: the increase is satisfactory. The drill of the Poona Police is much handicapped on account of the want of a suitable parade ground: notwithstanding this, it is reported to have much improved— a fact which redounds to the credit of the head-quarters Chief Constable Abdul Kadar; 68 of the Foot and 8 of the Mounted Police qualified as marksmen as against 63 in 1895.

18. Out of the 41 shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition, the Superintendent inspected 15 and the Assistant Superintendent of Police 23: Mr. Mac Tier failed to visit 2 when he was in Junnar Taluka and Mr. M. Kennedy one in Sirur Taluka on account of a press of other work. The Inspectors examined periodically all the shops except one in their respective charges. Two hundred and forty-four licenses to carry arms were granted during the year as compared with 231 in the previous year. Regarding this, the Superintendent writes :—

“ I am of opinion that there are too many licenses for fire arms out in the district and that it is desirable to grant licenses with great caution to residents in the Ghat tracts in the district.”

Three cases were tried under the Arms Act, but only one was convicted.

19. Twelve prisoners escaped from custody during the year, viz., 8 from the District Jail, one from lock-up and 3 from the custody of the District Police: of this number 8 were recaptured. Seven prisoners escaped one night from Yerrowla Jail, of whom 3 only were recaptured. Krishna Mahadev Kengla, the notorious Koli dacoit who was undergoing a sentence of 28 years for dacoity, was one of the four who were uncaptured. He is now at large on the Ghats, and is likely to give further trouble.

20. The following table shows the amount of personal investigation of serious crimes by the various officers :—

Name and rank.	Number of crimes occurred.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
Mr. M. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police..	21	11	10
Mr. Mac Tier, Superintendent of Police ...	6	2	4
Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent of Police	3	2	1
Total ...	30	15	15

Mr. Kennedy did not visit 10 cases, because in one the culprit was arrested and the case was complete; when one occurred, he was engaged in inquiring into another serious dacoity case; 3 occurred when he was holding charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police, Special Branch, Secretariat, in addition to his own. One of these three cases was, however, detected at once. Besides there was the Ganpati Festival which would have prevented the Superintendent from leaving Poona to visit the scenes. One was reported as grievous hurt and turned out to be a culpable homicide and the accused was at once arrested; one was a technical dacoity and the Superintendent was a long way off; the accused in

another case committed suicide and 2 cases were clearly false. This also was the reason why Mr. Mac Tier failed to visit the scenes of two cases which occurred when he was Superintendent; another case was complete, and the fourth case occurred the day before he handed over charge of the office and the scene of the crime was very distant. Mr. Guider failed to visit one case because he was busily employed in Poona. Mr. Kennedy visited the scenes of 3 and Mr. Guider of 11 other crimes. Out of 15 Police stations and 39 outposts in the district, 14 Police stations and 29 outposts were visited: the reasons for not visiting the others were the stress of work and sudden increase of crime on account of the famine.

21. The want of suitable lines for the head-quarter Police is greatly felt and their absence detracts much from the efficiency of the force. The Cantonment Police, the Kirkee Police and the Haveli Taluka Police also urgently require accommodation.

22. Until the last three months the year was an uneventful one. The Police have worked well during the year, a subject on which the District Magistrate writes as follows:—

“The figures detailed in the report speak for themselves and appear to him to show a very good year’s work, in which both prevention and detection of crime have been maintained at a high degree of efficiency. The administration of the Police is, in his opinion, very creditable to the District Superintendent of Police.”

And Mr. M. Kennedy writes:—

“I feel it my duty, before closing this report, to acknowledge the valuable assistance always cheerfully rendered by my Assistant Mr. Guider in supervising the work of the large Police force in this heavily worked district. Mr. Guider is in immediate charge of Poona City and Cantonments and Kirkee and the Haveli Taluka lying round Poona. The duties from June to November, particularly in Poona, are very responsible and exacting, and Mr. Guider devotes himself unsparingly to every branch of it. I consider him a very capable and valuable assistant.”

With the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police’s remarks I concur. The report shows a good record of work which is highly creditable to the District Superintendent of Police and to his men, particularly as they had unusual difficulties to contend with towards the end of the year. The one unsatisfactory feature of the year’s work is the failure of Sessions cases, but, as Mr. Kennedy remarks, there are so many things that militate against the success of the Police in these cases that they can hardly be held responsible for the final results of such cases.

SA’TA’RA.

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

Mr. Down from 1st January to 27th April.

Mr. Greenaway from 28th April to 29th May.

Mr. Mac Tier from 30th May to December 31st.

Mr. Greenaway was attached to the district as Police Probationer from 1st January to 27th April, and Mr. Vincent from 15th May until the end of the year.

Mr. Mac Tier submits the report, which is concise and clear.

2. As regards the commission of crime, it is numerically almost exactly the same as in 1895, as will be seen below:—

	1895.	1896.
1. Cases reported under “all classes”	1,200	1,205
2. Cases reported under Indian Penal Code	1,168	1,166
3. Cases reported under Class VI	32	39
4. True cases under all “classes”	752	733
5. True cases under Indian Penal Code.	725	699
6. True cases under Class VI	27	34

Although the totals are nearly identical, still there is a marked difference in the amount of true crime under some classes as will be seen below :—

	1895.	1896.
Class I	34	11
Class II	84	66
Class III	233	271
Class IV	9	5
Class V	365	348
Total	725	699

The greatest difference, both real and proportional, being under Class I and Class III. The variations under the other classes are not such as to call for remark. As regards true cases of serious crime, the following is a comparative statement :—

Crime.	1895.	1896.
1. Murder	11	18
2. Attempt to murder and culpable homicide	13	6
3. Dacoities	3	7
4. Robbery	15	25
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	136	186
6. Thefts	322	283
7. Receiving stolen property	6	5

Murders with its cognate crimes "attempts to commit murders" and "culpable homicide" total 24 as they did in 1895. Dacoities and robberies have largely increased owing to the prevalent distress, and a large portion of the dacoities are merely technical dacoities not committed by professional criminals, unless the Rámoshis and Mángs are to come under this category; they are, properly speaking, grain thefts or robberies committed by men wanting the wherewithal to satisfy their hunger. House-breaking cases have also largely increased, and Mr. Mac Tier remarks :—

"I think I am safe in saying also that quite one-third of the cases under these heads (*i.e.* robbery and house-breaking) occurred in the month of November."

3. The total number of pending cases is 304 against 266 in 1895. They are classified as follows :—

	All classes.		Indian Penal Code cases.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
Under investigation by the Police ...	165	77	164	76
Under disposal by Magistrates ...	139	189	135	182
Total ...	304	266	299	258

The District Superintendent of Police reports that 101 reports were pending disposal by the Magistrates at the end of the year and that one-half of these reports were with a single Magistrate. The cases under investigation by the Police are much too large, but Mr. Mac Tier writes :—

“As regards the cases pending with the Police, there is this to be said that about $\frac{1}{4}$ th or 301 cases out of a total of 1,205 for the year were reported during the months of November and December and a large number of these cases could not possibly be properly enquired into and disposed of before the end of year, and 117 of these alone are included in the total of 165 pending with the Police. There is, therefore, a valid excuse forthcoming for the Police, and any delay on their part is more apparent than real.”

I think the above can hardly be said to fairly represent the difficulties of completing investigation in so large a number of cases, as it is only natural that about one-fourth the total number of cases should have occurred during the latter part of the year, but there can be no doubt that the difficulties of the Police in getting through their work were enhanced owing to famine.

4. Five hundred and eighty-nine cases (*viz.*, 580 under Indian Penal Code and 9 under Class VI) were declared to be false against 553 in 1895: the number is large: 99 were declared to be “maliciously false,” but in only 38 cases were prosecutions for maliciously false complaints instituted, resulting in 12 convictions: 3 cases were pending at the close of the year. Twenty-three cases ended in discharge or acquittal. In 5 cases Section 560 was applied and Rs. 345 was given in compensation.

5. Undetected cases number 172 as against 174 in 1895; all those in 1896 were under the Indian Penal Code and in 1895 only 1 came under Class VI; 75 of the cases came under “house breaking with intent to commit theft” and 54 under “thefts.” The percentage of cases undetected to cases disposed of under “all classes” and under “Indian Penal Code” were 29.76 and 31.56, respectively, against 26.48 and 27.64 in 1895.

6. Altogether there were 1,471 cases for disposal, 1,424 being under “Indian Penal Code” and 47 under “Class VI.” Of these, 5.9 were excluded, 172 were classed as “undetected” and 304 remained pending at the close of the year. Four hundred and six cases were decided by trial, with 271 ending in conviction. Under Indian Penal Code, 373 cases were decided by trial and 243 ended in conviction. The following table shows the percentage results :—

	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.		Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	
	All classes.	Penal Code.	All classes.	Penal Code cases.
1895	50.38	49.36	68.53	68.21
1896	46.89	44.59	66.75	65.16

7. Reported crime under Class VI shows an increase from 32 to 39. There is also an increase from 27 to 34 in true crime. The percentages of convictions to cases disposed of and decided by trial are 84 and 84 as against 70 and 73. There was one case reported under the Salt Act, 12 under the Abkari Act and one under the Opium Act. None of them were detected by the District Police.

8. Inclusive of 49 persons pending from 1895, the cases of 648 had to be dealt with against 696 in the previous year: in Indian Penal Code cases the numbers were 610 and 670 respectively: 3 were released without being brought to trial—a percentage of 46 as against 1.7 in 1895. Of 554 disposed of by trial, 359 were convicted. The following percentages show the comparative results :—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police.		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	69.24	61.45	70.55	61.80
Indian Penal Code	69.79	63.39	71.15	63.76
Class VI	50.	85.18	50.	85.18

9. Magistrates disposed of 167 cases under "all classes" without the intervention of the Police, of which 95 were excluded and convictions were obtained in 43 of the remaining 72, giving a percentage of 59 as against 40 in 1895. As regards persons, 696 were arrested, resulting in 171 being convicted and the cases of 27 were pending: 25 per cent. were convicted against 21 per cent. in 1895. Mr. MacTier brings to notice that one Magistrate in the district commonly orders the arrest of an accused in cases reported for exclusion and eventually discharges the accused. Mr. Winchester, the District Magistrate, acknowledges that the methods of this Magistrate in disposing of cases are laborious and dilatory, but adds that he has not been able to issue any orders that would cure them "without unduly hampering the Magistrate's discretion."

10. As regards serious crimes, I have touched on these in paragraph 2 above. There was only one serious dacoity where over Rs. 10,000 worth of property was stolen and only Rs. 2,000 was recovered. There was a grain riot at Karád which was serious while it lasted, but which was speedily suppressed and in which grain of the value of Rs. 7,784 was looted: 40 arrests were made resulting in 35 convictions. To overawe the Sub-Divisional Magistrate before whom the accused were to be tried, another attempt at a riot was made, and recommendations in consequence of this have been made to Government to place additional Police at Karád.* The riot was due to the fact that the grain-dealers taking advantage of the famine had raised prices to an alarming extent in their endeavour to establish a "corner."

*Since sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 2165, dated 15th March 1897.

11. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 65,419 as compared with Rs. 46,201 in 1895. Inclusive of property in pending cases the amounts to be accounted for in 1896 and 1895 respectively were Rs. 84,743 and 62,713. Recoveries in 1896 amounted to Rs. 27,401 or to 32 per cent., against the remarkably high percentage of 80.2 last year, but the percentage in cases in which property was recovered has risen from 54.35 to 56.49. The Superintendent points out that the percentage in value is worse than it has been for 6 years and he mentions as one of the reasons that a large amount was stolen in the dacoity and Karád grain riot cases mentioned above, but even if these be omitted, the percentage would be only 41 instead of 32, so he does not improve matters very much. The Sâtára Police recovered Rs. 699 worth of property stolen in other districts. The year with all its pressure of heavy crime towards the end was unfortunate, and no doubt to this must be to a great extent attributed the poor results in the matter of recovery of stolen property.

12. During the year 77 persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII; 68 furnished security and 2 were sent to jail in default of doing so. This shows that the Police have worked this chapter with excellent judgment. Of the 6 persons shown as pending at the end of the previous year, 4 furnished security and 2 were discharged. Of 359 prisoners convicted, 61 were classed as habitual offenders, but only 2 were identified as having been previously convicted. The District Superintendent of Police furnishes no explanation of this apparently unfavourable result. His attention has been drawn to the subject.

13. In 30 Sessions cases tried during the year, convictions were obtained in 18 or 60 per cent. against 59 in 1895. The 12 Court Jamádárs conducted 304 cases resulting in 224 or 73 per cent. convictions. In 1895 11 of them were successful in 211 out of 276 cases or in 76 per cent. The work of the Court Jamádárs is not considered sufficient, especially as they were almost exclusively employed on this duty. The District Superintendent of Police speaks in high

terms of the Court Prosecutor, who appears to be a law officer of more than ordinary value. He conducted 202 cases with convictions in 157 as against 176 and 140 respectively in 1895.

14. The Village Police assisted the District Police in 4 cases, and they were rewarded in each case: in 3 instances they were reported for failing or neglecting to help the Police, and their cases were not disposed of at the end of the year. Last year no less than 500 warnings were given to the Police Patels, but Mr. Mac Tier remarks that

"warnings have not been taken into consideration this year, as the power of warning or punishing Village Police has been transferred to Assistant Collectors."

15. During the year, 218 punishments were inflicted against 250 in 1895. Fourteen men were punished judicially, chiefly for being absent without leave and 9 were dismissed: the worst case under both these heads was that of a sowár who was fined Rs. 200 for offering a bribe to be made a Jamádár: he was judicially punished and dismissed. Two men were rewarded by promotion and 6 with money rewards. Last year the number of rewards by promotion was shown as 115. The falling off this year is more apparent than real and is due to all ordinary promotions for approved service having been treated in 1895 as special promotions, which was a mistake. Good-service tickets were given in 125 cases, of which 54 were given by the Magistratés. One hundred and eighty officers and 445 men are able to read and write as compared with 184 officers and 419 men in 1895. The District Superintendent of Police reports that there is no difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits in the district. The Superintendent remarks that the men are on the whole efficient in drill, though at taluka stations some men have forgotten a good deal of their drill for which arrangements will be made. Forty-three of the Foot Police and 3 of the Mounted Police qualified as marksmen during the year as against 54 in the previous year. Two sowárs obtained the 2nd and 4th Presidency prizes.

16. There are 24 shops licensed for the sale of arms and ammunition: the District Superintendent of Police only inspected 14 of these, but the Inspectors periodically examined all within their respective charges. Licenses to possess arms were given in 304 cases as against 418 in 1895. In 1896, 6 cases were instituted in respect of licenses under the Arms Act, resulting in 5 convictions against 8 cases with 7 convictions in the previous year.

17. Six persons escaped from custody during the year and 2 only were recaptured: one escaped from a lock-up, 3 from the custody of the District Police and 2 from the Village Police. Last year there were 11 escapes and 4 recaptures. The escape from the Wái lock-up is described as

"rather remarkable. A prisoner scraped away with an iron spoon enough of the wood, holding one of the iron bars of the door to admit of its being taken out, and he then escaped while the sentry was asleep, and has not been re-arrested yet."

The District Magistrate writes on this:—

"The escape from the Wái lock-up remains rather a mystery: but the explanation generally put forward is that given by Mr. Mac Tier."

The sentry responsible for this escape was prosecuted and fined Rs. 20.

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

Superintendent of Police.	Number of serious crimes reported.	Number in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number in which scenes were not visited.
Mr. Down	12	7	5
Mr. Greenaway	1	1	...
Mr. Mac Tier	27	9	18
Total	40	17	23

* In two cases the scenes were visited by Mr. Vincent, in one the scene was visited. In two personal enquiries were made without going to the spot.

Many of these crimes in which scenes were not visited, were petty grain thefts technically called dacoities. In 5 cases, the accused were arrested and the case was complete. In some cases, the first reports showed that there was no offence. In others the Superintendent was too far away from the scene of crime to make a personal investigation of any use if he visited the scene. Out of 14 Police stations and 39 outposts, Mr. Down visited 6 Police stations and 15 outposts, Mr. Mac Tier 5 Police stations and 7 outposts, and Mr. Greenaway one Police station and 2 outposts: regarding this, the District Magistrate writes:—

“Considering the change of Superintendents and the time which Mr. Mac Tier had to spend at Karád in connection with the grain riot, I do not think much more could have been done.”

19. The District Superintendent of Police complains bitterly about the want of suitable accommodation for the men throughout the district, and the District Magistrate endorses all that Mr. Mac Tier says on this subject.

20. Owing to famine requirements, 5 famine relief camps had been established at the close of the year: for these 7 officers and 28 armed men were employed. The punitive Police post at Pal, Karád Taluka, was withdrawn during the year.

21. Mr. Winchester writes of Mr. Mac Tier:—

“My official relations with Mr. Mac Tier have been most cordial. His discipline is neither slack nor tyrannical and he is rapidly becoming well acquainted with district details. He is energetic in personal investigation. While holding firmly to his opinion in vital matters, he is never needlessly obstinate about trifles and is content not to be his own District Magistrate. I trust he may be retained in the district.”

Mr. Mac Tier writes about Mr. Vincent:—

“In conclusion, I have to acknowledge the assistance given me at all times by my Probationary Assistant Mr. Vincent whom I have found very anxious to be at work. He takes the keenest interest in his work and will soon be ready for independent charge of a portion of any district.”

SHOLA'PUR.

Mr. Thatcher, who sends a full and interesting report, was in charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police for the whole year, except from January 1st to 9th, when it was held by Assistant Collector Mr. Kennedy.

2. There was a very large increase of crime, both reported and real, during the year, owing to a very scanty rainfall resulting in a failure of crops and very high prices. Nine hundred and twenty-six cases were reported under “Indian Penal Code” in 1896 as compared with 653 in 1895. The increase was nearly entirely in the last quarter of the year after the famine was felt, and naturally the crimes against property were those where the increase was most prominent; there is only one exception, and that is the offence of “receiving stolen property;” under this head there were 8 real cases in 1895 and 1896: other cases varied as below:—

Crime.	Real Cases.		Increase.
	1895.	1896.	
Murders	9	12	3
Dacoities... ..	11	26	15
Robberies	6	9	3
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	47	68	21
Thefts	116	145	29

Nineteen of the 26 dacoities occurred in the last quarter of the year, and the object in 14 of these was to obtain grain and other articles of food,—in short, they were

the work of men rendered desperate by thoughts of possible starvation and not the work of gangs organized to enrich themselves at the expense of their richer sávkar brethren. Reported cases under Class VI decreased from 40 in 1895 to 37 in 1896, but reported cases, inclusive of those pending from previous year, under "all classes" increased from 740 to 1,014. As regards cases under Class VI, reported cases under the Opium and Abkári Acts decreased from 30 to 21: on this point the District Magistrate, Mr. Morison, writes:—

"The record of opium cases during the year is further proof, if any was required, that systematic smuggling to a large extent goes on across the border, and accentuates the necessity for increased efforts being made by both the District and Abkári Police to stop it."

I confess I cannot follow the District Magistrate here. There were 5 opium cases with which the Police had to deal, and in 3 of them convictions were obtained. It is possible that opium-smuggling does go on, but the record of such cases for the year is not enough to show this.

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of 1896 was 65 as against 51 in 1895. They are classified as below:—

	Number under investigation by the Police.	Number under disposal by the Magistrates.
All classes	50	15
Indian Penal Code ...	49	13

The reason for the increase is that nearly half the number of these cases occurred during the latter portion of December, and it was impossible for the Police to deal with them as speedily as might be desired: there were 6 murders and 18 dacoity cases pending at the close of the year. Five of these were either in the Magistrate's or Sessions Courts and 13 with the Police. Owing to the increase in crime on account of famine, the Police were unable to dispose of them sooner.

4. Excluded cases with a much larger number of reported crime naturally increased numerically, but they also increased proportionately: in 1895, 455 or 61·48 per cent., and in 1896, 645 or 63·60 per cent. fell under this head. Mr. Thatcher writes:—

"The higher percentage is due to the growing tendency of the people to indulge in litigation for the gratification of their private spite and to their then compounding the cases when their object has been attained. They endeavour to bring their cases within the operation of the criminal law as being cheaper and more expeditious; moreover, they get the assistance of the Police gratis; the practice in cases of petty assault to add a charge of theft, in order to bring the case within the cognizance of the Police to get their assailants arrested and kept in custody, shows no sign of diminution."

Twenty-seven cases were declared to be "maliciously false," but prosecutions were only instituted in 4, and 3 persons were convicted. In no case was Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, applied. These results are discouraging. It appears that in 21 cases sanction of Magistrates was applied for and granted in only 5. The Superintendent himself, it seems, gave no sanction to prosecute. In my opinion, the Superintendent should have attempted prosecution in some of the cases declared maliciously false, where sanction could have been given by him without reference to the Magistrate, even though conviction was not certain, as such prosecutions would in the long run prove a preventive to the growth of false complaints. It is to be regretted that Section 560 of Criminal Procedure Code, which is specially meant to meet such cases, was not brought into operation at all either during the year under report or in the previous year, but this is a matter over which the Police have no control.

5. Undetected cases numbered 90 in 1896 as against 53 in 1895: all were Indian Penal Code cases: the percentage comparisons for the two years are as follows:—

		1895.	1896.
All classes	...	22·6	29·6
Indian Penal Code	...	25·	31·9
Class VI	...	3·8	...

The percentage of undetected cases under "robberies" and "house-breaking with intent to commit theft" were respectively 77 and 51. Mr. Thatcher writes:—

"Four out of 7 cases of dacoity and 20 out of 33 cases of house-breaking classed as undetected were committed in taluka Sholapur, Bársi and city Sholapur probably by the Mángs and other criminals from the Nizám's territory."

On this point the District Magistrate writes:—

"The considerable rise in the percentage of undetected cases must to a certain extent be attributed to the lawlessness which was rife in the last quarter of the year, and which the existing Police force was too small to cope with satisfactorily. But even making this allowance, there seems room for considerable improvement in this respect."

6. Two hundred and fourteen cases were decided by trial under "all classes" and 207 resulted in conviction. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial are as follows:—

				Cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.		Cases ending in conviction to those decided by trial.	
				1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	...	...	...	74·78	68·09	96·68	96·72
Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	72·11	65·6	96·15	96·35
Class VI	...	...	...	96·15	100·	100·	100·

The results of cases disposed of under "Indian Penal Code" and "all classes" are not as satisfactory as last year, but considering the difficulties which the Police had to encounter during 1896, they may be considered as fairly good.

7. As regards "serious crime," there were 15 real cases of murder to be disposed of by the Police as against 9 in 1895; of these 5 were disposed of by trial ending in 3 convictions; the percentage of convictions to cases tried has increased from 50 to 60, but that of convictions to cases disposed of during the year has decreased from 40 to 33. In dacoity cases they had to dispose of 30 cases against 13 in 1895; they disposed of 12 or 40 per cent. against 8 or 61 per cent. in 1895. They obtained convictions in 50 per cent. of the cases disposed of and in 85 per cent. of those tried against 50 and 57 in 1895: this is a decided improvement.

8. During the year 22 cases were reported under the Abkari, Opium and Salt Acts, of which 11 were investigated and detected by the District Police.

9. Including 35 persons whose cases were pending at the close of 1895, the Police had to deal with 939 persons arrested under "all classes" as compared with 579 in the previous year: of this number 48 or 5·11 per cent. were released without being brought to trial as against 3·28 in the preceding year. The rise in the percentage is due to several persons who were arrested in cases of dacoities and thefts on an information given by accused persons having been let off

subsequently for want of proof. Of the 939 persons, 905 were arrested in Indian Penal Code cases. The following table shows the comparative results of the two years :—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	All classes	46.50	50.06	48.19	53.43
Indian Penal Code	44.62	49.16	46.41	52.61
Class VI	64.70	71.87	64.70	71.87

—a satisfactory increase. The very large number of persons arrested as compared with 1895 is due to the fact that 101 persons were arrested in 5 cases of dacoity, 72 persons in 3 cases of house-breaking, and 50 persons in 5 cases of theft. The cases of 130 persons were pending at the end of the year, of whom 60 were with the Police and 70 before Magistrates or had been committed to the Sessions Court. Most of them were concerned in cases of dacoities and house-breaking. Of the 60 persons with the Police, 44 were in the custody of the Nizám's Police awaiting surrender by that Government.

10. Magistrates disposed of 301 cases without the intervention of the Police, as compared with 263 in 1895, 189 were excluded and convictions were obtained in all the remaining 112. As regards persons, 670 were arrested otherwise than by the Police and 225 or 33 per cent. were convicted as against 24 per cent. in 1895.

11. Including property valued at Rs. 6,943 pending in cases which occurred in 1895, the Police had to deal with stolen property valued at Rs. 60,602 : of this they only recovered Rs. 12,686 or 20.93 per cent. as against 34.17 per cent. the previous year. Property was stolen in 257 and recovered in 165 cases. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is due to the fact that property valued at Rs. 14,522 was stolen in the grain riots at Sholápur, and in a case of theft, gold valued at Rs. 12,876 was stolen ; in neither of these cases was any recovery made. The District Magistrate, however, remarks that "the fall in the percentage of stolen property recovered hardly seems to be explained by the 2 big cases referred to, and indicates the necessity for increased efforts."

12. Sixty-three persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and there were 40 or 63.4 per cent. of convictions ; in 1895 there were 21 cases resulting in 18 or 85.7 per cent. The Act was clearly more vigorously worked, but the percentage results of success show a great falling off. Sixteen of the accused who were convicted were identified as having been previously convicted and 3 were classed as habitual offenders.

13. Out of 25 Sessions cases tried during the year, convictions have been obtained in 16 and 9 have been discharged or acquitted : 6 cases were pending at the end of the year and the accused in 3 of these have been discharged, whilst there has been a conviction in one this year. The result is not satisfactory. Nine Court Jamádárs have worked 167 cases, resulting in 103 convictions and 64 discharges or acquittals. Mr. Thatcher reports that "the work done by these officers was generally satisfactory," but a higher percentage of successful cases than 61.6 might be reasonably expected. The Court Jamádárs were unable to take up more cases as they were employed on detective duty in the last quarter of the year when there was a rush of serious crimes. There is no Court Prosecutor in the Sholápur District.

14. The Village Police have materially assisted the District Police, having helped them in 56 cases. In two instances they were specially rewarded and in six instances they were reported for negligence and punished.

15. The force of the district was temporarily increased by 110 men under the authority of Government Resolution No. 7891, dated 19th November 1896, Judicial Department, for famine.

16. There were 3 dismissals, 1 judicial punishment and 117 departmental punishments in the year as compared with 66 punishments in 1895. Mr. Thatcher states that this increase of punishments does not show that the men have behaved worse, but that

“it is largely due to greater supervision at head-quarters and in the town of Sholapur, as both Chief Constables are strict disciplinarians and seldom fail to hand a delinquent up for punishment when it is deserved. The two former Chief Constables in charge of the city were notoriously bad in this respect, and I think it is owing to the present Chief Constable that the Police have vastly improved owing to discipline being more regularly enforced.”

Five men were rewarded by promotion and 3 of the District Police received rewards in cases under Class VI, and some men have been sanctioned rewards given by a complainant for special good work. One hundred and fifty-one good-service tickets were given during the year. The force contains 81 officers and 226 men able to read and write against 85 officers and 229 men in 1895. The decrease is regrettable, but no men unable to read and write have been enlisted in the unarmed branch.

17. Forty-four of the Foot Police qualified as marksmen against 35 in 1895. Sholapur obtained the 17th prize in the Presidency competition shooting. Of the 23 shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition, the Superintendent examined 13 and the Inspector periodically 16. In 5 of the shops, saltpetre only was sold and these were not inspected. Last year there were 18 shops dealing in saltpetre only. The decrease is on account of dealers not having applied for more licenses during the year for want of traffic, as the last was Sinhast year when all marriages among the Hindus are prohibited by religion. During the year the total number of licenses granted was 729 as against 635 in the preceding year. Two cases were sent up under the Arms Act: one ended in conviction during the year and one, which was pending at the close of 1896, has been since convicted.

18. One man escaped from the custody of the District Police, one from the Village Police and one from a lock-up. Two were recaptured. An accused implicated in a case of murder escaped from the District Police and has not been recaptured. The constables at fault have been departmentally punished.

19. There were 50 serious crimes during the year and Mr. Thatcher only visited the scenes of 11; the reasons given by him for not visiting the others are as follows and may be accepted:—

In 6 cases the accused was arrested and the case reported complete.

In 12 cases he was engaged in preserving peace in the Sholapur City after the grain riots.

7 cases were reported false.

In 14 cases only grain was reported to have been stolen.

In all these cases, however, the Inspector personally visited the spot and took up investigation. The latter cases were technically dacoities, but were generally only trivial grain thefts committed on the Banias, who were looked upon as the natural enemies of the rayats when famine was imminent and the price of grain went up and famine relief works had not been started. For the same reason, *viz.*, unexpected and unavoidable detention at head-quarters, Mr. Thatcher only inspected 6 of the 8 Police stations and 15 of the 20 outposts. With railway communication almost all through the district, inspection of such a small number of Police stations and outposts ought not to be difficult, but 1896 was at its close exceptional, and strict rules about inspection work could not be observed. Mr. Morison comments on this:—

“The standing orders on the subject of the Superintendent personally visiting the scenes of serious crime and inspecting outposts were not attended to in a number of cases. With the railway running through the centre of the district, the difficulties in the way of complying with the order should not be serious, and the District Magistrate hopes it will be more steadily complied with during the current year.”

20. The year has been a busy one. The riots which occurred in November have been already reported to Government, who in their Resolution No. 450, dated 18th January 1897, gave Mr. Thatcher well-earned praise for the effectual measures taken by him to suppress them. Regarding Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Morrison writes :—

“ He has worked well during a very trying year.”

And regarding the conduct of the District Police as a body, the District Magistrate writes :—

“ There is no doubt that the energies of the Police were severely taxed during the first stage of the present famine, and it is satisfactory to have Mr. Thatcher’s testimony that they did their best in difficult circumstances.”

With both these remarks I entirely concur.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM.

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

Mr. Holland from 1st January to 13th June;

Mr. Mackay from 14th June to 31st December.

The report is written by the latter officer and is a very meagre exposition of the year’s work.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year under “all classes” was 983 as against 1,007 in 1895. The decrease, though small, is due to the suppression of the Berad outlawry movement. But with this smaller number of reported crimes there were 1,220 cases, including those pending from 1895, to be disposed of against 1,166 in 1895. Of the 983 reported cases, 921 were reported under Indian Penal Code against 954 in 1895. Real cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code numbers 472 against 607 in 1895 and under Class VI the respective numbers are 46 and 43. The fluctuations in cases reported under house-breaking with intent to commit thefts and thefts are only apparent and not real, as 170 cases reported last year under the former head were erroneously entered against “thefts.” The correct numbers under these two heads for that year are, therefore, 238 and 376 and show a small decrease of 24 and 28 respectively over the year under report. The decrease in the dacoities from 17 to 6 is no doubt due to the successful operations against the gang of Berads. True cases of receiving stolen property fell from 12 to 9. Murders have on the other hand remained stationary.

3. Reported cases under Class VI increased from 53 to 62, the rise being in Abkari cases, due, the Superintendent reports, to greater activity and vigilance having been displayed by the District Police and Abkari establishments in that respect.

4. The number of pending cases under “all classes” as compared with 1895 is as follows :—

	1895.	1896.
Under investigation by the Police.	63	33
Under disposal by Magistrates ...	172	94
Total ...	235	127

—a satisfactory decrease due to a large number of crimes committed by the Berad outlaws having remained under disposal at the end of 1895.

5. There is a large increase in the number of excluded cases, which have risen from 413 to 578 which has not been satisfactorily explained. Of the 578, 54 were declared to be "maliciously false:" prosecutions were instituted in 14 cases and 6 convictions were obtained. In 5 cases, prosecutions though sanctioned by Magistrates were withdrawn for want of evidence. The Superintendent himself accorded sanction in 10 cases, resulting in no conviction. In only one case was Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code applied and Rs. 20 compensation was awarded. Regarding this the District Magistrate writes:—

"In 48 cases complaints were decided by the Magistrates to be false and malicious, but the steps taken to bring the offenders to book were singularly unsuccessful. Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code remained practically a dead letter, though it is doubtful whether the figures under this head given by the Superintendent are quite correct."

This neglect of powers given by the law is an old complaint in Belgaum. Last year the District Magistrate wrote:—

"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."

There is no improvement this year.

6. Undetected cases numbered 145 as against 179 in 1895. All were under the Indian Penal Code and no less than 87 come under the head of "house-breaking with intent to commit theft." This is an unsatisfactory feature of the report. With this exception, however, the undetected cases show a satisfactory improvement, as they have decreased from 31.55 to 28.15. If Indian Penal Code cases are taken alone, they have decreased from 37.21 to 31.25.

7. The Police had during the year to deal with 1,220 cases: of this number 578 were excluded, 145 remained undetected, 127 were pending at the end of the year, 2 were disposed of by the death of the accused and 368 were decided by trial. Of these 368 cases, 334 ended in conviction: the percentages under "all classes" of cases ending in conviction to those disposed of and to those decided by trial have risen from 56.75 and 87.24 in 1895 to 64.35 and 90.76 in 1896, and I concur with Mr. Mackay that "the Police appear to have been fairly successful in dealing with crime." Under Indian Penal Code the percentages have improved from 53 and 86 to 61 and 89 and under Class VI from 94 and 94 to 98 and 98.

8. The following table will indicate the action of the District Police in dealing with certain crimes under Class VI:—

	Total number of cases reported (<i>vide</i> column 4 of Statement A, Part I).	Number of cases detected and investigated by the District Police.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of cases convicted.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.
Salt Act ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Abkari Act ...	31	7	7	6	1	...

9. Nine hundred and sixty-three persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* during 1896 under "all classes" and the cases of 345 were pending at the close of 1895: the total 1,308 compares with 1,206 in 1895. Of the 1,308 only 6 or a percentage of .45 were released without trial against 1.07 in the preceding year. One thousand two hundred and eighteen persons were disposed of by trial, *viz.*, 1,114 resulting in 685 convictions under the Indian Penal Code and 104 resulting in 79 convictions under Class VI. The following percentages speak for themselves:—

Cases.	Persons convicted to Persons arrested by the Police.		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	63.39	62.06	61.52	62.72
Indian Penal Code	62.41	60.83	63.64	61.49
Class VI	73.07	75.23	73.07	75.96

The differences are slight but in Indian Penal Code cases show a falling off. Forty-six persons under all classes were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 31 were arrested under the orders of the Magistrate : 16 were convicted and none remained pending at the close of the year. Magistrates disposed of 23 cases without the intervention of the Police, in 15 of which convictions were obtained.

10. As regards serious crime, Government have already received a full report of the successful operations against the Berad outlaws, and recommendations for rewarding those responsible for these operations have been forwarded. Of the 19 true murder cases disposed of during the year, the Chapgaum murder case was an important one, in which a conviction was obtained against 6 Berads, the two leaders Balia and Budelia being hanged for their participation in this case.

11. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 23,648 as compared with Rs. 96,973 in 1895 but as Rs. 46,004 of stolen property remained over from the former year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 69,652 against Rs. 1,00,881 in 1895. Rs. 15,502 of stolen property was recovered, and this gives a very poor percentage of 22.25 against 30.22 in 1895. Property was stolen in 340 cases and recovered in 238, and property to the amount of Rs. 668 stolen in other districts was recovered by the Belgaum Police.

12. During the year 17 persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and 9 furnished security and 1 was sent to jail. The District Superintendent of Police reports that the Berad dacoities kept the Inspectors so actively employed that they were unable to take up these prosecutions : the reason is sufficient. Of the 23 persons shown as pending at the end of last year, 4 were bound over for security, 3 giving it and 1 going to jail in default. Seven persons have absconded and the cases of 12 are still pending. Of 764 persons convicted, 127 were identified as previously convicted and 61 were classed as habitual offenders.

13. Of 33 Sessions cases tried during the year, 23 ended in conviction and 10 in discharge or acquittal. There were 9 Court Jamádárs, who conducted 208 cases resulting in 153 convictions, 45 discharges or acquittals, and 10 cases were pending at the close of the year. The results are fairly satisfactory. There is no Court Prosecutor in Belgaum.

14. The Village Police assisted the District Police in 2 cases : in 9 cases they were reported for misconduct to the District Magistrate and were punished in 5 cases, and orders had not been received at the close of the year in the cases of the remaining 4.

15. The outpost at Chinchni was abolished during the year ; a force consisting of 50 officers and men was established on account of the Berad outlawry.

16. Two officers and 3 men were dismissed, 6 officers and 36 men fined and degraded, and 1 officer and 2 men punished judicially, making a total of 9 officers and 41 men against 20 officers and 61 men in 1895. Eleven men were rewarded by promotion, 6 by money rewards and 63 by good-service tickets—a total of 80 as compared with 45 in 1895. One hundred and fifteen officers and 219 men can read and write against 110 officers and 220 men last year. Thirty-two men qualified as marksmen and one of these obtained the 1st prize at the competition shooting for Mounted Police. In 1895, the Belgaum Police were unable to compete on account of the Berad disturbances.

17. As a new shop was licensed during the year, there were 20 vendors licensed to deal in arms and ammunition against 19 in 1895. The District Superintendent of Police examined 17 of these shops and the Inspectors inspected all in their respective charges. Seven hundred and forty-five licenses to carry arms were given against 621 in the previous year. Five cases were taken up under the Arms Act, of which 4 ended in conviction.

18. Three persons escaped from the custody of the District Police and two from the Village Police; of these, 3 were recaptured.

19. The number of serious crimes reported during the year were—

Murders ...	...	...	...	...	20
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	...	...	...	...	5
Dacoities ...	...	...	...	...	12
					<hr/>
					37
					<hr/>

In Mr. Holland's time 11 of these occurred and he visited one: in 7 other cases, the accused was arrested and the case was completed, one was false and he was engaged with the Berad outlawry cases when the other two occurred: of the 26 serious crimes committed during the time Mr. Mackay was District Superintendent of Police, he visited 7, the accused was arrested and the case completed in 8, 9 were false and he was engaged in enquiring into other cases when two of those not visited occurred. Of the 12 Police stations and 43 outposts in the district, 11 stations and 31 outposts were visited. Mr. Mackay visited and inspected 11 Police stations and 29 outposts. Mr. Holland visited 2 Police stations and 2 outposts. The reasons for not visiting the others were that the Berad émeute upset all other arrangements.

20. The year has certainly been an eventful one. In April the two ring-leaders of the Berads were caught and were eventually sentenced to death, while 26 of their followers have received sentences amounting to 6½ centuries of hard labour, &c. Mr. Holland's services and those of his subordinates have already been brought to the notice of Government.

BIJA'PUR.

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

Mr. Maidment from 1st January until 27th May.

Mr. Panse, District Magistrate, from 28th May until 21st June.

Mr. Holland from 22nd June until 9th August.

Mr. Rustomji Kotwal from 10th August until 19th September.

Mr. Holland from 20th September until 31st December.

Mr. Holland submits the report, which is uninteresting and contains very little more than bare figures.

2. Reported and real crime have much increased during the year. This is of course due to the famine, which was felt more in Bijápur than in any district in the Presidency. The total number of reported cognizable crime under "Indian Penal Code" was 1,131 in 1896 as compared with 871 in 1895; of real cognizable crime 608 as against 476 in 1895. The amount of crime under "all classes" was 1,228 reported and 631 true cases as against 953 and 510 in 1895. The increase in reported crime is chiefly due to fluctuations as below:—

Crime.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dacoities...	49	...
Robberies	...	8
House-breaking with intent to commit theft...	121	...
Thefts	...	17
Receiving stolen property	32	...

Mr. Holland writes:—

"The increase under dacoities is mainly due to the Kamatgi riot case, in which 29 separate cases of dacoity were registered; and also during the latter half of the year owing

to scarcity, many grain loots occurred which were termed dacoities technically speaking. The northern part of the district during November and December was, moreover, much disturbed owing to distress. For the same reason, there was an increase in the house-breaking and receiving stolen property cases.

“The decrease under thefts and robberies is small and requires no comment.”

Under Class VI there is a small increase from 82 to 97.

3. Pending cases at the close of the year numbered 183 as against 130 at the close of the previous year. Of these, 83 were under investigation by the Police and 100 were under disposal by the Magistrates. The large number was due to the rush of crime at the end of the year and could not well be avoided.

4. Six hundred and ten cases were excluded during the year, of which 583 were under the Indian Penal Code and 27 under Class VI. In 1895, 471 cases were excluded. Of the 610 cases, 54 were declared to be “maliciously false:” prosecutions for maliciously false cases were instituted in 15, but no convictions were obtained: the cases of 11 were pending during the year. Two cases were discharged or acquitted and in two cases prosecutions were withdrawn. In several other cases no steps could be taken to prosecute false complainants, as the final orders of Magistrates were not received till the close of the year. In only one case was Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, applied, and Rs. 8 was awarded as compensation to the accused.

5. Undetected cases numbered 225 as against 187 in the previous year: although the number is large, yet the percentage of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of is lower, as will be seen from the following table:—

	1895.	1896.
All classes	39·70	39·47
Indian Penal Code	45·49	43·94
Class VI ... ..	...	...

The percentage of undetected cases under “Indian Penal Code” is no doubt large, but at the same time the falling off, though of only 2 per cent., is satisfactory considering the fact that there was an abnormal increase of crime during the year under report. Of the 225 undetected cases, 8 come under “dacoities,” 6 under “robberies,” 118 under “house-breaking with intent to commit thefts” and 57 under “thefts.”

6. Including 135 cases pending from the previous year, there were 1,363 cases for disposal in 1896 as against 1,072 in the previous year, 1,260 being under “Indian Penal Code” and 103 under “Class VI.” Six hundred and ten cases were excluded, 183 remained undisposed of at the close of the year, and 225 were classed as undetected. The remaining 345 cases were decided by trial, 291 resulting in convictions. The following table shows the percentage results:—

	Cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of,		Cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	49·46	51·05	82·33	84·34
Indian Penal Code	43·79	47·07	80·71	83·97
Class VI.	88·33	86·20	88·33	86·20

The increase in the percentages under the first two heads, though small, is satisfactory as indicating that with an increase of crime the Police well maintained their efficiency in its investigation and detection. Under Class VI, there is a slight falling off.

7. Out of the 40 cases reported under the Abkari Act, the District Police investigated and detected only 15, all of which ended in conviction.

8. Inclusive of 85 persons whose cases were shown as pending at the close of 1895, the Police had to deal with 1,399 persons arrested as compared with 866 arrested in 1895; 51 were released without being brought to trial, or a percentage of 3.64 as against 3.81 in the preceding year. Of this number, 1,311 were arrested in Indian Penal Code cases, 88 in cases under Class VI, 964 persons were disposed of by trial, and convictions were obtained against 633, and the percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial are as follows:—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	50.45	62.36	52.78	65.06
Indian Penal Code... ..	47.36	61.11	49.61	64.55
Class VI	74.71	77.21	77.38	78.20

showing a fair improvement over the results of the previous year in spite of the large increase in the number of persons for disposal.

9. Magistrates disposed of 66 cases without the intervention of the Police as compared with 77 in 1895. Only 24 cases were declared to be real, and convictions were obtained in 19 or in 79.16 per cent. as against 71.05 in the previous year. Two hundred and thirty-nine persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police but only 43 convictions were obtained against them. Of these, 220 were arrested under the orders of Magistrates.

10. Serious crime increased and was not very successfully dealt with during the year. There were 7 convictions and 5 acquittals in murder cases, whilst there were 6 convictions and 3 acquittals in dacoity cases: 8 more were undetected and 48 cases were pending at the end of the year. Two bad riots occurred, *viz.*, at Kamatgi and Kerur, both the result of faction fights. Punitive posts have been established at both of these villages. The District Superintendent of Police observes that faction fights will be effectually checked if the Magistracy takes timely measures by calling upon the parties concerned to execute a bond to keep the peace, and remarks that he has endeavoured to impress upon the "Mamlatdars that whenever ill-feeling between two factions prevails in a village to any alarming extent, recognizance for keeping the peace for a substantial amount should be taken from both the parties at once, but, as a rule, nothing is done till the row begins and then it is too late."

On this, the District Magistrate writes as follows:—

"The District Magistrate does not approve of the action of the District Superintendent of Police in impressing on the Mamlatdars (who are not, however, empowered to deal with such cases unless they have first class powers) the necessity of binding over parties for keeping the peace in cases of ill-feeling between two factions. This is a question for the trying Magistrate's consideration, and the bare fact of existence of such feeling would not justify an order requiring the parties to furnish securities."

I agree with the District Magistrate entirely, but would remark that Section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, is a useful section and enables Magistrates to take security in cases of conviction for assault and riot: a more extended use of the section than is generally apparent might have a beneficial effect, but my experience is that this section is seldom made use of.

11. Property valued at Rs. 82,537 was stolen during the year, and there was Rs. 17,690 which remained over at the close of last year: altogether the Police had to deal with property valued at Rs. 1,00,227 as compared with Rs. 42,565 in 1895. Recoveries to the amount of Rs. 41,420 and Rs. 19,837, giving percentages of 41.33 and 46.63, were made respectively in 1896 and 1895.

The decrease although regrettable is not surprising: much of the stolen property consisted of grain not only unrecognizable if recovered, but also in many cases devoured by starving men, making recovery impossible. In the Kamatgi riot cases, property valued at Rs. 20,000 was reported to be stolen: of this Rs. 4,000 was in cash and Rs. 8,000 in silk goods: the former could not be identified and the latter was destroyed at once.

12. Only 9 persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and 3 were punished and sent to jail in default of furnishing security, 2 were discharged, and the cases of 4 were pending at the end of the year. The number of prosecutions under this chapter seems small, and the Police would appear to have been remiss in carrying out the orders regarding such prosecutions. Out of the 633 prisoners convicted, 41 persons were identified as having been previously convicted and 2 were classed as habitual offenders.

Of the 15 persons shown pending at the end of the previous year, 2 furnished security, 4 were discharged and 8 were still pending at the end of 1896. Against one person prosecution was withdrawn.

13. Twenty-seven Sessions cases were tried during the year, resulting in 17 convictions and 10 discharges or acquittals. Nine Court Jamádárs conducted 151 cases, resulting in 107 convictions with 34 discharges or acquittals and 10 cases pending: this is not as satisfactory as in 1895, when they conducted successfully 141 cases out of 188 decided; but, as Mr. Holland remarks,

“Towards the close of the year, offences were numerous, and all officers were detailed for investigation. Hence the number of cases taken up by Court Jamádárs is less than last year, as they were engaged in enquiry, and therefore could not conduct cases.”

14. The Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police in 9 instances and were rewarded in 2 cases and received good-conduct tickets in 7 other cases. In 10 instances they were reported for negligence and punished in 6 instances. Orders regarding the other 4 had not been received at the time of submission of the report.

15. During the year, the mounted force was reduced by 4 men owing to the third and final reduction as a part of the reorganization scheme. One hundred additional men were sanctioned towards the close of the year for famine duties.

16. The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 114 as against 57 in the previous year. This number comprised 6 dismissals, 107 departmental punishments and 1 judicial punishment. The punishments were exactly double those of the previous year. The conduct of the Bijápur Police called for special enquiry, resulting in Government Resolution No. 430, dated 16th January 1897, Judicial Department, and Mr. Holland now reports that the force itself being chiefly composed of Mahomedans is naturally backward, but is no worse and no better than that of other districts. Two officers were rewarded by promotion and 3 with money rewards; 115 were given good-service tickets. Ninety-one officers and 186 men are able to read and write as against 83 officers and 194 men in the previous year. Education amongst the Bijápur Police has very rapidly increased since the organization was first introduced, as the percentage now is 59 and 37 amongst officers and men respectively against percentages of 47 and 33 for the three preceding years.

17. Ninety of the Foot Police and 4 of the Mounted Police qualified as marksmen as against 72 in the previous year. The Bijápur Foot Police obtained the 9th, 13th and 18th and the Mounted Police the 3rd of the Presidency prizes. There were 7 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition as against 6 in the previous year, the increase being due to the opening of one sulphur shop. All the 7 shops were inspected during the year, and the Inspectors examined periodically those in their respective charges. Six hundred and forty-five licenses to possess arms were granted during the year as compared with 629 in 1895. Five cases under the Arms Act were taken up during the year, resulting in 3 convictions.

18. One prisoner escaped from the District Jail and 2 from the custody of the District Police: only one was recaptured.

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

Name.	Number of serious crimes.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
Mr. Maidment	35	25	10
Mr. Panse	3	.....	3
Mr. Rustomji	5	2	3
Mr. Holland	49	26	23
Total	92	53	39

The scenes of 10 crimes were not visited by Mr. Maidment for the following reasons, *viz.*, in 5 cases the accused were arrested and the cases reported complete: 3 cases were reported as false immediately: one was sent by the Magistrate for investigation and was not found to be serious, and the remaining one (Kerur dacoity) occurred when Mr. Maidment was ill and was about to go on leave. The 3 cases which occurred in Mr. Panse's time were not visited by him, as he had no leisure, having his own office in addition to that of the District Superintendent of Police. Mr. Rustomji did not visit the scenes of 3, because in one the accused was arrested and the case was reported complete, one was reported false and the third occurred when the Superintendent was engaged in the yearly examination of Chief Constables. The reasons for Mr. Holland not visiting the scenes of 23 serious crimes are summarized by him as follows :—

- 4 cases, the accused were arrested and the cases reported complete.
- 3 cases were reported as false and eventually struck off.
- 9 cases occurred and were reported when he was inquiring into other serious cases.
- 1 case was reported as a grain theft under Sections 379 and 461, but was afterwards altered to Section 395.
- 2 cases were reported at the time of the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Bijapur.
- 4 cases were reported between 5th and 12th November with 15 other cases. The reasons are sufficient. Mr. Holland visited the scenes of 26 other cases. All the 10 Police stations and the 51 outposts were visited during the year by the Superintendent.

20. The year was noted for the two riots and for the amount of crime at the close of the year. The Police had arduous duties during the last three months of the year and seemed to have performed them well. With only one man punished judicially during the year, it does not appear that they deserved the sweeping condemnation passed upon them by a former District Magistrate. The present District Magistrate (Mr. Panse) forwards Mr. Holland's report, giving no opinion regarding the work of any of the officers who were Superintendents of Police during the year.

DHARWAR.

Mr. Adams was in charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police during the whole year. He has submitted a very clear and interesting report, giving ample details.

2. The total number of cases reported under "all classes" during the year was 1,268 as against 1,367 in 1895. Of these, 1,230 and 1,322 respectively were under the Indian Penal Code. Including pending cases of the previous year, the numbers for disposal were—

The decrease although regrettable is not surprising: much of the stolen property consisted of grain not only unrecognizable if recovered, but also in many cases devoured by starving men, making recovery impossible. In the Kamatgi riot cases, property valued at Rs. 20,000 was reported to be stolen: of this Rs. 4,000 was in cash and Rs. 8,000 in silk goods: the former could not be identified and the latter was destroyed at once.

12. Only 9 persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and 3 were punished and sent to jail in default of furnishing security, 2 were discharged, and the cases of 4 were pending at the end of the year. The number of prosecutions under this chapter seems small, and the Police would appear to have been remiss in carrying out the orders regarding such prosecutions. Out of the 633 prisoners convicted, 41 persons were identified as having been previously convicted and 2 were classed as habitual offenders.

Of the 15 persons shown pending at the end of the previous year, 2 furnished security, 4 were discharged and 8 were still pending at the end of 1896. Against one person prosecution was withdrawn.

13. Twenty-seven Sessions cases were tried during the year, resulting in 17 convictions and 10 discharges or acquittals. Nine Court Jamádárs conducted 151 cases, resulting in 107 convictions with 34 discharges or acquittals and 10 cases pending: this is not as satisfactory as in 1895, when they conducted successfully 141 cases out of 188 decided; but, as Mr. Holland remarks,

“Towards the close of the year, offences were numerous, and all officers were detailed for investigation. Hence the number of cases taken up by Court Jamádárs is less than last year, as they were engaged in enquiry, and therefore could not conduct cases.”

14. The Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police in 9 instances and were rewarded in 2 cases and received good-conduct tickets in 7 other cases. In 10 instances they were reported for negligence and punished in 6 instances. Orders regarding the other 4 had not been received at the time of submission of the report.

15. During the year, the mounted force was reduced by 4 men owing to the third and final reduction as a part of the reorganization scheme. One hundred additional men were sanctioned towards the close of the year for famine duties.

16. The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 114 as against 57 in the previous year. This number comprised 6 dismissals, 107 departmental punishments and 1 judicial punishment. The punishments were exactly double those of the previous year. The conduct of the Bijápur Police called for special enquiry, resulting in Government Resolution No. 430, dated 16th January 1897, Judicial Department, and Mr. Holland now reports that the force itself being chiefly composed of Mahomedans is naturally backward, but is no worse and no better than that of other districts. Two officers were rewarded by promotion and 3 with money rewards; 115 were given good-service tickets. Ninety-one officers and 186 men are able to read and write as against 83 officers and 194 men in the previous year. Education amongst the Bijápur Police has very rapidly increased since the organization was first introduced, as the percentage now is 59 and 37 amongst officers and men respectively against percentages of 47 and 33 for the three preceding years.

17. Ninety of the Foot Police and 4 of the Mounted Police qualified as marksmen as against 72 in the previous year. The Bijápur Foot Police obtained the 9th, 13th and 18th and the Mounted Police the 3rd of the Presidency prizes. There were 7 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition as against 6 in the previous year, the increase being due to the opening of one sulphur shop. All the 7 shops were inspected during the year, and the Inspectors examined periodically those in their respective charges. Six hundred and forty-five licenses to possess arms were granted during the year as compared with 629 in 1895. Five cases under the Arms Act were taken up during the year, resulting in 3 convictions.

18. One prisoner escaped from the District Jail and 2 from the custody of the District Police: only one was recaptured.

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

Name.	Number of serious crimes.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
Mr. Maidment	35	25	10
Mr. Panse	3	.....	3
Mr. Rustomji	5	2	3
Mr. Holland	49	26	23
Total	92	53	39

The scenes of 10 crimes were not visited by Mr. Maidment for the following reasons, *viz.*, in 5 cases the accused were arrested and the cases reported complete: 3 cases were reported as false immediately: one was sent by the Magistrate for investigation and was not found to be serious, and the remaining one (Kerur dacoity) occurred when Mr. Maidment was ill and was about to go on leave. The 3 cases which occurred in Mr. Panse's time were not visited by him, as he had no leisure, having his own office in addition to that of the District Superintendent of Police. Mr. Rustomji did not visit the scenes of 3, because in one the accused was arrested and the case was reported complete, one was reported false and the third occurred when the Superintendent was engaged in the yearly examination of Chief Constables. The reasons for Mr. Holland not visiting the scenes of 23 serious crimes are summarized by him as follows :—

- 4 cases, the accused were arrested and the cases reported complete.
- 3 cases were reported as false and eventually struck off.
- 9 cases occurred and were reported when he was inquiring into other serious cases.
- 1 case was reported as a grain theft under Sections 379 and 461, but was afterwards altered to Section 395.
- 2 cases were reported at the time of the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Bijapur.
- 4 cases were reported between 5th and 12th November with 15 other cases. The reasons are sufficient. Mr. Holland visited the scenes of 26 other cases. All the 10 Police stations and the 51 outposts were visited during the year by the Superintendent.

20. The year was noted for the two riots and for the amount of crime at the close of the year. The Police had arduous duties during the last three months of the year and seemed to have performed them well. With only one man punished judicially during the year, it does not appear that they deserved the sweeping condemnation passed upon them by a former District Magistrate. The present District Magistrate (Mr. Panse) forwards Mr. Holland's report, giving no opinion regarding the work of any of the officers who were Superintendents of Police during the year.

DHARWAR.

Mr. Adams was in charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police during the whole year. He has submitted a very clear and interesting report, giving ample details.

2. The total number of cases reported under "all classes" during the year was 1,268 as against 1,367 in 1895. Of these, 1,230 and 1,322 respectively were under the Indian Penal Code. Including pending cases of the previous year, the numbers for disposal were—

			All classes.	Indian Penal Code.
1895	...	...	1,539	1,487
1896	...	...	1,460	1,417

Considering that high prices and scarcity were prevalent during the last three months of the year, the decrease is fairly satisfactory. The variations under the different heads of serious crimes are, as a rule, trivial and call for no remarks, but the exception is an increase of 19 reported dacoities accompanied by a decrease of 17 robberies. The increase of reported dacoities is owing to the high prices, and a large portion of the crimes were ordinary dacoities. Mr. Adams reports that in at least two cases, villagers asked for the services of extra Police, and as this could not be granted them, they complained of dacoities committed by 100 men, all the product of the imagination of the villagers. No reason is assigned for the decrease in reported robberies.

Referring to true crime, there were 845 cases under "all classes" and 820 under Indian Penal Code as against 841 and 810 respectively in the previous year. The increase though small is noticeable in all important heads of crimes except house-breaking and thefts, especially under dacoities, where the number has risen from 12 to 27.

3. There were 195 cases pending in 1896 as against 186 in 1895; all except 3 were under the Indian Penal Code: 146 were under disposal by the Magistrates and 49 were under Police investigation: the number pending before the Magistrates is too large and deserves the attention of the District Magistrate. Mr. Adams states that one of the causes of delay in disposing of cases is the closing of the Courts on 23rd December, but that cause is existent in every district and is not peculiar to Dhárwár. Still I think there is some truth in it. Besides, the Police send in a number of reports at end of the year.

4. The number of excluded cases was 518 compared with 623 in 1895 with percentages of 33.35 and 38.47 respectively. Mr. Adams writes:

"The fall in the percentage of excluded cases to those reported is slight and calls for no special remarks."

I do not concur in this view: a fall of 5 per cent. is certainly not a slight fall. Out of the 518 cases, only 50 were declared to be "maliciously false:" in 3 cases the permission of the Magistrates to prosecute was solicited and was granted in one case; this resulted in a conviction; in 2 cases replies had not been received at the close of the year. The Superintendent accorded permission in 7 cases which resulted in 5 acquittals; 2 cases were pending at the end of the year. This is very unsatisfactory. Mr. Adams writes:

"It is exceedingly difficult to procure conviction in cases declared maliciously false Magistrates very often reply when asked to accord sanction to prosecute that there is no evidence, and that the case was classed as malicious merely for purposes of classification: whilst occasionally they anticipate Police application by recording on their order of classification that a prosecution would be hopeless."

According to the standing orders, however, on the subject it seems more might have been done to institute prosecutions. In 13 cases was Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, applied, and Rs. 144 was awarded as compensation. The Superintendent remarks that in no instance were the provisions of the section enforced in cases taken up by the Police *suo motu*.

5. There were 452 undetected cases as compared with 465 in 1895: only one of these 452 was under Class VI. The percentages are as below:—

			1895.	1896.
Under all classes	...	...	63.69	60.50
Under Indian Penal Code	...	...	66.03	62.55
Under Class VI	...	...	3.57	3.84

—a fair improvement. Most of the undetected cases come under the heads “house-breaking,” “lurking house trespass” or “mischief by fire.”

6. During the year there were 1,460 cases to be dealt with; deducting from this number 518 excluded and 452 undetected, there remains a balance of 490: of these, 295 were decided by trial resulting in 265 convictions and 195 were pending at the close of the year. The following comparative statement shows the results under “all classes” in the two years:—

Year.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to those decided by trial.
1895	33·56	92·45
1896	35·47	89·83

Similar results under Indian Penal Code are 33·28 and 88·88 as compared with 31·19 and 92·01.

7. Under Class VI there were 43 cases for disposal as against 52 in the previous year, 14 cases were excluded and one was classed as undetected. Of the remainder, 25 were decided by trial, all ending in conviction, and 3 remained pending. The percentages of convictions are 96 and 100 as against 92 and 96. Of the 18 cases reported under the Abkari Act the District Police themselves detected and investigated 15, of which 12 ended in conviction. This is an improvement over last year, when out of 18 reported only 5 were detected and investigated by the District Police and 3 ended in conviction. The District Magistrate remarks that “this is creditable, but the fact gives rise to the suspicion that the Abkari Police were not sufficiently active during the year.”

8. Inclusive of 33 persons whose cases were pending at the end of 1895, 694 persons were arrested during 1896 compared with 626 in 1895: 33 were released without being brought to trial or 4·75 per cent. compared with 3·35 in 1895. Of the 534 persons whose cases were disposed of by trial (550 Indian Penal Code and 34 Class VI), 378 (354 Indian Penal Code and 24 Class VI) were convicted.

The percentages are as follows:—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police.		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	62·33	61·06	64·62	64·72
Indian Penal Code	62·61	60·51	64·39	64·36
Class VI	59·18	70·58	67·44	70·58

9. Four hundred and forty-seven persons were arrested under “all classes” otherwise than by the Police and 29 were pending at the close of the year. Of the total number for disposal, only 94 were convicted and the cases of 11 were pending at the end of the year. Magistrates disposed of 142 cases directly without the intervention of the Police, of which number 94 were excluded, and of the remaining 48, convictions were obtained in 36.

10. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 61,418 as against Rs. 63,237 in 1895. Inclusive of Rs. 5,858 from 1895, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 67,276 against Rs. 72,720 in 1895: only Rs. 19,900 worth of property was recovered and the percentage is 29·71 against 31·03 in 1895. This is very low. Property was stolen in 413 cases and recovered in 274. There were no cases in which the Dhárwar Police recovered stolen property for other districts.

11. The Superintendent reports that although no abnormal influx of criminal tribes and wandering gangs had been observed in the district, still during the last three months the district had been the highway for thousands fleeing from famine-stricken districts in search of labour, of food for themselves and families, and of fodder for their cattle: it is fortunate that the advent of such unwelcome visitors has not been attended with a large increase of crime.

12. During the year 11 persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, resulting in 3 convictions, all going to jail in default of furnishing security: the cases of six were pending at the end of the year: this is a bad record, although it is better than in 1895 when no one was successfully prosecuted. It is difficult to understand how Dhárwár so continually fails in applying this chapter; it is certainly a criminal district, and Hubli and Gadag, two of its towns, are the hot-beds of crime and send out bands of criminals all over India: of 378 persons convicted, 39 were identified as having been previously convicted and the same number was classified as habitual offenders. If such a large number in one year be classified as habitual offenders, it would appear that it ought to be fairly easy to find out persons to be proceeded against, under the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

13. Out of 41 cases sent to the Sessions, the accused were convicted in 22 discharged or acquitted in 11, the cases of 7 were pending at the close of the year and 1 case was declared non-cognizable. There were 9 Court Jamádárs who conducted 177 cases, resulting in 131 convictions—more satisfactory than last year, when 8 Court Jamádárs conducted successfully 93 cases out of 128 put before the Magistrates. No Court Prosecutor has been appointed to the district.

14. The Superintendent reports that the Village Police assisted the District Police more or less in 1,263 instances. No money rewards were given them, but 2 Patels and 2 subordinate village policemen were given good-service tickets. They were reported for negligence or other irregularity in 40 cases and were punished in 25, but no orders had been received in the remaining 15. The District Magistrate remarks that the Village Police have rendered useful assistance during the year, though in the four larger towns (Dhárwár, Hubli, Gadag Bettigiri and Ránebennur) this force under the control of the District Superintendent of Police seems not to have worked well.

15. The head-quarters of the Karajgi Police were transferred during the year from the Karajgi to Haveri and the outpost there was likewise transferred to Karajgi. Additional Police consisting of 3 officers and 12 men at an annual cost of Rs. 2,402-10-0 were established at Mallápur in Ron Taluka under authority of Government Resolution No. 8599, dated 11th December 1895, Judicial Department.

16. The large number of 164 out of a force of 838 was punished during the year as compared with 148 in 1895. This number included 2 dismissals, 154 departmental punishments were inflicted, and 8 men including an officer were judicially punished. One of the dismissed men was supposed to have murdered the head-quarter Chief Constable; although he was acquitted at the Sessions Court, still his guilt was undoubted: the other man was dismissed for deliberate perjury in a criminal proceeding. Four men were judicially punished under Section 323, Indian Penal Code, two under Section 223, Indian Penal Code, and one under Sections 326 and 342, Indian Penal Code, respectively. One man was rewarded by promotion and one with a money reward, and 5 Abkári Police also received money rewards. Thirty-five good-service tickets were given by the District Superintendent of Police, who appears to be less profuse than most District Superintendents of Police in giving this kind of reward. A reward of Rs. 5 was given to a Jail warder and of Rs. 50 to a revenue peon for detecting murderers. One hundred and sixty-three officers and 307 men are able to read and write compared with 151 officers and 285 men in 1895. Mr. Adams writes:

“I do not find that the reorganization has as yet had the effect, as I had hoped, of attracting large numbers of educated men to the ranks. Of material there is plenty, but few persons, if educated at all, are willing to join in any capacity under that of 3rd class Head Constable. Then, again, of those willing to commence their service in the constable's grade many (although otherwise fully qualified) are rejected, as they do not come up to the minimum height standard of 5 feet 4 inches. In short, to find recruits combining all the necessary qualifications is extremely difficult.

"I experienced little or no difficulty in obtaining recruits for the armed branch."

The Superintendent remarks that the health of the force was good, but this can hardly be reconciled with the figures when the percentage of sickness is reported as 83·65.

17. Fifty-six men of the foot Police and 1 of the mounted Police qualified as marksmen as against 43 in 1895. One of the Dhárwár Head Constables obtained the 5th Presidency prize in the annual competition shooting.

18. The District Superintendent of Police inspected 19 out of the 20 shops of the men licensed to sell arms and ammunition and the Inspectors performed their inspections periodically. Six hundred and ten licenses to possess arms were issued as against 644 in 1895. There were 11 prosecutions under the Arms Act during the year, with 10 of them ending in conviction.

19. No less than 35 prisoners escaped, but all except one were recaptured. Twenty-nine of these were from the District Jail: they were the men who were concerned in the Belgaum Berad dacoities: the escape was evidently preconcerted: the men armed themselves with cudgels by pulling up some railings, and taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the wicket of the inner of the two outer gates having been opened to allow certain prisoners out to obey the calls of nature rushed out, overpowered the single warder employed on the above duty and Police sentry, and tried to escape over the fields. They were, however, immediately followed, and after a sharp skirmish resulting in the deaths of two or three convicts and of others being wounded, all except two were recaptured within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the jail; one of these two has since been recaptured. One of the other 6 who escaped during the year escaped from the lock-up while in the custody of the Magistrate, the other 5 from the Village Police: all were recaptured.

20. Seventy-nine serious crimes occurred during the year and Mr. Adams personally inquired into 50, giving nearly an average of one a week: the reasons for not personally inquiring into the others are sufficient. Mr. Adams visited the scenes of 6 other crimes and made personal investigation. He examined all the 16 Police stations and visited all the 45 outposts: six of these were visited twice, one three times only, one five times during the year.

21. The year was not entirely an uneventful one; in addition to the escape from the District Jail, there were some bad riots in Hubli, Nargund and Ránebennur to record: these were really demonstrations against the grain dealers, unpremeditated but bad whilst they lasted: they were fortunately speedily suppressed and have not again broken out.

22. The District Magistrate writes:

"Mr. Adams has been active in all branches of superintendence and has done his best with the means at his command."

I concur. Mr. Adams is continually on the move and never spares himself.

KA'NARA.

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

Mr. Biddle from January 1st to June 7th.

Mr. McNeill, I.C.S., from June 8th to June 12th.

Mr. Fellowes from June 13th to December 31st.

The report is submitted by Mr. Fellowes, who was in charge of the district for half the year, and who ought to have been in a position to submit a much fuller and more interesting report, giving reasons for fluctuations in crime.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported was 644 as against 555 in the previous year. Of these 584 compared with 499 and 69 compared with 56 were under the Indian Penal Code and Class VI respectively. Including pending cases, the numbers of cases for disposal were 730 as compared with 668. The increase is chiefly due to a rise of 6 under robberies, of 50 under thefts and of 8 under receiving stolen property. The increase in thefts is explained by

the Superintendent as due to more cases of disputes regarding cocoanuts and crops, &c., of small value being referred during the year to the Police for investigation. Murders have increased from 3 to 7, while dacoities have remained stationary, *viz.* 17. Sixty-five cases were pending at the end of the year as compared with 85 in 1895. Of the 65, 23 were under investigation by the Police and 42 were under disposal by Magistrates, against 63 and 22 respectively during the previous year.

3. Three hundred and sixty-four cases were excluded during the year as against 314 in the year before, 21 were declared maliciously false, and prosecutions were instituted in 7, resulting in 1 conviction, 4 discharges and 2 cases pending at the end of the year. In 11 cases, the Superintendent writes that the Magistrates while sending final orders remarked that there was no evidence to prosecute the complainants. In 2 cases Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied, and Rs. 45 was awarded as compensation to the accused. Altogether the framers of false complaints were treated leniently in Kánara in 1896. Section 560 was not freely applied, and the District Magistrate's attention has been drawn to the point.

4. Of the whole number of 730 cases, with which the Police had to deal during the year, 364 were excluded and 118 remained undetected; 183 were decided by trial, resulting in 170 convictions. The following are the percentages of success as compared with 1895 :—

	Percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of.		Percentage of convictions to cases decided by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	55·68	56·47	92·45	92·83
Indian Penal Code	46·08	49·01	89·28	91·85
Class VI	100·	95·83	100·	95·83

5. Including 14 persons pending at the end of 1895, 423 persons had to be dealt with in 1896 as against those of 333 in 1895. Out of the 423, 10 were released without trial or a percentage of 2·36 compared with 8·70 in the preceding year. The following are the percentage results ;—

	Persons convicted to those arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> ,		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	51·03	54·78	56·20	56·68
Indian Penal Code	43·72	50·00	48·93	51·75
Class VI	85·71	79·36	87·27	81·96

This shows a fairly satisfactory improvement under "Indian Penal Code."

6. Magistrates disposed of under "all classes" 149 cases as against 153 in the previous year; 37 were excluded, and convictions were obtained in 108 for 96·42 per cent. of the remaining 112; this is in comparison with a percentage of 89·74 in 1895. Three hundred and seventy-one persons were arrested by the Magistrates without the Police and 163 or 43·9 per cent, were convicted.

7. Although, as has been shown in paragraph 2 above, the serious crimes reported has increased, still it is satisfactory to see that real serious crime shows a tendency to decrease, the numbers in the last two years being

Crime.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder, attempt to murder and culpable homicide	5	6	1	...
Dacoities	14	6	...	8
Robberies	6	8	2	...
House-breaking with intent to commit theft..	86	77	...	9
Thefts... ..	101	110	9	...
Receiving stolen property	7	9	2	...
Total ...	219	216	14	17

8. The District Police detected and investigated 27 cases out of 91 reported under the Salt (61) and Abkari Acts (30). Thirteen of the former and 11 of the latter were brought to trial, with the result that 13 and 9 respectively ended in conviction and 2 under the Abkari Act in discharge or acquittal. Three were pending at the close of the year, one under the Salt Act and 2 under the Abkari Act. The Superintendent remarks that sufficient attention was paid to this subject; this, however, does not seem to be the case.

9. Inclusive of Rs. 7,744 pending from the close of last year, the Police had to deal with Rs. 44,372 worth of property stolen in 1896 as against Rs. 49,745 stolen in 1895. Recoveries were made of only Rs. 11,673 or 26.30 per cent. as against 43.53 per cent. in 1895. This is very unsatisfactory. Mr. Fellowes points out that Rs. 9,356 was stolen in a dacoity case reported on 31st December, which had resulted in no recoveries; exclusive of this the recoveries would have been 33.3 per cent. which would have still shown an unsatisfactory falling off from the returns of 1895. No property stolen in other districts was recovered by the Kánara Police.

10. Ten persons were prosecuted during the year under Chapter VIII. Of these 7 were punished and 3 were discharged: this compares with 2 punished and 3 discharged in 1895. Thirty-two persons were identified as having been previously convicted and 31 were classed as habitual offenders.

11. Eight cases ended in conviction out of 10 tried during the year in the Sessions Court and 2 resulted in discharges or acquittals. Eleven Court Jamádars conducted 247 cases and were successful in 157—not very good but more satisfactory than last year, when they were only successful in 131 cases out of 213 instituted. There is no Court Prosecutor in Kánara.

12. There were 79 punishments as compared with 63 in 1895: of this number, two were dismissals and one a judicial punishment: the rest were departmental punishments. The two dismissals were on account of desertion. Six men were rewarded with money rewards, and the Superintendent granted 32 good-service tickets, whilst the Magistrates gave 28.

One hundred and thirty-five officers and 315 men are able to read and write as compared with 133 officers and 312 men in 1895. Mr. Fellowes states that the health of the Police Force was very bad, but it is slightly better than it was in last year, as the percentage of sickness has decreased from 48.76 to 48.14.

13. Nineteen men qualified as marksmen; this is the same number as last year.

14. Out of 11 shops licensed for the sale of arms and ammunition, the Superintendent inspected 8 and the Inspectors periodically examined 9. The Superintendent writes that at two shops there was no ammunition and, therefore, they were not inspected by him and Inspectors. The explanation, however, is not clear. The Superintendent and Inspectors should satisfy themselves after inspection that there was no stock in balance. One thousand nine hundred and seventy-three licenses to possess arms were given as against 1,972 the previous year. Fourteen cases were taken up under the Arms Act, of which 12 ended in conviction.

15. There were two escapes from the District Police and one from the lock-up: the latter has not been recaptured: he was under trial for committing a dacoity and escaped from the line lock-up: the wooden ceiling through which he escaped was rotten, and there was no proper light to enable the sentry to see of the prisoner was moving about. It is certainly not creditable to the various officers, who must have frequently seen the lock-up, that such a state of affairs should have existed.

16. Twelve serious crimes were reported during the time Mr. Biddle was District Superintendent of Police and 14 in Mr. Fellowes'; of these Mr. Biddle visited 7 and Mr. Fellowes 4: the reasons for not visiting the others are satisfactory. In addition Mr. Biddle visited the scenes of 11 other crimes and Mr. Fellowes those of 4. Of the 11 Police stations and 42 outposts, Mr. Biddle inspected 9 and 35 and Mr. Fellowes 5 and 14. Three Police stations were inspected twice, three outposts three times and five twice.

17. The year was a normal one. Mr. Frost, the District Magistrate, is very brief with his remarks on the uninteresting report of the District Superintendent of Police. He concludes by saying:—

"I had a very slight personal acquaintance with Mr. Biddle, but I am satisfied that Mr. Fellowes is working the Police in an able and zealous manner."

KOLA'BA.

Mr. E. F. Green was in charge of the Police of the district during the whole year.

2. There were 1,523 cases for disposal during the year under report as against 1,500 in 1895, whilst the number of pending cases at the end of the year was 196 compared with 207 in the previous year. Of these, 68 were with the Police and 128 with the Magistrates; the number with the Police has decreased, but those with the Magistrates have increased; as noticed in last year's report, the number of pending cases before the Magistrates is large, and the District Magistrate reports that action is being taken on this subject. The number of real reported cases is 675, which virtually corresponds with the 680 in 1895.

3. Reported thefts have decreased largely, *viz.* by 86, and there was a decrease of 47 during the period from 1st June to 30th September. The District Superintendent of Police writes concerning this:—

"It is, therefore, fair to presume that the rainfall, which was 30 per cent. higher than for the preceding 25 years during the year under report, had a good deal to do in checking criminals from moving about and also complainants laying complaints in trivial cases."

4. In 1896, 762 cases were excluded as against 739 in 1895; in 54 cases, the complaints were declared to be maliciously false and in 12, applications were made for sanction of the Magistrates to institute prosecutions, but in no case was sanction accorded: the District Superintendent of Police at his own instance sanctioned five prosecutions. In three of them, complaints were not lodged before the Magistrates till the close of the year and the two in which prosecutions were instituted during the year were pending before Magistrates: this is decidedly unsatisfactory. In 5 cases, Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, was applied and compensation to the amount of Rs. 105 was awarded to the accused.

5. The following comparative table gives the general results of the cases under "all classes" in 1895 and 1896:—

Year.	Number of cases for disposal.	Cases disposed of.	Cases decided by trial.	Convictions.	Undetected.	Cases excluded.	Pending.
1895 ...	1,500	554	357	341	197	739	207
1896 ...	1,523	565	348	333	217	762	196

The fluctuations are very trivial and call for no remarks, except in the matter of undetected cases, which have risen from 197 to 217: the District Superintendent of Police points out that a large number of these cases are reported by the Forest Department generally some time after the offences have occurred and when the difficulties in the way of detection are almost unsurmountable. They include many petty thefts of wood in the Kolaba District which have claimed attention in the three last reports, but the results are still generally unsatisfactory.

6. The following table shows the general percentage results of cases in 1895 and 1896 :—

	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
	1896.	
Percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of	53.49	58.03
Percentages ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial	94.24	95.68
	1895.	
Percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of	52.18	61.55
Percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial	94.29	95.51

7. The following comparative table shows the cases under each head under Class VI, "Other offences," during the two years :—

Act.	1895.	1896.
Salt and Customs	16	11
Abkari and Opium	64	13
Arms	4	1
Gambling... ..	1	.....
Public and Local nuisance	8	8
Others	2	1
Forest	113	248
Total	203	282

The District Superintendent of Police reports that the decrease of cases under Abkari and Opium Acts is due to the fact that people now understand the Mhowra Act. The percentages under Class VI of cases ending in conviction to those disposed of and decided by trial are 57.97 and 98.36 as against 88.73 and 97.67 in the previous year, the falling off in the former percentage being due to a large number of wood cases referred to in paragraph 5 above having remained undetected.

8. The following table will show the action of the District Police in cases under Salt, Opium, Customs and Abkari laws for 1895 and 1896 :—

	Cases reported : vide Column 4 of State- ment A, Part I.	Cases detected and inves- tigated by the District Police.	Cases brought to trial.	Cases convicted.	Cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Cases pending.
1896	61	18	18	18	...	...
1895	119	73	73	72	1	...

The falling off is due to the decrease in Abkari cases.

9. As regards serious crime, only one murder occurred during the year. Three dacoities were reported against 2 in 1895, all of which were shown pending in the return. One of these cases was, however, known to have resulted in conviction although summary orders were not received by the close of the year, one was pending before the committing Magistrate and the third had been reported as maliciously false. There were 3 cases of receiving stolen property and they all resulted in conviction.

10. Eight hundred and eight persons were arrested by the Police during the year under "all classes." Inclusive of 38 persons pending at the close of last year, the number to be accounted for being 846 compared with 898 in 1895. Of these, only 3 were released without being brought to trial—a very satisfactory percentage of '35 against '55 in 1895. Of the 843 remaining, 518 were convicted during the year, the cases of 102 were pending, 1 died before trial and 222 were acquitted or discharged. Of persons arrested otherwise, the number arrested during the year was 884 and the cases of 26 were pending from 1895; only 278 were convicted. Three hundred and sixty-four cases were disposed of by Magistrates without intervention of the Police, of which 159 cases were found false. Of the remaining 205 true cases, 204 were convicted.

11. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of have under the Indian Penal Code fallen from 62 and 63 to 61 and 61. Under Class VI, they have risen from 83 and 83 to 88 and 89 and in "all classes" they have risen from 68 and 69 to 69 and 70.

12. The amount of property stolen during 1896 was Rs. 18,685 compared with Rs. 24,201 reported as stolen in 1895. Inclusive of Rs. 12,456 remaining over at the close of 1895, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 31,141 as compared with Rs. 35,797 in 1895. The amount recovered was Rs. 9,795, which gives a percentage of 31.45 against 34.24 in 1895. During the year, the Kolaba Police recovered property of the value of Rs. 67 stolen in other districts.

13. My predecessor had to animadvert rather strongly last year about the neglect evinced in the prosecution of bad characters. There has been a distinct improvement in 1896: 31 persons were prosecuted, resulting in the conviction of 23 (17 furnished security and 6 went to jail) and the discharge of 5; the cases of 3 were pending at the close of the year. Thirty-six prisoners were identified as having been previously convicted but none were classed as habitual offenders.

14. There were 12 Sessions cases in 1896 resulting in 7 convictions, 4 discharges or acquittals with one pending; the percentage of convictions to cases decided is 63.6 which the District Magistrate thinks is "sufficiently good" and I agree.

15. There were 8 Court Jamadars (an increase of one) who conducted 228 cases resulting in 174 or 76.31 convictions. This is decidedly good but not equal to the 79.79 per cent. achieved in 1895. There is no Court Prosecutor in the district.

16. In 3 cases, the Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police and in 3 cases were they reported for neglect in this duty; two were ordered to be prosecuted but the result is not known, and one was suspended.

17. The punitive post at Walan Budruk consisting of one officer and 3 men armed was removed on 21st July 1896, as ordered by Government Resolution No. 4711, dated the 7th July 1896, J. D.

18. Nine officers and 24 constables were punished during the year. Three men were dismissed. Four men were punished judicially for trivial offences. No men were rewarded by promotion but 30 men received rewards in cases under Salt, Abkari and other Acts. Sixty good-conduct tickets were given (inclusive of 13 from Magistrates) in 1896 against 89 in 1895. Eight rewards were obtained by the Abkari Police.

19. Only 73 officers are reported as educated against 78 in 1895; the decrease is regrettable: on the other hand, the educated men have increased in numbers from 194 to 203. Twenty-three men obtained marksmen's badges against 25 in 1895. Two men escaped during the year from the custody of

the District Police, of whom one was recaptured immediately : the other jumped overboard while travelling by steamer, and was drowned.

20. The total number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition remains as in the previous year, 7. All were examined by the District Superintendent of Police (2 twice) and by the Inspector (6 twice and 1 thrice). One case resulting in a conviction was taken up under the Arms Act. The total number of licenses to possess arms was 990 against 1,012 in 1895. The Superintendent remarks that the number of licenses are too many considering the size of the district and the class of people.

21. There were 11 cases of serious crimes committed during the year. Of these, 4 were visited by the Superintendent, the reasons for not visiting the others being satisfactory. Convictions were obtained in 6 out of the 7 unvisited : the remaining one is probably a false case. The Superintendent also visited the scenes of 10 cases of house-breaking and thefts, 2 of thefts and one of grievous hurt.

22. Of the 10 Police stations and 28 outposts, the Superintendent visited all : 4 of the stations were visited and inspected twice and 9 of the outposts more than once.

23. Mr. Green in his annual report shows a very fair outturn of work and seems to have been active in the supervision of his district.

RATNA'GIRI.

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

Mr. Warden from 1st January to 21st February.

Mr. Penton from 22nd February to 31st December.

The report is submitted by Mr. Penton.

2. Inclusive of 39 cases pending at the close of 1895, there were 853 cognizable cases to be disposed of during 1896 compared with 930 in 1895. This is a satisfactory decrease, as it compares with 1,090 cases in 1894. Of the total number of 814 cognizable cases reported during the year, 739 were under the Indian Penal Code and 75 under Class VI. Under the head of theft there is a substantial decrease amounting to 116 cases which the Superintendent of Police attributes to a good season, and adds the following remark :—

“The figures are decidedly satisfactory, for, as will be shown later on in the body of the report, they are accompanied by a higher percentage of convictions than was obtained in 1895.”

Under robberies, there is an increase of 4 and under “house-breaking with intent to commit thefts” of 8, the number of reported cases under these heads being 18 and 82 respectively.

Under Class VI, the number of offences has increased from 33 to 75, the rise being in cases under the Abkari and Opium Acts, due, the Superintendent writes, to greater vigilance having been displayed by the Police during the year. It is difficult to reconcile this remark with a similar one made last year, when there was a decrease of 51 cases, the Superintendent then explaining it as being due to the deterrent effects of better supervision.

3. The number of pending cases as compared with 1895 is as follows :—

	1895.	1896.
Under investigation by the Police ...	3	3
Under disposal by Magistrates ...	33	29
Total ...	36	32

which is satisfactory. All the cases except one before the Magistrates were Penal Code cases.

4. Excluded cases have decreased from 664 to 626: this is a large number, however, out of 853, but the litigiousness of the Ratnágiri people is well known, and, as Mr. Warden remarked last year,

“The people 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.”

It is difficult to suggest any remedy for this, and false complaints seem rather to increase than decrease. No less than 74·07 of the cases reported have been excluded against 71·59 in 1895, so that whilst they have numerically decreased, the percentage has increased. In only 9 cases was the complaint declared to be “maliciously false,” which shows the character of the majority of complaints made in the district. The sanction of the Magistrates to prosecute false complainants was asked for in 3 cases, but refused in all of them. In 2 other cases, their orders were not received at the close of the year. In one case the Superintendent himself accorded sanction to prosecute, but the case ended in discharge. Last year the number of cases declared maliciously false was 21 and the Superintendent is unable to account for the decrease. In no case was Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code applied; in the previous year, there was only one instance of its application. I think there is greater scope for the application of this section in the Ratnágiri District, as there were no less than 528 cases declared false owing to mistakes of fact or law; many of them must have been decided so after trial.

5. Undetected cases only numbered 26 as compared with 46 in 1895. All were under the Indian Penal Code; of the 26, 16 were cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft and 6 were cases of theft. The very small number of undetected cases appears to point rather to the fact that either many of the cases not likely to be detected are classed as false or that the complainants are not very ready to make complaints unless they are fairly certain that they will run in their quarry. I am more in favour of the former conclusion, inasmuch as there is an increase in the percentage of excluded cases.

6. The Police during the year dealt with 853 cases: of these 626 were excluded, 166 (resulting in 164 convictions) were decided by trial, 27 were undetected, the accused in 2 were declared to be lunatics and 32 were pending at the end of the year: the percentage of cases ending in conviction to those disposed of and to those decided by trial have risen respectively from 78·41 and 98·31 to 84·10 and 98·79: in Indian Penal Code cases alone, the percentages are 78·57 and 98·21 as compared with 75·5 and 98·05 in 1895. Under Class VI the percentages are 98·18 and 100 as against 100 and 100 in the previous year.

7. There were 69 cases under the Abkári Act, of which the District Police investigated and detected 35, with 34 ending in conviction. The District Police also took up one case under the Salt Act which was convicted.

8. Three hundred and twenty-three persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* during 1896 under “all classes” and the cases of 28 were pending at the close of 1895: the total 351 compares with 361 in the preceding year. Of the 351, 4 or a percentage of 1·13 were released without being brought to trial against a percentage of ·55 in 1895. Three hundred and twenty-eight persons were disposed of by trial, *viz.*, 260 resulting in 153 convictions under the Indian Penal Code and 68 with 56 convictions under Class VI. The following are the percentage results:—

Cases.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police.		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
All classes	78·37	62·57	78·85	63·71
Indian Penal Code ...	76·82	57·51	77·07	58·84
Class VI	93·51	82·35	96·6	82·35

This shows a falling off which is not explained by the District Superintendent of Police, who merely remarks :—

“From the above bare statistics it might at first sight appear that there is a falling off of Police work under this test. Personally, however, I do not think that it can be taken for granted that it is so, as 20 persons this year were let off in 3 cases alone, while last year 30 persons were convicted in 3 cases.”

I acknowledge that I do not follow the line of argument.

9. The District Magistrate notices as a curious fact that although, as shown above, 164 convictions were obtained in 166 cases, still 97 persons sent up by the Police were discharged or acquitted. This only shows, however, that the Police were not backward in arresting and sending up persons for trial. The remark refers in fact to persons arrested in cases afterwards excluded.

10. Direct Magistrates' cases are still more curious. Magistrates disposed of 145 cases directly without the intervention of the Police; of this number 95 were declared to be real cases, and convictions were obtained in all, but of 401 arrested otherwise than by the Police, no less than 244 were let off. On this point the District Magistrate writes :—

“It is certain that they (Magistrates) do discharge and acquit a much larger proportion of persons arrested by their own orders than sent up by the Police, and it may be assumed, therefore, that they are not so careful to satisfy themselves as to the *bona fides* of a case before arresting an accused as the Police, but against this must be set off the larger portion of convictions to true cases in direct than in Police cases. Though many persons are brought unnecessarily before Magistrates by warrants, they find out many offences which have escaped the Police.”

11. As regards serious crime, Ratnágiri was nearly free from it in 1896 : there were only 5 murders reported and one remained over from 1895. Convictions were obtained in 2 and 2 were let off, but an appeal has been sanctioned in one of these. Two cases were pending, but the District Superintendent of Police reports that conviction has since been obtained in one of these. No dacoities occurred during the year. One that was reported was excluded as false.

12. The total amount of property stolen during the year only amounted to Rs. 6,495 as against Rs. 18,809 in 1895. The small amount lost this year is very satisfactory. Last year there were 7 big cases of theft involving a heavy loss of property, while this year no such case occurred. The recoveries are not, however, so satisfactory, as out of the Rs. 8,540 (inclusive of Rs. 2,045 remaining over from 1895) only Rs. 3,746 or 43·86 per cent. was recovered against 51·34 in 1895, but the District Superintendent of Police points out that of the amount unrecovered, Rs. 2,394 or 36 per cent. of the whole amount reported as stolen is in pending cases, whereas in 1895, only 13 per cent. of the amount stolen that year was in pending cases. This does certainly make a difference in comparing the results of the two years. Rs. 2,217 of property stolen in other districts was recovered in Ratnágiri.

13. Last year only 2 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and the District Superintendent of Police reported that habitual criminals were rare in Ratnágiri, but this year 12 cases have been undertaken, and convictions have been obtained in all. Eleven furnished security and 1 went to jail in default of doing so. Of 209 persons convicted, 9 have been identified as having been previously convicted and 9 classed as habitual offenders.

In explanation of the large number of persons proceeded against, the Superintendent states that 11 persons were prosecuted, not as habitual offenders, but for conspiring to assault a khote. The men were bound over to keep the peace.

14. Out of 9 Sessions cases, 3 have resulted in convictions, 3 in discharges or acquittals; the accused in 2 cases were declared to be lunatics and one case was pending at the end of the year. There were 8 Court Jamádars, and they conducted 60 cases resulting in 40 convictions: last year their number was 2 and they conducted 41 cases resulting in 33 convictions. The District Superintendent of Police reports that

“The cause may be found in the fact that a larger number was employed on this work than formerly, and several of the men want experience.”

This is hardly an explanation for not conducting more cases. With a larger number of Court Jamádárs employed during the year, the number of cases conducted by them should have been proportionately more, but the Superintendent reports that most of the Jamádárs were merely practising to gain experience.

No Court Prosecutor exists in the district.

15. In one case the Village Police assisted the District Police and in one instance were they reported to the District Magistrate and were allowed to resign.

16. No member of the force was punished judicially by a Magistrate and only 8 officers and 11 men were punished departmentally. Three men were dismissed. In 1895 there were 30 departmental punishments: the District Superintendent of Police reports well on the behaviour of the Police. One hundred and thirty officers and 392 men are able to read and write against 135 officers and 347 men in 1895. Three officers and 6 men received money rewards in connection with the investigation and detection of crime and 22 of the District Police and 15 of the Abkári Police received rewards in cases under Salt, Customs, Opium and Abkári Acts. Two men were rewarded by promotion and 179 were granted good-service tickets.

17. Thirty-seven of the Foot Police qualified as marksmen against 24 in 1895 and one man was 8th in the Presidency competition shooting.

18. The number of licensed shops for the sale of arms and ammunition is 24 against 23 in 1895. The District Superintendent of Police inspected 13 and the Inspectors 22 periodically. In the remaining two cases, the licensees though given licenses had not opened shops, nor did they possess any arms or ammunition. No reason is given for the somewhat small inspection. Three thousand nine hundred and sixty-five licenses were given during the year and the District Superintendent of Police thinks that as there is nothing to shoot in the district, the number is excessive, but the District Magistrate points out that there are monkeys and other animals which do a great amount of harm against whose ravages guns are required.

19. Two prisoners escaped from the District Police and one was recaptured. The responsible Police were punished.

20. Eleven serious cases were reported during the year, and during the time Mr. Penton was Superintendent he enquired into three. The reasons for not visiting the other 8 are satisfactory. Out of the 12 Police stations and 37 outposts, Mr. Warden visited 2 Police stations and 7 outposts, whilst Mr. Penton visited all. Four posts and 1 Police station were visited a second time.

21. The year has been an uneventful one. Mr. Drew, the District Magistrate, writes:—

“Mr. Penton has been most active in travelling and inspecting the offices and posts. He has done a good deal for the discipline of his men; and though I have not agreed with his conclusions in one or two cases, I know that he does his utmost to do them all justice and increase their efficiency.”

I agree generally with the above remark. Mr. Penton is not only an active but an earnest and painstaking officer.

No. 1387 of 1897.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 26th July 1897.

KARACHI DISTRICT.

Mr. McIver was in charge for the whole year except for a period of three months' privilege leave from July to October, during which Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, acted. There was no Assistant Superintendent till the 28th August, when Mr. C. S. Marston was appointed; he was relieved on the 4th November by Mr. Ostrehan, who continued to officiate till the end of the year. Thus there was no Assistant Superintendent from November 16th, 1894, to August 28th, 1896, with the exception of 28 days in January and February 1896. Mr. McIver again remarks on the need of a permanent Assistant Superintendent in Karachi Town—a necessity which is fully understood by the Acting Commissioner. The appointment of a junior officer for a few months at a time is of some assistance, but does not meet the requirements of the town.

2. The total number of Police cognizable cases under "all classes" rose from 2,330 to 2,372, of which Penal Code cases rose from 1,380 to 1,475 and Class VI cases fell from 953 to 897. Including pending cases the number of Penal Code cases with which the Police had to deal was 1,662 against 1,537; of these 633 were excluded as against 571. The total of real cognizable cases investigated by them *suo motu*, 936, is 60 more than in 1895, the increase being chiefly in minor offences against property—thefts. Of the 806 cases disposed of, 229 were undetected—a percentage of 28·41, which is better than 1895, but not up to the average; 577 were tried and 523 ended in conviction.

The number of direct Penal Code cases fell from 115 to 83, and the number excluded from 51 to 35; and consequently the real number of such cases from 64 to 48, and the number ending in conviction from 44 to 27. The District Magistrate considers the number of pending cases, *viz.*, 45 with the Police and 187 with the Magistrates, excessive. The figures are higher than in 1895.

The percentage of convictions to cases disposed of, 61·8, is slightly above the percentage of 1895, 64·56, but below the average of 66·88; while the percentage of cases ending in conviction to those sent for trial, 90·64, is lower than both. Of persons arrested, 70·11 were convicted and only 372 released without trial. The percentages of persons are better than those of cases.

3. Of the crimes separately classed in Supplementary Statement No. 1, thefts and robberies alone show any conspicuous differences from the figures of the two previous years. There were 7 true murders and 2 attempts, the motives, so the Superintendent of Police states, being usually quarrels about women. But of the murders, one, which occurred in December, Mr. McIver calls very doubtful, and in the case of another a man's skeleton was found in a room in an empty house, and though classed as a murder the Civil Surgeon could form no opinion as to the cause of death.

No details are given regarding the one dacoity, but none of the robberies were serious, and it is stated that, excepting the dacoity, in only two of these cases did the amount stolen exceed Rs. 100. House-breakings have not increased, while thefts have risen to 514 from 471, true cases reported within the year. House-breakings, says Mr. McIver, are usually the work of professionals. The increase in robberies, which is found in the northern talukas in April, May and June, is justly attributed by both Mr. McIver and Mr. Giles to the lawlessness in the Hala and Sakrand talukas on the opposite bank of the river and of the thefts to high prices of food-grains and want of employment. There is no doubt that the long immunity of the Makhi Dhand dacoits excited the criminal element over the greater part of Sind. The Police were successful with their murder cases, of which 71·42 per cent. were tried and ended in the conviction of 88·8 per cent. of the persons concerned. Six of the robberies were undetected, which is unsatisfactory. Of the thefts, however, 103 as against 121 were undetected, and convictions were secured in 306 out of 321 cases. The number

of cattle theft cases was 129 as against 130, but the Police did not recover so many animals as in the previous year.

The number of direct Penal Code cases has altered considerably since last year. Instead of 18 thefts and 11 house-breakings, there are only 6 of the one and 1 of the other disposed of by Magistrates, and a total of 3 real Penal Code cases instead of 21.

4. On the other hand there were 929 Class VI cases, of which 56 were direct as against 955, of which 28 were direct.

Besides the usual nuisance cases there were 89 cases with 86 convictions under the Cruelty to Animals Act and 266 cruelty cases were also taken up under the District Police Act, which is preferred to the other, as the offence is cognizable. Mr. Giles considers that the law should be altered to admit of detention of the animals under the Cruelty to Animals Act until a summons can be obtained, but this might be a somewhat dangerous half measure. The number of convictions, 920, is satisfactory.

There were 25 cases only under the Salt, Opium and Abkari laws, and all were detected and investigated by the Police and 23 ended in conviction. Under the Opium Act there were only 5 cases. Mr. Melver is of opinion that the special Opium Police are of very little use, and Mr. Giles seems inclined to agree with him. The Acting Commissioner will enquire into the matter.

5. The Superintendent of Police classifies the 563 cases excluded from the number reported during the year under "all classes" as follows:—

Disputes and quarrels regarding land	...	...	...	41
Ditto ditto cattle	...	...	...	6
Ditto ditto water	...	...	...	3
Ditto ditto other property	...	...	...	2
Complaints made through mistake of fact	...	...	...	511
				563

Adding the number—93—of cases reported in the preceding year, but excluded in 1896, the total number of excluded cases is 661. Of these 99 are stated to have been declared maliciously false. As 511 of the 563 cases of the current year were false without malice, the large proportion of 47 of the 98 pending last year must have been malicious. The following table shows the action taken in respect to the 99 maliciously false cases and the results:—

Cases.	Applications for prosecution.	Sanctions.	Prosecutions undertaken.	Convictions.	Discharge and acquittal.	Pending.
99	60	14	14	3	8	3

These results are not encouraging and even worse than last year, but the Superintendent explains that it is difficult and well nigh hopeless to obtain convictions: the Police get absolutely no assistance from the sufferers by such complaints, who cannot be persuaded to come forward and help; and that some of them prefer to wait and take an opportunity of bringing a counter false accusation against their late accusers. The District Magistrate adds that the remarks made last year will always hold good and the consequences continue to be unsatisfactory, and that "moreover when a clear case does occur the accused is sure to be a simpleton and not the astute and habitual offender whom it is most desirable to catch."

Section 560 is not sufficiently used. Compensation was given five times instead of once as last year, but this a small number out of 99 cases.

6. Among the 229 (or 232 including Class VI) undetected cases the Superintendent writes that property was recovered in many without sufficient evidence to secure any person's arrest, and the detection of serious offences, Mr. Melver thinks, must always remain unsatisfactory until a special agency of qualified men is created, who can devote themselves to one case at a time until it has been successfully worked out. He gives two instances of Chief Constables

recalled by fresh crimes from following up investigations which would probably have ended successfully. The District Magistrate commenting on this subject writes :—

“ Detective skill is lacking in Sind. The thief and the property are discovered as a rule by the influence of the headmen, and hence the chief reason why crime is either detected at once or not at all.”

There are signs that this patriarchal system of detection is on the wane, and the question of providing Sind with a detective branch and perhaps a training school for its Police will probably have to be faced before long.

7. The value of property stolen was Rs. 83,853 as against Rs. 51,132 in 1895, and including the value of property in pending cases 33·31 per cent. was recovered as against 37·95, and recoveries were made in 550 out of a total of 805 cases. In this percentage there is a slight falling off. In one dacoity case, one case of house-breaking and two cases of theft, large amounts were alleged to have been stolen, but the last two have since the end of the year been written off as false.

8. The following table gives the results of the use of Chapter VIII :—

Prosecutions.	Ordered to furnish.	Gave security.	Sent to Jail.	Pending.
49	36	10	26	6

Considering the crime in the 3 northern talukas this is insufficient, and the Superintendent himself admits more might have been done, but adds that the influential zamindárs yearly show greater reluctance in coming forward to assist the Police. The District Magistrate will no doubt use his influence during the current year to improve this state of things.

Ninety-five persons were recognized as having been previously convicted and 64 were classed as habitual criminals.

The trackers paid from Village Cess Funds are said to have been most useful.

The increase in the number of licenses given under the Arms Act is said to be due to temporary licenses given for transport of gunpowder for blasting purposes. Twenty-seven guns, 2 pistols and some ammunition were confiscated during the year.

9. There has been no change in the strength or distribution of the Police. The small Head-quarter reserve was frequently during the year absorbed into the Town Police, who could with difficulty supply sufficient men for watch and ward duty at nights.

10. Two officers and ten men were dismissed, being one officer and two men more than in 1895. The other departmental punishments were the same in the aggregate 37 officers and 118 men. Extra drill has been more frequently resorted to than in the preceding year. All the officers punished were Head Constables and chiefly for laxity of supervision. The quality of this class of officers was commented on last year, and without being smartened up themselves in the first instance (promising men are often enlisted as Head Constables) it is unlikely that their supervision over others can often be good. Besides, 3 officers and 6 men were judicially punished.

The percentage of officers and men able to read and write has improved; but despite increased pay and prospects since the organisation, educated men, the Superintendent states, still shun the Police and few care to enter if they can find employment in other departments or elsewhere. Several educated officers, some having knowledge of English, were engaged at the end of 1895 and beginning of 1896, but served only for short periods and resigned finding the duties too irksome. The District Magistrate remarks :—

“ It is greatly to be regretted that the rise in prices has followed so closely on the rise in the pay of the Police as almost to nullify its effects. Certainly there is little evidence of any improvement in the class of men enrolled.”

The number of rewards granted has still further fallen off, and 53 good-service tickets were given as against 59 in 1895.

Drill and ball practice have been carefully attended to, and one man of the armed branch took the 3rd provincial prize and 11 district prizes, and 47 qualified as marksmen.

11. Mr. McIver personally investigated 15 out of 23 serious crimes, and visited 21 out of 25 Police stations (8 of them twice), and 66 out of 108 outposts. This is a good record. His *locum tenens* and Assistants for the time they were at work did a fair share of personal investigations and inspections.

Mr. McIver speaks in high terms of Mr. Ostrehan's activity and the interest he took in the details of his work during the two months he was Assistant.

Inspector Rook, he adds, "is a good, steady, experienced Police Officer thoroughly reliable and is practically an Assistant Superintendent except in name. I have found him most useful."

The Acting Commissioner is glad to add that Mr. Rook has been appointed temporarily to act as Assistant Superintendent for six months, and he wishes that the appointment could be made permanent.

12. The Acting Commissioner has much pleasure in endorsing the following remarks of the District Magistrate:—

"The District Magistrate concurs in the favourable remarks made regarding Mr. Ostrehan, who is thorough in what he puts his hand to. Mr. McIver's care and attention to the detailed working of his force are, as Mr. Giles remarked last year, well known."

A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1388 OF 1897.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 26th July 1897.

HYDERABAD.

The district changed hands three times. Mr. Goldsmid continued in charge till the 13th July, when he was transferred to the Secretariat and was relieved by Mr. B. A. Brendon, I. C. S., who acted in addition to his own duties as Assistant Collector till the 24th September; and was relieved by Mr. Biddle, who has written the report.

2. The decrease in crime noticed in last year's review has not continued throughout the various classes. Including for the moment Class VI cases, in the number of which there is a marked decline, there were 2,300 cases reported during the year. The number pending from 1895 was small, and out of the total for disposal, 2,484 compared with 2,471, 933 were excluded, leaving 1,451 as against 1,472 real cases. Of these 1,222 only as compared with 1,437 were disposed of within the year, and 315 were pending in December 1896 as against 148 only in December 1895.

3. In Penal Code cases 2,096 were reported, and out of 1,263 real cases the Police disposed of 1,045 as against 1,146 in 1895. Delay is observable in Class III and Class V cases. The Superintendent explains that the majority of them were in the Hala Taluka, where the Chief Constable's time was much taken up with the prosecution of a gang of badmashes headed by a dismissed Chief Constable Sher Mahomedshah, who has for the past three years been a terror to that part of the district. Besides the dacoity case in which he was convicted by the Sessions Court (but acquitted on appeal by the Sadar Court after the close of the year) a surprising number of minor acts of villainy cropped up against this man, and it is satisfactory to state that he was sentenced on one charge to three

years' imprisonment. His removal should make a difference to the peace of the district, though not perhaps much in the crime statistics, as people were afraid to complain.

The increase in Penal Code cases is due to there being 366 as against 262 house-breakings, a figure very similar to that of 1894, which was itself in excess of the two previous years. The success of the Police in dealing with them was about the same as usual, 160 were undetected, and the percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases disposed of was 36.10 and to cases decided by trial 83.74. The increase in this class of crime is attributed to the dearness of grain and to a small extent to the number of foreigners working on contracts in the district, but as stated in another review an increase in thefts might also be expected from the same cause. Thefts on the contrary have decreased. There were 997 as against 1,037 reported and 602 as against 637 real cases, and, as the District Magistrate notices, the decrease has continued uninterruptedly since 1892. How many of them were cattle theft cases does not appear from the report; but judging from the number of cattle stolen or reported stolen, 999 as against 1,143 in 1895, there were fewer, and it would seem that the practice of insisting on these cases being recorded as thefts till the contrary is proved, has not only not raised the statistics of theft, but has caused an actual diminution in the number of cattle theft cases. The Police helped in the recovery of 696 animals altogether and 417 out of 565 stolen.

The number of true murders was 13 as against 11, and of attempts and culpable homicides 9 as against 5. The Police were very successful with the latter and secured convictions in 11 out of 13 cases disposed of. In murders, 17 altogether for disposal, 7 convictions were obtained, 5 are still pending and 3 were undetected. One of the latter was the case of a usurious money-lender who was hacked to pieces.

There were 3 dacoities and 3 from the previous year: one of these, a minor one, was undetected and 3 convictions were obtained out of 5 decided by trial. Sher Mahomedshah's case, which was perhaps the most serious and in which creditable work was done, has been already alluded to. The number compared with last year is satisfactory.

The Superintendent has not remarked on the receiving stolen property cases. Out of 84 reported, 50 were excluded; only 24 out of 40 were disposed of, 17 ending in conviction. The percentage of results is better than 1894, but not so good as 1895. The increase in Class I cases from 30 to 40 is not remarkable, and 29 convictions were obtained. The difference in Class III cases, an increase from 317 to 437, and in Class V, a decrease from 723 to 684, is sufficiently explained above. Class VI true cases fell from 295 to 188. There were 140 as against 224 public nuisance cases, and prosecutions under excise laws and the Arms Act also were fewer. The direct cases in Class VI also diminished considerably. The number of direct theft cases were remarked on last year. In the present report there were 120 only, out of which 26 convictions resulted.

Mr. Biddle has taken much interest in stopping the cruelty to animals, especially donkeys, that is so common in Sind. Under the Police Act, 40 convictions were obtained and under the special Act 230.

4. Out of 933 cases excluded, 90 were classed as maliciously false. The following table shows the action taken in regard to them:—

Number classed as false.	Applications for sanction to prosecute.	Fanc-tions accorded.	Refused.	Prosecu-tions undertaken.	Convic-tions.	Dis-charged.	Pending.
90	14	10	4	10	2	1	7

To quote the Superintendent's own words:—

"Comparing the convictions with the number of cases classed as maliciously false the result is about as bad as it can be; but taking into consideration that in 30 cases Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied, and the accused awarded compensation, it

leaves 60 to deal with. Out of the 60 the Police applied in 14 cases for sanction to prosecute and in 10 cases only was sanction given, and in nearly all other cases the Magistrates stated on their final orders that the evidence is not strong enough to prosecute on."

Mr. Biddle is quite wrong in considering that, "if one Magistrate decides a case as maliciously false, he should be able to send complainant to another Magistrate for trial" on the evidence adduced. Mr. Dodgson rightly comments on this that a Magistrate is guided by his moral convictions, which are, however, often not sufficient to justify a legal conviction.

5. The percentage of undetected Penal Code cases to true cases, 20·51, is a vast improvement on the percentages of 1895, 26·7, 1894, 31·2 and in 1893, 30·7. The percentage of real cognizable Penal Code cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, 64·21, is the same as in 1895, and to true cases decided by trial, 87·71, is very slightly lower than 88·69 in 1895. In the matter of persons, however, there is retrogression: the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* has fallen from 56·80 to 50·37 and that of persons convicted to those disposed of by trial from 61·91 to 52·24. The number of persons released without being brought to trial is, however, exceedingly small, being only 56 under the Penal Code and 5 under "other laws" as against 110 and 8 respectively in 1895.

The Superintendent considers the percentage results "fairly good, considering the class of men in the Police and the little help in the district given by zamindárs," and the District Magistrate will no doubt take notice of this statement about the want of assistance from zamindárs.

6. The value of property stolen in 1896 was Rs. 86,110 as against Rs. 89,355 in 1895. Dacoits in 3 cases are alleged to have carried off property valued at Rs. 8,354; and house-breakers and thieves Rs. 23,968. The percentage of cases in which recoveries were made and the percentage of recoveries are less than in the previous year, and may be partly due, as the Superintendent points out and the District Magistrate agrees, to the fact that a large number of new men were drafted into the force in lieu of experienced constables deputed to the Punitive Police.

7. There is a marked difference in the results of the working of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code as compared with the preceding year. Only 67 persons were sent up to Magistrates as against 123 in 1895. Of the former, *plus* 4 pending from last year, 36 were ordered to furnish security (17 failing to do so were committed to prison), 17 were discharged and 18 were pending before the Magistrates. Mr. Biddle disclaims responsibility of the Police for the decline in the number of prosecutions, as he was in charge only three months, and in reference to his remarks as to the want of co-operation on the part of Magistrates the District Magistrate writes:—

"It should be observed that Magistrates were specially enjoined to try such cases in 1895 and accordingly took particular notice of them. Orders have recently been given to Sub-divisional Magistrates not to neglect this part of their duties and not to decline to try a case under Chapter VIII merely because their camp may not happen to be in the particular taluka concerned."

Of 1,067 accused persons convicted, 75 were identified as having been previously convicted and 35 classed as habitual offenders.

8. The punishment return is heavier than in 1895. Three officers and 20 men were judicially punished and 36 officers and 233 men departmentally punished by—

				Officers.	Men.
Dismissal	...	...	...	...	21
Reduction	...	...	...	11	17
Fine	...	...	...	18	164
Suspension	...	...	...	7	31
				—	—
			Total	36	233
				—	—

as compared with 36 officers and 117 men in 1895. Some allowance may be made for the larger number of Police and the inferior quality of recruits. The Punitive Police in the district consisted of 1 Inspector and 41 Mounted and 91 Foot Police.

The number of "educated" officers and men is 132 and 145 respectively or an increase of 7 and 14 over 1895. There is perhaps more difficulty in getting suitable men in this district than elsewhere, for the wages of coolies were often as high as or higher than those of Police. Excluding the Punitive Police, 153 men were enlisted during the year. There is no difficulty in getting recruits for the armed branch, and a very good stamp of men come forward. They are all, however, up-country men and ignorant of the language and cannot be made use of but for the armed branch. A few money rewards were given, and the good-service tickets might perhaps have been awarded more freely.

The drill at head-quarters, Mr. Biddle says, "is about as good as it can be, and the men are really proud of themselves." Five prizes were obtained at the competition shooting by the men of the force, the armed Police securing the 2nd and 4th prizes and the mounted Police the 2nd, 4th and 5th prizes, and 44 men passed as marksmen. In 1895 the district gained 3 prizes, and 20 qualified as marksmen. These results are attributed to the painstaking Head-quarter Chief Constable.

9. The Superintendent personally investigated 12 out of 36 serious crimes, Mr. Goldsmid 7 out of 20 which occurred in his time, Mr. Brendon 1 out of 6, and Mr. Biddle 4 out of 10. Mr. Goldsmid in addition investigated 7 other offences of a less serious nature. No explanation has been given for the failure of any of these officers to visit the scenes of 24 serious crimes. The size of the district is partly responsible. Mr. Goldsmid was always most active, but he was deeply engaged in the north of the district assisting the officers in Thar and Párkar in their final proceedings against the Makhi Dhand dacoits.

All the Police stations were inspected once during the year, and the inspection of outposts was sufficient.

10. Mr. Biddle's remarks on the efficiency of the Police, always excepting the armed branch, are rather despondent. They have little detective ability, and were it not for the help of zamindárs and trackers the results would be bad. The result of his endeavours to improve the rank and file by taking them away from the neighbourhood of their homes, may, it is hoped, be successful. He also comments on their malingering propensities, but unsubstantiated remarks regarding policemen obtaining medical certificates on passing through Hyderabad on transfer should not appear in an administration report. His remarks regarding the horses and riding powers of sowárs are interesting. More than one officer, it may be mentioned, does not think it an advantage to insist on horses trotting in Sind.

The District Magistrate, Mr. Dodgson, writes :—

"The Superintendent gives a very discouraging account of the internal discipline of the force. The District Magistrate, however, quite agrees with a great deal of what he says. The root of the evil probably lies in the rate of pay. The construction of large public works, such as a new railway and new canals, has sent up the rate of wages very largely in the district, and the Police force is, therefore, not recruited from the class of people it is desirable to get hold of."

11. In conclusion Mr. Dodgson writes :—

"On the whole the report does not show the amount of improvement that one is entitled to hope for, but the force has been unfortunate. During the first half of the year Mr. Goldsmid's attention was much taken up by the Makhi Dhand outlaws. For the next ten weeks the Superintendent was an Assistant Collector with no previous Police experience; and Mr. Biddle, who has taken great interest in his work, has only held charge for a little over three months."

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A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1389 of 1897.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 26th July 1897.

SIKA'RPUR.

Mr. L. H. Spence was in charge throughout the year except for a period of three months from 21th June to 23rd September, when he was on privilege leave, and Mr. J. B. W. Biddle officiated.

There was no Assistant Superintendent till the 4th March, and since then three officers held charge—Mr. H. R. Hume from 5th March to 22nd July, Mr. T. Lavin from 23rd July to 9th November, and Mr. C. S. Marston from 9th November to the end of the year.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter joined his appointment of Probationary Assistant Superintendent attached to the district on 5th December 1896.

2. Mr. Spence was transferred to the Presidency on the 4th January 1897 and Mr. J. V. Cooke, his successor, has written the report. As the District Magistrate remarks, the report is merely a record of statistics, and he might have added that it is difficult to draw out the points of interest in the crime of the year from the wrappings of triennial averages and percentages in which Mr. Cooke has enveloped the figures.

The Acting Commissioner would have been glad if Colonel Mayhew's experience had supplemented the deficiencies in the Superintendent's report. Unfortunately, the plague became epidemic in Sukkur at the time it was submitted and, though it did not reach the Commissioner till two months later, the strain and overwork of that anxious time must be accepted as an excuse for the very brief review from the District Magistrate.

3. The reported crime of the year shows a small increase on 1895; Class VI cases have again fallen from 479 to 402 and Indian Penal Code cases are 130 more, *viz.* 2,948 as against 2,818. Owing to there being a larger proportion excluded, particularly in Classes III and V, the number of real Penal Code cases 1,491 are 10 less than in 1895. There were actually for disposal 1,714 cases as against 1,679, of which 880 were brought to trial, 786 were tried and 708 convictions obtained, and 575 were disposed of without being brought to trial. These figures give percentages of 51.90 convictions to cases disposed of and 90.07 convictions to cases tried, both better than the average of the past three years.

The statistics, so far as they go, are not unsatisfactory. From examining the details of the Penal Code cases it will be observed that Class I cases have increased slightly owing to cases of riot and unlawful assembly. The percentages are good. Among the Class II cases murders and culpable homicides number 25, or 30 including the pending cases from 1895. Ten out of twelve murders decided by trial ended in conviction and 4 out of 6 culpable homicides; and 4 murders, which include a serious dacoity with murder alluded to again below, were undetected. Serious crimes vary from year to year, and no inference can be drawn from the slight decrease in the present report. The detection has been fairly successful. The increase in reported crime in Class III is large; but as a larger proportion were excluded, the number of real cases 472 is very slightly higher than 464, the figures for 1895.

These include 23 cases of robbery, of which there were 26 for disposal, and 12 out of 16 tried ended in conviction. As no remark has been made on them it may be presumed that none of them were of a serious character. House-breakings form by far the largest proportion of Class III cases. The large number excluded has not been explained, but the District Magistrate observes with regard to excluded cases generally, and the remark applies particularly to house-breakings and thefts, that the tendency of the Police is to exclude as many cases

as possible. True house-breakings have increased steadily during the last four years; there were

In	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
	412	405	330	297

At the same time though the number of undetected cases 272 appears large, the following percentages show that the proportion of undetected cases has every year improved. The number of convictions to cases tried has, however, fallen below the average this year.

Percentage of cases not brought to trial to true cases disposed of:

1896	...	...	56	per cent.
1895	...	...	59.7	"
1894	...	...	60.8	"
1893	...	...	61.4	"

Percentage of convictions to cases tried:

1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
85.18	90.32	90.14	89.58

While the figures show that this form of crime has increased, it is satisfactory that the Police have been able to deal with it.

Thefts number 701 out of 783 true Class III cases. They are only 10 more than in 1895 and the percentages are good. There were 293 true out of 652 reported cases of cattle-theft, and the Police assisted in the recovery of 267 out of 433 animals stolen. Colonel Mayhew is still of opinion that "cattle theft is rife and the people will not complain * * *. The Police are helpless and therefore not a moiety of the thefts of cattle are reported;" but it is certainly a fair criticism on this that the Police were resorted to for assistance in 309 cases which ultimately turned out not to be cattle thefts, compared with 293 cases in which the Magistrates held that theft had been committed. The number of undetected thefts 206 compares favourably with the 297 of 1895 and 193 of 1894.

The number of pending cases 350, of which 134 were with the Police, is an improvement on last year so far as the Police are concerned.

4. Excluded Penal Code cases were 48.12 per cent. of the reported cases, which is slightly in excess of 1895, but an average proportion. Of the 1,012 total excluded cases, 420 were classed as maliciously false. In 66 of these compensation was awarded under Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, 74 prosecutions were sanctioned by Magistrates and 27 by the Superintendent. 44 convictions were obtained, that is, in 61.97 per cent. of the cases tried, and 30 cases were still pending. The results may be considered fair, as in more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the malicious and vexatious complaints the complainant had to pay the penalty.

5. Class VI cases are less owing to fewer cases of nuisance. It is a question whether more of these nuisance cases might not be taken up with advantage. The Police will not take action without pressure. The 352 true cases include 56 cases under the Excise, Opium and Salt Acts in which the Police investigated 26 and secured 21 convictions. Mr. Cooke states that the figures given last year are wrong, but does not show how they should be corrected. For so large a district bordering on Native States the number investigated by the Police is small.

The Police had to recover Rs. 52,367 worth of stolen property belonging to the year and Rs. 10,012 of previous years. In 58.85 per cent. of the cases, property was recovered and 35 per cent. of the property was restored. These are average results.

Chapter VIII was well worked. There were 267 cases for disposal, including 60 of 1895, in which 174 persons were ordered to furnish security and 22 cases were pending. The following table given by the Superintendent apparently only gives the results of the new cases taken up this year:—

Prosecutions.	Number of persons ordered.	Furnished security.	Sent to Jail.	Pending.
207	140	33	102	18

The difference between the numbers who furnished security this year 33 out of 140, and last year 81 out of 139, is curious and is not explained.

6. Out of 1,238 persons convicted, 105 were recognized as having been previously convicted. There were 2,033 persons arrested by the Police, of whom 42 were released without trial or 1·94 per cent. compared with 2·85 per cent. in 1895. The percentage of 3·75 given in last year's review refers to Penal Code cases only. This result is good, though the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested 55·43 shows a falling off.

7. Before passing on to the remainder of the report, three important cases that occurred during the year may be briefly mentioned.

A dacoity with murder was committed at Arore in the Rohri Táluka on the 12th February 1896 by a party of about 10 men armed with swords and sticks, though having no firearms they let off crackers to frighten the inhabitants. The object was apparently simply loot, though a Bania who ran out of his house was cut down and killed instantly, and another man was so severely beaten that he died subsequently. This occurred while the Makhi Dhand dacoits were still at large; none of them appear to have been concerned in it. The case remains undetected.

The murder of Khalifa Nawazio has been mentioned in the Thar and Párkar review. He was shot by 3 of the Makhi Dhand band in daylight in the middle of the town of Kingri on April 28th. This Khalifa had worked hard in behalf of the Pir of Kingri to bring about the arrest of the gang. These men got clear away, but after a splendid piece of tracking they were overtaken by 3 Police in the early morning of the next day 20 miles away. Two were shot dead after missing the Police, and the third was captured alive, but not till he had attempted to stab the Head Constable who came up to arrest him. There was a fourth man with them who escaped.

The Mukhtyárkar of Rato-dero, Ráo Sáheb Jeramdás, was murdered in bed on the night of November 1st. Ghulam Murtaza Bhuto, an influential zamindár of the táluka, and four others were tried for the murder and acquitted in January 1897. Government have recently sanctioned an appeal against the acquittal.

Statement D.

8. Mr. Cooke's explanation of the large increase of punishments that it is due to a large extent to the unusually small number of punishments in 1895 seems hardly sufficient. There were 199 officers and men punished compared with 101 in 1895 and an average for three years of 157. The number in 1893, however, was 224. There were 41 officers in all punished; 3 of them and 15 Constables were dismissed, the remainder were minor punishments. The tone of the Police is not high and the punishment list cannot fail to be high under a strict officer. The rewards given, 21 money and promotion and 20 good-service tickets, seem very few for the size of the district.

9. The education of the force is little changed. The number of educated men is said to have increased by 12. The educated man who comes forward for enlistment is almost always of the munshi type; and even if he has the physique he has seldom the other qualities looked for in a Police officer.

The drill at head-quarters is generally good, though recently it has been found necessary to change the head-quarter Chief Constable. The force is not strong enough to admit of many men being retained at head-quarters for training, even for a short time, though the Superintendent does what he can.

10. The number of serious crimes personally investigated, 17 out of 47, appears small, but the reasons given are satisfactory. Mr. Hume, who was specially sent up to assist Mr. Spence, in this way investigated 6 out of 18 cases, and Mr. Lavin, who was acting temporarily, 6 out of 14. Mr. Spence investigated 4 himself and Mr. Marston 1 out of 4.

The inspection of stations and outposts was thorough. All of the former and 79 out of 87 of the latter were visited, and apparently all by Mr. Spence.

11. Mr. Cooke has not made any remarks regarding the state of the Police force, having been in the district so short a time. Colonel Mayhew describes it as very unsatisfactory, while praising the work done by Mr. Spence, whom the Acting Commissioner would have been glad to retain in charge of this large and important district.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1390 OF 1897.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 26th July 1897.*

THAR AND PÁRKAR DISTRICT.

The Thar and Párkar report has been prepared by Mr. E. C. Cox, District Superintendent of Police, who had been in charge since October 26th, 1896, only. Previous to this the District Magistrate had been *Ex-officio* Superintendent, and during the year Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., was acting for Mr. Steele till May 26th, when Mr. Mules held charge till Mr. Steele returned from furlough on 27th October 1896. Mr. O. S. Marston, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was on deputation in the district from January 12th to August 27th, in connection with the Makhi Dhand dacoities.

2. Neither the Superintendent nor the District Magistrate, who has reviewed his report, was in the district for more than two months, and the report is necessarily rather lacking in interest. Mr. Cox has contented himself with the briefest allusions to the Makhi Dhand gang, as, he says, "the history of the operations for the suppression of dacoity in the Makhi Dhand has already been compiled." Some short account of these operations would not have been out of place in the Annual Police Administration Report of the district, especially as the time of the District Magistrate and *Ex-officio* District Superintendent of Police was entirely engrossed in them for more than four months of the year. Many of the regular Police were drafted to the Sánghar Táluka and to the frontier—over 100 punitive Police were employed in that neighbourhood, and the events cannot fail to have influenced the working of the Police in the district, though the statistics of crime do not appear to have been much affected.

3. The events following the outrages at the end of December 1895 may be very briefly stated. These culminated in the surpriso of the Chotiári Thána in Sánghar Táluka on January 3rd, 1896, where two policemen were brutally murdered, and the loot of the village. A company of Beluch Infantry from Hyderabad arrived immediately after this. A second company was at once sent for and subsequently a third, and the Sikh Squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry arrived from Jacobabad on January 19th. As no further outrages succeeded this show of forces, one company was sent back in March.

The energetic efforts of Mr. Lucas and his staff are fully detailed in his interesting report and the other printed correspondence on the subject, and cannot be detailed here. Owing to the continuous pressure brought to bear, three of the dacoits were forced to fight, and by skilful manœuvring of the attacking party commanded by Lieutenant Harold, they were killed with the loss of one sepoy killed and one severely wounded on the 2nd April. Two others were killed and a third captured in Khairpur State after the murder of the Pir's Khalifa in broad day light on the 29th April. On the 7th May, Bachu, the leader, surrendered himself to Sirdár Khán Bahádur Mahomed Yakub, Deputy Collector, Nára Valley, an officer whose resource and energy at this trying time secured him the honorary title of Sirdár, and on the 20th May Iso surrendered to the Assistant Collector, Hála. Only one of the original gang then remained, whose whereabouts are still unknown.

4. The reported cases of the year were 633 compared with 701 in 1895. Class VI cases were 51 as against 56.

The true Penal Code cases of the past three years have been 305, 356 and 398, but in comparing 1896 with 1894 it must be remembered that in the latter year only 5 months' figures from the Mirpur Khás Táluka and some smaller transferred areas are included. Mr. Cox remarks that the diminution in cases is the only satisfactory item in the year's returns. This diminution has been going on steadily for the past six years, and is a matter for congratulation, though it is not impossible that better supervision will lead to more crime being brought to light in the future. The Mirpur Khás Táluka is said to provide one-third of the house-breaking and theft cases of the district. The former have risen from 47 to 61, while the latter have fallen from 239 to 199, but in both the detection has been very poor indeed. Mr. Steele states that this was the fault of an incompetent Chief Constable. Mr. Cox proposes to strengthen the Police force in the táluka in the report which he is preparing. Out of the total of 156 undetected cases, which is nearly twice the last year's figure, hou-e-

breaking cases account for 44 and thefts for 91. It is stated by Mr. Cox that there were 181 true cattle theft cases. If this figure is reliable, there remains only 18 to represent all other true thefts in the district during the year, which is rather remarkable.

5. Of more serious crimes, murders and attempts to murder and culpable homicide, 9 and 3, are both less than 1895, and dacoities and robberies were each 3. The Makhi Dhand gang were guilty of 4 out of the 9 murders, and for all the other serious crimes except the 3 robberies. As only one of the gang is still alive, and he is at large, it is natural that most of these are entered as undetected.

6. Considering the large proportion of house-breakings and thefts, the small number of cases of receiving stolen property, 2 true cases out of 9 reported, is, as the Superintendent says, not very creditable. The number of genuinely stolen cattle recovered by the Police, 271 out of 403, is good considering the opportunities there are of concealment along the Nára river and of escape beyond pursuit into Native States. The number of strayed to stolen cattle recovered by the Police, 144 to 271, does not bear any proportion to the number of excluded and true cases 161 and 181 respectively.

The Class VI cases include 22 under the Arms Act, 6 Abkári, 4 Opium and 2 Salt cases. Probably, though this is not mentioned, the Arms Act cases, which seem numerous, were connected with the troubles in Sámghar. The Police assisted in the 12 cases under special Acts, but the Acting Commissioner agrees that more cases might be expected in this district. This district and Shikárpur divide the honour of having usually nearly 50 per cent. of excluded Indian Penal Code cases. In 1896 there were 277 out of 582. Of these 49 were classed as maliciously false. In 10 cases fines were inflicted under Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, which seems a very fair proportion, though Mr. Steele thinks more use might have been made of this section. The treatment of malicious cases is, the Acting Commissioner thinks, distinctly above the average in this district. One prosecution was sanctioned by a Magistrate, which is pending, and 17 by the Superintendent himself, in which 5 convictions have been obtained, 5 are pending, 1 was discharged and 6 have not yet been taken in hand. If similar results could be shown for other districts, the number of malicious and vexatious prosecutions would rapidly decline.

7. Statistics of persons are unsatisfactory, except that 17 or 4.67 per cent. only were arrested and released without trial. Owing to the number of undetected cases the arrests were few, 364 only compared with 428. Out of 254 persons convicted, 24 were recognized as previous offenders.

The total value of stolen property is Rs. 30,940 as against Rs. 19,732, but over 10,000 rupees' worth were looted in the Chotiári village, none of which was recovered. Only 23.66 per cent. was recovered in 51.27 per cent. of the cases.

The number of cases sent up under Class VIII in 1895 was specially large, and compared with it the number in 1896 is small though satisfactory. In 42 cases, 38 persons were convicted, of whom 31 went to jail and 2 were pending.

8. The increase in cost in Statement C is due to the appointment of a Superintendent of Police. A Sub-Inspector for the Desert tálukas was appointed without entailing extra cost by the reduction of one appointment of Chief Constable. His work has not been alluded to, but it is believed that he was found very useful.

9. The number of men punished was slightly less than in 1895 and the number of officers punished has returned to the normal figure. The District Magistrate hints that had so many men and officers not been on special duty on the frontier and elsewhere, where they were subject to no inspection and discipline, the return would have been higher and the absence of supervision led to slackness in the investigations of crime. The percentage of punishments is low compared with other districts, and the District Magistrate is probably correct. The Police obtained a considerable share in the money rewards promised for the capture of the dacoits. No other rewards were given.

10. Little can be said about drill and ball practice, except at the thánas which Mr. Cox had visited, which he describes as very indifferent.

Few Police stations and outposts were examined. During the cold weather at the beginning of the year Mr. Lucas was confined to the Sámghar and Khipra tálukas. Mr. Cox visited 5 stations and 9 outposts besides 2 previously inspected. Serious crime there was none except that in the Sámghar Táluksa.

11. Mr. Cox's report and recommendations for the reorganization of the Police of this district will be awaited with interest. In the dacoity operations always excepting individual officers and men, the Police as a body did not show to advantage. Mr. Cox's impressions of the force after 2 months' experience, are not very rosy, but there is hope in his statement that "it promises room for and also capacity of improvement." This improvement may be confidently expected.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1391 OF 1897.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 26th July 1897.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

The district was in charge of Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan for the whole year except from the 2nd November to 31st December, when he acted as Assistant Superintendent at Karachi, during which Mr. J. V. Cooke held charge, and the report has been reviewed by Mr. H. C. Mules, who was District Magistrate at the time and knows the district intimately.

2. Reported crime under all classes increased from 634 cases in 1895 to 772, of which 608 were investigated by the Police against 496, and 164 against 138 were disposed of by Magistrates direct. Of the total 772 cases, 302 were excluded against 221 in 1895, and the remaining 470 real cognizable cases are accounted for as follows:—

	Police Cases.		Direct Cases.		Total.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
Indian Penal Code						
Cases	250	261	12	17	262	278
Class VI	108	49	100	86	209	135
	358	310	112	103	470	413

There was actually, therefore, a decrease of 16 in real cognizable cases, the increase above noted being entirely due to Class VI cases.

The reduced number of murders and attempts and culpable homicides is noticeable, 5 compared with 15, but both the Superintendent and District Magistrate are agreed that this is purely accidental. Altogether 7 (2 cases were pending) were disposed of within the year, 5 ended in conviction, 1 remained undetected and 1 was pending at the close of the year. The undetected case was that of a woman unidentified, whose headless body was found floating in the Idanwah. There were no dacoities; robberies were 6 as against 2, but were unimportant. House-breakings, however, rose from 40 to 50, while thefts fell from 157 to 139. The increase in the former is attributed to the high prices, but it is curious that thefts were not more numerous for the same reason. It will be noticed that the reported thefts were 291 with 46 pending as against 276 and 22 pending at the beginning of 1895. A large number 104, so called cattle thefts, were excluded, which seems to account for this. While the Superintendent comments on the trouble given to the Police by cases of stray cattle, the District Magistrate rightly warns him of the check it is necessary to keep on the Police, who are always anxious to have such cases excluded by some expedient or other. In connection with this it is disappointing to find that the village trackers paid from the Village Cess Funds have not been very successful; but it is hoped that their working will improve. The difference in the number of Class III and

Class V cases is explained by the remarks on housebreakings and thefts. The decrease of Class I cases is said to be due to fewer cases of riot, and the decrease of murders in Class II is counterbalanced by an increase of cases of hurt with dangerous weapons. Of the true Police cases the results are poor, 105 out of 245 having been disposed of without trial, a percentage of 48.98 which is below that of the two previous years. This percentage in both Class III and Class V, 31.03 and 47.45, is not good. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested, 67.53, is above the average, and the percentage of persons released without trial to persons arrested, 1.34, is good. The increase in Class VI cases, which is especially to be found in Police cases, is due to prosecutions under the Public Conveyances Act lately introduced into Jacobabad, and to action under the Gambling Act. The percentage of cases in which convictions was secured, 96.33, is high, but the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested, 81.82, though much the same as usual for this district, is far below the average for Sind. There is a satisfactory reduction in the number of pending cases from 70 to 43, 38 of which were with the Police, but even this number is high for so small a district.

3. Of the 284 cases excluded, 24 cases were classed as maliciously false by Magistrates. The following table shows the action taken in regard to them and two cases pending from 1895:—

Cases.	Application for prosecutions.	Sanctions.	Prosecutions undertaken.
28	23	8	8
Convictions.	Discharge and acquittal.		Pending.
4	1		3

It is perhaps useless to hope for better results knowing the difficulty that always attends such prosecutions; and as remarked by the Superintendent, and concurred in by the District Magistrate, it is better that the Magistrates should accord sanction only in such cases in which conviction is likely to follow on the evidence on record than have numerous acquittals, which have the effect of spoiling the working of the Police. The prosecution of a complainant in one of the pending cases, a charge of murder, was ordered by Mr. Mules, which his predecessor while officiating had classed as false without malice. In 3 cases the complainants were fined under Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, against 2 in 1895, but in one of these the Cantonment Magistrate's acquittal was appealed against with the sanction of Government, with the result that the Sadar Court reversed the order of acquittal and sentenced the accused (*vide* Government Resolution No. 6530, dated 25th September 1896).

4. There were 64 cases under the Salt, Customs, Opium and Abkari Laws: convictions followed in 63 and 1 was pending. Of these 10 were detected and investigated by the Police against 1 only in 1895, and convictions followed in the 9 that were decided. The Superintendents have evidently taken trouble to urge this duty on the Police, and it is hoped the improvement will continue. The rewards received by the men will act as a powerful incentive.

5. The value of property stolen during the year was much less than in 1895, being Rs. 6,946 against Rs. 10,124; but with the value of property stolen in pending cases added, the Police had Rs. 11,157 worth of property to recover as against Rs. 10,973 in 1895. They succeeded in recovering 44.65 per cent., which is 3 per cent. more than in 1895. In respect of cases also the percentage was higher, being 61.82 as against 55.55 in 1895. The percentages, though not good as compared with other districts, indicate improvement.

6. Energetic action was taken under Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code. 67 persons (including 9 pending from last year) were dealt with (one direct by a Magistrate) against 37 in the preceding year, and of these 56 were ordered to furnish security against 30. Of the 56, 33 were unable to furnish the security demanded, and were committed to prison. No cases were pending at the close of the year. The success is attributed to the fact that the majority of the cases were placed before the Magistrates while on tour, which the Superintendent says, and the Acting Commissioner concurs, "is a satisfactory arrangement to all parties, Police, Magistrates and witnesses."

Forty-two accused persons were identified as having been previously convicted against 10 in 1895, and 36 were classed as "habitual offenders" against 10.

Statement C.

7. An increase will be noticed in the area of the district, which is now stated to be 2,601·21 square miles. The figures have been corrected to bring them into accord with the agricultural returns of 1894-95.

8. The number of punishments inflicted during the year appears excessive. The total is increased by the addition of extra drills, but even deducting 40 extra drills, 87 punishments is considerably beyond the average of past years. This is partly explained by a stricter supervision which is creditable to Mr. Cooke and Mr. Ostrchan; but, as the latter has explained, Head Constable Munshis, who are some of the worst offenders, cannot be punished with extra drills for carelessness. The Acting Commissioner concurs with the District Magistrate in the following remarks:—

"The total number is 127 in a force consisting of 278 officers and men. This appears to be unnecessarily large. Mr. Ostrchan has himself commented on the difficulty of making wild Baluchis smart and efficient, and I am decidedly of opinion that petty punishments should be inflicted as seldom as possible. Nothing disgusts a man on small pay like having deductions made therefrom on account of small fines. Of course, it may be due to stricter supervision, and supervision has been stricter of late years, but I can hardly think it was absolutely necessary to inflict so many punishments."

Nine men were judicially punished against 3 in 1895.

The Superintendent has weeded out of the list of "educated" men 27 whose degree of education was so slight as to be useless for practical purposes, and has shown 52 men only as educated against 79 in 1895; there are 31 officers shown as against 28. All these "have not only a fair knowledge of Arabic, Sindhi, but possess some knowledge of law in addition."

Two constables were rewarded by promotion for good services rendered—one in an A'bkari case and one for arresting a convict who was released by mistake from the Sind Gang.

Two cases of chandul selling were detected, and rewards amounting to Rs. 95 were given by the Magistrate to the Police. Good-service tickets, which are valued, have also been given in many cases.

9. Regarding drill and ball practice, the following remarks of the District Magistrate are quoted:—

"Messrs. Ostrchan and Cooke have both paid much attention to the improvement of the force in respect of drill and ball practice and general smartness.

"The fact that the 1st and 3rd provincial prizes for shooting were won in this district is naturally gratifying to the District Superintendent and is very creditable, seeing how small the force is and how little chance of practice many of the men have."

10. Mr. Ostrchan visited the scenes of 4 out of 17 serious crimes and Mr. Cooke 2 out of 3. The reasons given for not personally investigating the other cases are satisfactory, though as regards one, the Acting Commissioner is inclined to agree with Mr. Mules that Mr. Ostrchan might have gone to the scene. He also concurs with the District Magistrate that there has been very marked improvement in the inspection of Police stations and outposts since Messrs. Cooke and Ostrchan have held charge of the Police,—all the Police stations and outposts, except one of the latter, having been inspected, and some twice.

11. Mr. Mules' appreciation of Mr. Ostrchan's zeal and activity is very gratifying, and the Acting Commissioner also notes the improvement in the report submitted by Mr. Ostrchan this year. It is unfortunate for this officer that owing to administrative changes he has been unable to retain his position as Acting Superintendent in the district.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE POLICE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1896.

No. 1749 of 1897.

Ahmedabad, 19th August 1897.

The Police history of this division during the year 1896 has been uneventful, except for some increase of crime and rioting in the Thána District, which lies on the verge of the famine tract, and which, moreover, contains large Government forests to which the people have not yet reconciled themselves. Considering that the crops throughout the division were far from good, and that prices were very high, the returns are highly satisfactory.

2. The following points occur to the undersigned as worthy of notice:—

(1) The great difficulty in securing convictions in the most serious crimes. Judging from the percentages, it bears a direct relation to the seriousness of the crime and is greatest of all in the case of murder.

(2) An increase in the total value of stolen property, accompanied by almost exactly the same percentage on the whole division of recovery as compared with last year. Ahmedabad, Kaira and Thána, which show a falling off, are counterbalanced by the Panch Maháls, Broach and Surat, which show an increase.

(3) The continued neglect by Magistrates to utilize Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, for the discouragement of reckless complaints. In Ahmedabad, as in the previous year, no order at all was passed under this section, in Kaira only two, in the Panch Maháls none, in Broach none, in Surat only three, and in Thána only two.

(4) The apparently judicious action of the Police in all the districts of the division under Chapter VIII, Code of Criminal Procedure.

(5) The general falling off in this division in Abkári and Opium cases taken up by the District Police. This is perhaps partly owing to a diminution in smuggling. With reference to the special reminders addressed by some of the Superintendents to their subordinates, the Commissioner would utter a word of warning. There is no way of ruining a man more easy in this country than putting some contraband opium or liquor in his house and then getting a search made for it. It would be dangerous to lead the Police to believe that their reputation depended on getting a certain number of these convictions per annum. It would be better, as far as possible, to keep them up to the mark by severely treating any proved case of negligence.

F. S. P. LELY,

Acting Commissioner, N. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, C. D., ON THE POLICE
REPORT FOR 1896

No. P-2438 of 1897.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 30th August 1897.

The Commissioner, C. 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 1896. The report was received in this office on the 13th instant.

2. The table given in paragraph 3 of the Inspector-General's report shows a further increase in the number of true Indian Penal Code cases, the number having risen from 4,277 to 4,534. The increase is noticeable in all important heads of crime except "Attempts at murder and culpable homicides." It is also noticeable in Class III (Serious offences against person and property).

3. The details of the more serious forms of crime for each district are contrasted in the following table:—

District.	Murders.		Attempt at murder and culpable homicide.		Dacoities.		Robberies.		House-break- ing with intent to commit theft.		Theft including cattle thefts.		Receiving stolen property.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Ahmednagar ...	10	15	3	8	9	23	7	7	66	52	102	134	22	15
Khándesh ...	16	17	9	1	25	108	28	61	271	342	566	543	25	29
Násik ...	9	11	1	1	5	13	11	16	145	190	327	374	25	52
Poona ...	12	8	4	3	7	14	24	23	125	149	504	495	17	23
Sátára...	11	18	13	6	3	7	16	25	137	186	335	236	12	6
Sholápur ...	9	12	...	...	11	26	6	9	47	68	118	146	8	9
Total ...	67	81	30	19	60	191	92	141	791	987	1,952	1,978	109	135

4. It will be seen from the above table that the number of murders has increased in all the districts except Poona, which shows a decrease of 4 from last year's figures. In attempts at murder and culpable homicide, Khándesh and Sátára show a satisfactory decrease. Poona shows a decrease of 1, and Násik remains stationary. On the other hand, Ahmednagar exhibits an increase of 5. To the increase under dacoities Khándesh is the principal contributor, the number there having risen from 25 to 108. In connection with this increase the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Bulkley, remarks:—

"This increase is more apparent than real; in 13 cases dacoits came to villages and looted the houses of 50 persons. Hence there were 50 complainants, and 50 dacoities are shown, although as a matter of fact these were committed by 13 bands of dacoits and might be reasonably shown as 13 dacoities."

The number of robberies increased from 92 to 141. The increase is shared by all the districts except Poona, which shows a decrease of 1, and Ahmednagar, which remains stationary. The increase in the number of cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft runs through all the districts except Ahmednagar, where the number has decreased from 66 to 52. Under "Thefts" Ahmednagar, Násik and Sholápur contribute an aggregate increase of 107 as against an aggregate decrease of 81 in Khándesh, Poona and Sátára causing a net increase of 26 cases. The number of cases of receiving stolen property has risen from 109 to 135. The increase is appreciable in Násik only, being 52 against 25 in the previous year.

5. The increase in the number of offences included in Class VI though is occurs in all the districts (Násik excepted) is principally due to Ahmednagar, where the number rose from 113 to 356. This increase is due to a large number of cases having been reported under the Forest Act in that district, the cases having originated from the scarcity of fodder and grazing.

6. The number of pending cases has again increased from 1,061 to 1,114 under all classes and from 1,021 to 1,083 under the Penal Code. Of the total number of pending cases under all classes, 562 were pending before the Magistrates and 552 remained with the Police. Taking each district separately, Násik and Poona alone show a noticeable improvement. The increase in the other districts is partly attributed to the heavy crime occurring at the close of the year and partly to famine.

7. The number of persons arrested by the Police on their own motion in cases under the Indian Penal Code was 6,099, and adding to it the number of persons under arrest or on bail at the close of the previous year (*viz.*, 353), the total number for disposal during the year was 6,452. Of these 139 were released without being brought to trial, 5,414 were brought to trial, of whom 3,416 were convicted. The number of persons under arrest or on bail at the close of the year rose from 353 to 797, a result which cannot be considered satisfactory, but was probably due to the famine at the close of the year.

8. The work of the Police in the division as judged from the percentages given in paragraph 8 of the Inspector-General's report does not seem to be satisfactory. Out of the seven tests laid down by Government, the Central Division stands first in the third test only, second in the first, second and fourth, and last in the remaining tests. A comparison of the percentage figures for the year under report with those for the preceding year shows a slight improvement in the second test and a falling off in regard to all the others. The decrease is specially noticeable in the fifth test (percentage of property recovered to stolen), the percentage having fallen from 37.96 to 25.63. The value of property remaining unrecovered at the close of the year rose from Rs. 1,16,996 to Rs. 1,94,588. The increase is stated to be due to the unfavourable season. The following table shows the success obtained in different districts of the division under the various heads:—

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.
Ahmednagar.	1896...	77.21	90.70	66.12	67.34	27.19	84.51	14,836
	1895...	76.36	90.28	67.84	70.68	37.22	81.08	15,031
Khandesh ...	1896...	57.39	93.09	61.59	62.58	12.71	54.19	88,217
	1895...	59.54	90.27	62.35	63.53	20.48	59.89	33,480
Nasik ...	1896...	63.51	93.73	69.58	71.64	36.76	63.79	25,387
	1895...	67.71	94.54	72.53	74.31	46.009	65.50	14,482
Poona ...	1896...	60.19	91.15	66.90	67.89	36.77	64.32	20,778
	1895...	58.41	95.16	66.80	68.15	35.43	57.61	20,200
Satara ...	1896...	46.89	66.75	64.45	64.80	32.33	56.49	39,386
	1895...	50.38	68.53	69.24	70.55	80.2	54.35	26,005
Sholapur ...	1896...	68.09	96.72	50.06	53.43	20.93	64.20	5,984
	1895...	74.78	96.68	46.50	48.19	34.17	78.75	7,798
Total ...	1896...	59.91	89.18	62.89	64.37	25.63	61.04	1,94,588
	1895...	61.30	88.50	64.73	66.27	37.90	61.60	1,16,996

9. Ahmednagar retains its first place in the first and sixth tests: so do also Sholapur and Nasik,—the former in the second and the latter in the third and fourth tests. The first place in the fifth test is occupied by Poona.

10. The subjoined statement shows the number of excluded cases in 1896 as compared with those in the preceding year:—

Districts.	1895.			1896.		
	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.
Ahmednagar ...	796	457	57.41	879	503	57.22
Khandesh...	2,736	1,075	39.29	3,022	1,199	39.67
Nasik ...	1,609	760	47.23	1,835	847	46.15
Poona ...	2,041	1,055	51.26	1,952	980	50.20
Satara ...	1,481	558	37.67	1,471	589	40.04
Sholapur ...	740	455	61.48	1,014	645	63.60
Total ..	9,403	4,360	46.37	10,173	4,763	46.82

11. Out of a total of 10,173 cases for disposal the number of cases excluded was 4,763 as contrasted with 4,360 out of 9,403 in the preceding year, giving a percentage of 46.82 against 46.37. The percentage of excluded cases in Sátára and Sholápur has increased, while that in Násik and Poona has slightly decreased. In the remaining two districts of Ahmednagar and Khándesh it has remained almost stationary.

12. There were in all 344 complaints classed as maliciously falso against 293 in the preceding year. Prosecutions were instituted in 124 as compared with 144 cases in the previous year. Convictions ensued in 50 cases, 47 cases were discharged, while 27 were pending at the close of the year. In very few cases was Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code applied and compensation awarded. It is hoped that Magistrates will take greater advantage of this section in future.

13. In Khándesh alone the same officer held charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police throughout the year. In all other districts the changes were frequent.

14. In non-cognizable crime the divisional total shows an increase of 2,577 cases, the figures for 1895 and 1896 being respectively 49,646 and 52,223. The increase is noticeable in all the districts except Poona and Sholápur, which show a decrease of 1,079 and 3,397 cases respectively. 72,859 persons were placed before Magistrates in connection with these cases. A large proportion was discharged and acquitted, and only 17,431 or 23.92 per cent. were convicted against 19,106 out of 71,206, or 26.83 per cent. in the preceding year,—a result which cannot be considered satisfactory. Taken by districts there is a rise of one per cent. in Sholápur and a falling off in the other districts except Poona, which remains almost stationary.

15. The table given in paragraph 14 of the Inspector-General's report gives the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Altogether 426 persons were placed before Magistrates with a view to their being bound over to be of good behaviour against 558 in the last year. Of these 324 persons were called upon to furnish security, 91 were discharged, and the cases of 8 were pending at the close of the year. As remarked last year, the provisions of the chapter have not yet been satisfactorily worked in Khándesh, where only 28 persons were proceeded against and proceedings were successful against 12 only. The Commissioner concurs in the remarks made by the Inspector-General of Police in this connection in his review of this district.

16. From the figures given in the margin it will be seen that the percentage of punishments inflicted on the members of the force has increased in all the districts except Ahmednagar and Sátára. In the latter district the percentage is still large but it has been exceeded in Poona, and Sholápur also shows a higher figure. In explanation of the large number of punishments in Poona Mr. Kennedy writes:—

"It is not due to any general deterioration in the conduct of the force as a whole. Owing to the reorganization scheme the force is now considerably larger than before and yields more punishments. It also contains a larger proportion of young constables who require to be taught discipline by the infliction of punishments, &c."

In Sholápur the increase of punishments is stated to be due to stricter discipline being exacted from the men of the force and to greater supervision on the part of superior officers.

17. The number of rewards fell from 262 to 101. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in Sátára, where only 2 rewards by promotion were given against 116 in the last year. The Inspector-General points out that this decrease is more apparent than real and is due to all ordinary promotions for approved service having been treated in 1895 as special promotions, which was a mistake. There is also a decrease of 54 in the number of rewards by special promotion in the Khándesh District for which no explanation has been offered.

18. The percentage of officers and men able to read and write again exhibits an appreciable improvement in all the districts of the division.

19. With the exception of the District Superintendent of Khándesh, all the District Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents of Police might have shown more activity in visiting the Police stations and outposts in their respective charges. In the matter of personally visiting the scenes of serious

crimes, the table appended to paragraph 27 of the Inspector-General's report would show that all officers have been somewhat remiss in this part of their duty. Explanations have doubtless been furnished for not visiting the scenes of crimes which have been accepted by the Inspector-General of Police as satisfactory.

General Remarks.

20. The year towards its close was a very trying one and on the whole the Police administration appears to have stood a very severe strain in a satisfactory manner.

J. K SPENCE,
Commissioner, O. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, S. D., ON THE POLICE
REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1896.

No. $\frac{P}{1897}$ OF 1897.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner S. D.'s Office,
Belgaum, 1st September 1897.*

The Commissioner, S. D., has the honour to submit his remarks on the report of the Inspector-General of Police for the year 1896, so far as it relates to his division. The report, which is dated the 19th May last and was due to Government on the 1st July last, was received in this office in print on the 13th ultimo.

2. From the table embodied in the marginally noted paragraph, it will be seen that the number of true Indian Penal Code cases reported in the Southern Division during the year was 2,864 against 3,008 in 1895, showing a decrease of 144 cases. Turning to classes, a comparison of the figures for 1896 with those for the preceding year shows that offences under Class V (minor offences against property) have decreased from 1,977 to 1,759 and under Class IV (minor offences against the person) from 41 to 28; while offences under Class III (serious offences against person and property or against property only) have increased from 629 to 664, under Class I (offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice) from 79 to 112, and under Class II (serious offences against the person) from 282 to 301.

3. The details of the more serious forms of crime for each of the districts, as well as for the division, are contrasted in the following table:—

		Murders.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House- breaking with intent to commit thefts.	Thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
Belgaum	{ 1895...	16	4	17	22	53	359	12
	{ 1896...	16	4	6	11	140	156	11
Bijapur	{ 1895...	10	...	12	13	85	231	9
	{ 1896...	12	4	60	14	175	180	37
Dhárwár	{ 1895...	23	2	12	18	237	273	5
	{ 1896...	26	8	27	19	226	280	11
Kánara	{ 1895...	3	2	14	6	86	107	8
	{ 1896...	6	...	6	8	77	121	10
Kolába	{ 1895...	5	5	2	7	63	358	3
	{ 1896...	1	3	3	2	54	271	3
Ratnágiri	{ 1895...	3	...	...	5	45	129	6
	{ 1896...	4	1	...	4	39	93	6
Total	{ 1895...	60	13	57	71	569	1,457	43
	{ 1896...	65	20	102	58	711	1,101	78

4. A comparison of the divisional figures for the years 1895 and 1896 shows an increase in the numbers of crimes under all heads except "robberies" and "thefts," where there is a decrease of 13 and 356 cases respectively.

Referring to districts under "murders" against an increase of 3, 3, 2 and 1 in the Dhárwár, Kánara, Bijápur and Ratnágiri districts respectively, there is a decrease of 4 in the Kolába District. The figures for the Belgaum District are stationary. In "attempts at murder and culpable homicides," the Kánara and Kolába districts show a decrease of 2 each. On the other hand, Dhárwár, Bijápur and Ratnágiri exhibit a rise of 6, 4 and 1 respectively over the figures for the last year. The number of cases under this head in the Belgaum District is the same as last year (4). The number of dacoities shows an increase of 45 over the figure for the preceding year (57). The rise is mainly noticeable in the Bijápur and Dhárwár districts, where the cases numbered 60 and 27 respectively against 12 and 12 in 1895. The increase from 12 to 60 cases in Bijápur is stated by the District Superintendent of Police to be due (1) to the registration of 20 separate cases of dacoity in the Kamatgi riot case and (2) to the grain-loots that occurred during the latter half of the year in consequence of the scarcity. The rise from 12 to 27 cases in Dhárwár is also ascribed to high prices of food-grains. Most of the dacoities in both districts were ordinary or "technical" cases, and it seems a pity that no verbal distinction can be drawn between the act of half a dozen hungry folk who loot a neighbour's grain-cart and that of an organized band of professional marauders who make a night horrid for some quiet homestead. The decrease from 17 to 6 in the Belgaum District is reported to be the result of the successful operations against the gang of Berads. Against an aggregate decrease of 17 in "robberies" in the Belgaum, Kolába and Ratnágiri districts, there is an increase of 4 in the remaining districts. The increase under house-breaking with intent to commit thefts is wholly made up by the Belgaum and Bijápur districts, the numbers of cases there being 140 and 175 respectively as compared with 53 and 85 in 1895. The reason given by the Inspector-General of Police, in paragraph 2 of his summary of the Belgaum report for the fluctuations in cases reported under "house-breaking with intent to commit thefts" and "thefts" also accounts for the fluctuations in the amount of *real* crime under those heads in that district. The rise from 85 to 175 cases under "house-breaking" and from 9 to 37 cases under "receiving stolen property" in the Bijápur District is reported to be due to famine. A decrease under "thefts" is observed in the Belgaum, Bijápur, Kolába and Ratnágiri districts. The decrease of 51 in Bijápur is, however, more than counterbalanced by an increase of crime under all the other heads in that district. The number of cases of "receiving stolen property" has risen from 43 in 1895 to 78 in the year under review.

5. The number of pending cases at the end of the year was 798, or 84 less than in 1895, giving an average of 133 per district as compared with 147 in the previous year.

From the marginally noted table, it will be seen that out of a total of 798

Districts.	With the Police.		With the Magistrates.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Belgaum ...	63	33	172	94
Bijápur ...	45	83	85	100
Dhárwár ...	60	49	136	146
Kánara ...	63	23	23	42
Kolába ...	88	68	119	128
Ratnágiri ...	3	3	36	22
Total ...	322	259	560	530

cases, 539 were pending before Magistrates and 259 were under investigation by the Police, against 560 and 322 respectively in 1895. The number of cases with the Magistrates was thus more than double of that with the Police and is very large, notably in the Bijápur, Dhárwár and Kolába districts. In Bijápur, the cause is stated to have been the rush of crime at the close of the year. Government in paragraph 6 of their review of the annual report for the year 1895 have already referred to the necessity for frequent inspections by the District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates of the records of the subordinate Criminal Courts with the view of checking the practice of granting unnecessary adjournments and of securing a speedy disposal of cases.

6. The percentages given in this paragraph show that out of the seven tests laid down by Government, the Southern Division takes the first rank in the second and fourth tests, the second in the third, fifth, sixth and seventh tests, and the third in the first test. A comparison of the divisional figures for the year under report with those for 1895 shows an improvement under all heads except in the proportion of the value of property recovered to the value of property stolen. The percentage under the last mentioned head has again fallen (from 36.56 to 31.79) and the decrease is contributed more or less by all the districts. The low percentage of recoveries is stated by the Inspector-General of Police to be due, in large measure, to the irrecoverable nature, and to the difficulty of identification, of property involved in a number of cases of grain thefts and robberies which occurred at the end of the year, and were due to badness of the season. The value of property remaining unrecovered at the end of the year in the Southern Division was Rs. 99,828, or Rs. 47,028 less than in 1895. The decrease is mainly caused by the fact that in the Belgaum District the amount of such property at the close of the year was only Rs. 7,723 as compared with Rs. 69,459 in the previous year. That year's figures included property of the value of Rs. 46,000 connected with the dacoities, &c., committed by the Berads. On the other hand, there is an increase of Rs. 25,000 under this head in the Bijapur District. The following table shows the success of the Police in the various tests in the several districts as well as in the division :—

Districts.	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 ... { 1895... 1896...	56.75 64.85	87.24 90.76	63.39 62.06	64.52 62.72	30.22 22.25	67.01 70.0	69,459 7,723
Bijapur ... { 1895... 1896...	49.46 51.05	82.33 84.34	50.45 62.36	52.78 65.66	46.6 41.33	74.04 77.04	*20,271 45,818
Dharwar ... { 1895... 1896...	33.56 35.47	92.45 89.83	62.33 61.06	64.62 64.72	31.03 29.71	68.82 66.34	15,035 15,998
Kanara ... { 1895... 1896...	55.68 56.47	92.45 92.89	51.09 54.78	56.20 56.68	43.58 26.30	52.14 61.65	21,570 16,127
Kolaba ... { 1895... 1896...	61.55 58.93	95.51 95.68	68.91 69.62	63.40 70.0	34.24 31.45	69.95 65.13	18,070 11,769
Ratnagiri ... { 1895... 1896...	78.41 84.10	98.34 98.79	78.37 62.57	78.85 63.71	51.34 43.86	77.83 87.16	2,451 †2,394
Total ... { 1895... 1896...	52.02 53.81	90.89 91.31	62.10 62.67	63.94 64.49	36.56 31.79	68.34 69.95	1,46,856 99,828

*Out of this sum, Rs. 4,853 were recovered.

†Out of this sum, Rs. 754 have been recovered.

It will be seen that Ratnagiri takes the first rank in the first, second, fifth, sixth and seventh tests, and Kolaba in the third and fourth tests. The variations in the figures have been dealt with by the Inspector-General of Police in his summaries of the district reports.

Paragraph 9.

7. The following table shows the number of excluded cases as compared with those for the year 1895 :—

Districts.	1895.			1896.		
	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.
Belgaum	1,166	413	35.42	1,220	578	47.37
Bijápur	1,072	471	43.93	1,363	610	44.75
Dhárwár	1,539	623	40.48	1,460	518	35.47
Kánara	663	314	47.36	730	361	49.56
Kolába	1,500	739	49.26	1,523	762	50.03
Ratnágiri	930	664	71.30	853	626	73.38
Total	6,870	3,224	46.92	7,149	3,458	48.37

Out of a total of 7,149 cases for disposal, 3,458, or 48.37 per cent., were excluded, as compared with 3,224, or 46.92 per cent., out of 6,870 in 1895. The percentage figures in the Bijápur, Kánara, Kolába and Ratnágiri districts do not show any great variation. That of such cases in the Dhárwár District has declined from 40.48 to 35.47, while in the Belgaum District it has risen from 35.42 to 47.37. In paragraph 5 of his summary of the Belgaum report, the Inspector-General of Police remarks that the increase in the number of excluded cases has not been satisfactorily explained by the District Superintendent of Police. The percentage of such cases in Ratnágiri is, as usual, the highest in the division, and in the Presidency also. In paragraph 5 of his remarks on the Ratnágiri report, Mr. Kennedy observes that the low number of undetected cases is due to the fact that many of such cases as are not likely to be detected are classed as false, a supposition which, to some extent, may account for the high percentage of excluded cases in that district. The undersigned concurs generally in the remarks made by the Inspector-General of Police on the subject of the difference noticeable in the various districts of the Presidency in the number of excluded cases.

8. The subjoined table shows the numbers of maliciously false complaints in each district of the division and the number of prosecutions instituted, with their results:—

Districts.	Number of maliciously false complaints.		Number of prosecutions instituted.		Number in which conviction was obtained.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Belgaum	38	54	19	19	3	6
Bijápur... ..	45	54	12	13	4	...
Dhárwár	78	50	15	8	3	1
Kánara... ..	26	21	1	7	...	1
Kolába... ..	58	54	8	2	2	...
Ratnágiri	21	9	17	1	5	...
Total	266	242	72	*50	17	8

* 26 were pending at the close of the year.

The number of maliciously false complaints has decreased from 266 to 242. The decrease is apparent in all the districts except Belgaum and Bijápur, where the numbers have risen from 38 and 45 to 54 and 54 respectively. Prosecutions were instituted in 50 cases as against 72 in 1895. Convictions were obtained in 8 cases, while 26 remained pending, of which 9 were in the Belgaum District, 11 in the Bijápur District and 2 each in the districts of Dhárwár, Kánara and Kolába. The work of the Dhárwár and Kolába Police under this head is regarded by the Inspector-General of Police as unsatisfactory. The provisions of Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code were utilized in only 22 cases against 44 in 1895 and compensation to the amount of Rs. 322 was awarded. In the

Belgaum District, the District Magistrate remarks that the provisions of Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code were practically a dead letter. The section was not made use of by the Magistracy in the Ratnágiri District. The undersigned entirely concurs in the marginally quoted remark of the Inspector-General of

Police as regards that district.

9. In Dhárwár and Kolába there were no changes in the personnel of the District Superintendents of Police. In Belgaum, Kánara and Ratnágiri the office was held by two Superintendents of Police for broken periods of the year. In Bijápur the office of the District Superintendent of Police was held by four different officers—Messrs. Maidment, Pánse, Holland and Kotwál. The Inspector-General refers to the insufficient number of European officers for the needs of the various Presidency districts. Government in paragraph 2 of their Resolution No. 4279, dated the 4th June last, have already called for his report on the sufficiency or otherwise of the present number of District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police for the Presidency proper.

10. In non-cognizable crime, the divisional total again shows a small increase (157 cases), the figures for 1895 and 1896 being respectively 17,618 and 17,775. The increase is noticeable in the Kolába and Ratnágiri districts, and in the latter it is most marked, the number rising from 2,925 to 4,099. Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kánara show a small decrease, while in Bijápur the number of such cases is practically stationary. The variations in the figures are reported by the Inspector-General of Police to be more or less due to municipal cases. 20,119 persons appeared before the Magistrates in this connection, and 3,784, or 18·80 per cent., were convicted against 3,932, or 18·13 per cent., out of 21,686 in 1895.

* Percentage.				
Districts.			1895.	1896.
Belgaum	...	...	21·82	26·55
Bijápur	...	...	21·21	20·28
Dhárwár	...	...	25·21	22·75
Kánara	...	...	18·03	19·18
Kolába	...	...	8·69	11·55
Ratnágiri	...	...	16·13	15·86
Total			18·13	18·80

Turning to districts, the percentage* of persons convicted on those appearing before the Courts shows an improvement in the Belgaum, Kánara and Kolába districts and a slight falling off in the rest.

11. The following table shows the comparative numbers of persons for 1895 and 1896 dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

Districts,					Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.		Required to furnish security.	
					1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Belgaum	...	...	...	43	40	14	14
Bijápur	...	...	...	28	24	3	5
Dhárwár	...	...	...	9	11	...	3
Kánara	...	...	...	6	10	2	7
Kolába	...	...	...	9	31	8	23
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	2	12	2	12
Total					97	128	29	64

In all 128 persons, including 38 pending at the end of 1895, were proceeded against in order to their being bound over to be of good behaviour against 97 in the previous year. The proceedings were successful against 64 persons, or a

percentage of 50, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 29 and 29.9.

There were 42 cases pending before the Magistrates at the end of the year, exactly half of them belonging to the Belgaum District. The provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code were very successfully worked in the Kolába District during the year under review. In Ratnágiri the large number of convictions is ascribed to the fact that 11 persons were prosecuted for conspiring to assault a khot, and were bound over to keep the peace. In Dhárwár the prosecutions were successful against 3 persons out of 11 as compared with none out of 9 in 1895. The last-named district being a criminal one, the Inspector-General of Police remarks that it ought to be fairly easy to find out persons to be proceeded against under Chapter VIII. The Bijápur District Police are stated to have been remiss in carrying out the orders on this subject, as, exclusive of the 15 cases pending at the end of 1895, only 9 persons were proceeded against during the year.

12. From the figures given in the margin, it will be seen that the number of punishments inflicted on members of the force has increased from 398 to 462. The increase is most prominent in the Bijápur District, the number having risen from 57 to 114 or 50 per cent. The increase is reported to be due to stricter discipline. The number of punishments in the whole division and in the Bijápur, Kánara and Kolába districts is above, and in the remaining districts, especially in Belgaum, below the average for the past three years. The numbers of men rewarded by promotion and by money were 16 and 77 respectively against 7 and 104 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of money rewards occurs in the Kolába and Kánára districts, where only 30 and 6 rewards were granted against 52 and 24 in the preceding year.

Districts.	Number of punishments in		Average for the last three years.
	1895.	1896.	
Belgaum ...	81	50	97
Bijápur ...	57	114	66
Dhárwár ...	148	164	165
Kánara ...	63	79	72
Kolába ...	19	33	29
Ratnágiri ...	30	22	25
Total ...	398	462	454

Paragraph 18 and 19.

Districts.	Percentage of officers and men able to read and write in		Average per cent. of last three years.
	1895.	1896.	
Belgaum ...	48.38	49.40	50.13
Bijápur ...	41.96	42.22	36.64
Dhárwár ...	51.90	56.08	51.54
Kánara ...	68.67	69.44	62.00
Kolába ...	57.50	59.40	57.13
Ratnágiri ...	69.95	75.76	68.30

13. The percentage of officers and men

Paragraph 20.

able to read and write shows an im-

provement in all the districts and is above the average of the past three years except in the case of Belgaum.

Paragraph 27.

14. The annexed table shows the work performed by the District Superintendents of Police in the Southern Division:—

Districts.	POLICE STATIONS.		POLICE OUTPOSTS.		SCENES OF CRIMS.		REMARKS.
	Total number.	Number visited.	Total Number.	Number visited.	Total Number.	Number visited.	
Belgaum ...	12	11	43	31	37	8	*In addition to these, Mr. Holland visited the scenes of 20 other cases.
Bijápur ...	10	10	51	51	92	53*	
Dhárwár...	16	16	45	45	79	50†	†Visited the scenes of 6 other crimes.
Kánara ...	11	9 ^a	42	35 ^a	26	11†	† 15 Do.
Kolába ...	10	10	28	28	11	4§	§ 13 Do.
Ratnágiri ...	12	12	37	37	11	3	
Total ...	71	68	246	227	256	129	

^a Inspected by Mr. Biddle.
Mr. Fellowes also inspected 5 Police stations and 14 outposts.

The District Superintendents of Police, Bijápur, Dhárwár, Kolába and Ratnágiri, visited all the Police stations and outposts within their respective charges. A very fair amount of inspection work was also performed by the Superintendents of Police of the remaining districts. In Belgaum one Police station and 12 outposts could not be visited in consequence of the Berad disturbance. Out of a total of 256 scenes of serious crimes, in 129, or 50·3 per cent., the scene of the offence was personally visited by the Superintendents of Police concerned against 95 (or 51·07 per cent.) out of 186 in the previous year. The reasons assigned by the District Superintendents of Police for not visiting 29 scenes of crime out of 79 in Dhárwár, 15 out of 26 in Kánara and 8 out of 11 in Ratnágiri, have not been mentioned in the summaries of the district reports, but they have been accepted by the Inspector-General of Police as sufficient and satisfactory. The reasons for not visiting and inquiring into larger numbers of cases of serious crime in the Belgaum and Bijápur districts have been fully explained in the summaries of the reports for those districts.

15. The introduction of the system of identifying persons by means of impressions of their finger tips, in supersession of the anthropometric system, has been sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 5176, dated the 14th July last.

16. Government in their Resolution No. 6160, dated the 8th September 1896, sanctioned the establishment for a period of one year of punitive posts at Deshnur, Suldbal and Wantmuri in the Belgaum District at the cost of the villages implicated in the Berad outlawry. Proposals for the continuance of the posts for a further period of one year, but at a reduced strength and cost, have been submitted to Government under this Office No. P.-1321, dated the 19th ultimo.

17. Orders were issued by Government in their Resolution No. 4324, dated the 9th June last, on the subject of the escape from the Dhárwár Prison of certain Berad convicts whose recapture was attended with the loss of three lives.

18. The most noticeable events of the year were the final suppression of the Berad outbreak in Belgaum, the escapade of the Berads who broke gaol at Dhárwár, the faction riots at Kumatgi and Kerur in the Bijápur District and the small grain riots and general increase of crime that attended the commencement of the famine in the affected parts of Dhárwár and Bijápur. It is believed that the timely measures of relief that were adopted prevented a large amount of crime that would undoubtedly have otherwise occurred: what did occur was for the most part effectively and energetically dealt with by the Police.

19. The Commissioner is glad to endorse the commendation bestowed by the Inspector-General upon the District Superintendents of Police named by him.

E. J. EBDEN,
Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENT A.

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crime for

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.											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 reported.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	a.	b.	c.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
1	115 ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117 ..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																			
2	131 to 136, 139.	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 203, 407 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	34	..	1	3	..	35	31	97.14	88.56	33	1	31	4	..	91.17	88.57			
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender ..	2	..	2	..	2	2	100.	50.	50.	2	2	1	1	..	25.	50.			
5	224 to 228	Other offences against public justice ..	117	..	5	5	108	97	86.08	89.81	102	3	..	93	4	7	88.57	95.87			
6	143 to 163, 167, 168.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	227	2	18	19	148	78	79.18	52.70	158	33	3	63	52	39	82.47	54.78			
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	2	..	..	..	6	6	87.5	100.	7	..	..	6	..	1	65.71	100.
		Total ..	888	2	36	27	299	213	83.09	71.23	802	39	3	194	61	47	59.39	76.07			
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																			
8	302, 303, 306.	Murder ..	by thugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9			by dacoits ..	9	..	1	3	..	8	5	88.88	62.5	5	3	..	62.5	62.5		
10			by robbers ..	9	..	1	1	..	8	2	100.	25.	11	0	1	18.18	25.		
11			by poison ..	14	..	..	12	7	87.5	58.33	14	..	..	2	0	..	18.18	25.
12			Other murders ..	155	..	18	27	107	46	84.97	42.99	144	3	1	47	56	32	31.97	45.63		
13	307	Attempts at murder ..	25	..	3	5	16	10	71.42	66.66	20	..	..	10	4	6	50.	71.42	
14	304, 305	Culpable homicide ..	55	1	3	13	51	35	89.65	68.62	51	..	1	35	16	9	69.23	68.62			
15	370	Rape ..	42	..	4	5	25	8	82.60	32.	36	..	..	7	14	8	18.42	33.33	
16	377	Unnatural offences ..	7	..	1	1	3	2	100.	66.66	7	..	..	2	1	..	25.	66.66	
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	41	..	2	3	31	20	60.60	64.51	39	..	..	20	10	3	51.28	66.66	
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	81	..	2	4	76	67	98.39	98.15	80	..	..	67	9	2	83.75	88.15	
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	..	..	..	2	1	100.	50.	2	..	..	1	..	..	50.	100.
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ..	337	3	30	35	278	133	86.05	65.82	308	10	3	174	62	44	54.20	67.96			
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	9	..	..	2	3	2	77.77	66.66	7	..	..	2	1	..	23.57	66.66
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	43	..	3	..	30	24	78.26	80.	36	..	..	19	5	5	52.77	79.18	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	181	2	15	15	132	49	81.12	37.12	152	6	1	46	74	21	28.93	38.33			
24	303 to 309	Kidnapping or abduction ..	43	1	3	4	29	17	79.26	58.62	31	5	..	12	8	4	33.33	60.			
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	..	1	1	6	1	83.33	18.66	5	..	..	1	5	..	20.	10.66	
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution, habitually dealing in slaves ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	100.	0	2	..	..	..	1	..	0	0
27	371	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	175	1	14	4	136	109	76.19	80.14	124	19	1	67	24	11	60.41	78.37			
28	343, 354, 356, 357.	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	27	..	1	2	22	13	89.28	59.09	24	1	..	13	9	4	52.	59.09			
		Total ..	1,261	8	110	126	976	601	84.17	61.64	1,101	46	7	557	333	153	48.26	62.68			
		CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																			
29	303, 307, 308	Dacoity ..	330	..	39	44	135	56	78.04	41.48	235	3	..	56	72	126	19.44	43.75			
30	309, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	100.	0	1	..	..	..	1	..	0	0
31	304, 307, 308	Robbery with ..	41	1	2	2	24	11	74.74	45.83	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		by poisonous or stupefying drugs ..	43	..	3	4	18	7	80.95	38.88	38	..	..	11	13	4	33.33	45.83	
		by other means ..	57	..	4	8	39	13	91.66	33.33	56	..	..	7	8	8	17.5	46.66	
32	302, 303	Robbery ..	179	7	25	10	93	60	70.41	64.51	163	..	..	18	23	11	23.21	30.11	
		in dwelling-house ..	741	..	43	13	84	37	79.92	44.04	217	5	5	82	87	22	14.08	46.37			
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		other robberies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 433 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	170	2	18	7	121	79	77.05	65.28	138	6	2	74	33	16	50.08	69.15			
34	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	3,282	25	313	04	1,043	633	66.20	60.74	2,221	12	4	632	362	134	28.25	63.58			
35	454, 455, 437 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	93	..	5	3	94	39	80.	59.37	77	3	..	35	18	2	43.75	66.03			
36	449 to 453	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation or hurt.	4	..	..	..	4	3	100.	75.	4	..	..	3	1	..	75.	75.
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	1	..	..	..	1	2	00.	100.	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
38	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	3,447	35	452	186	1,627	939	84.06	57.71	3,233	31	11	925	536	337	26.24	61.21			

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.											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.	Which cases if they appeared before a Magistrate would have been declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		
			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 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.	Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	a.	b.	c.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	136	2	6	5	108	41	58.45	37.98	58	25	..	20	38	8	24.09	34.5	27	..	1	
41	350, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	85	..	..	1	24	13	88.57	54.16	29	2	..	12	10	..	38.70	54.54	9	..	1
42	374	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	171	2	6	6	132	54	64.40	40.90	87	27	..	32	48	8	28.07	40.0	38	..	1	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-break- ing ..	204	1	17	6	61	80	90.04	48.17	198	..	1	24	31	3	12.06	43.63	9	..	..
44	379 to 382	Theft .. of cattle	400	2	30	7	274	295	89.30	..	382	2	..	227	41	16	59.11	84.70	61	..	..
		.. .. ordinary	5,407	127	418	221	3,394	2,660	82.50	78.07	4,702	93	11	2,625	560	259	54.61	85.55	845	12	11
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ..	316	6	23	15	188	103	75.81	54.78	185	62	..	77	58	23	29.90	57.03	71	..	..
47	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ..	370	2	15	10	372	327	94.88	87.90	363	7	1	320	88	7	80.25	89.88	33	..	..
48	447, 449	Criminal or house-trespass ..	547	9	10	10	354	158	61.57	44.63	260	80	3	67	112	14	19.53	87.43	145	4	14	
49	401, 402	Breaking closed receptacle ..	14	..	..	..	2	2	64.28	100	9	..	..	2	..	2	22.22	100	..	..	..
		Total ..	7,264	147	513	278	4,645	3,565	81.89	76.75	6,109	244	16	3,342	840	824	52.47	79.91	1,164	16	25	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																						
46	205 to 207	Offences against religion ..	15	..	2	2	12	7	70.58	58.33	8	4	..	5	5	..	41.66	50	5	..	1	
50	Chapter VIII (H. C. P. O. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	625	..	14	61	791	646	97.02	81.68	799	16	..	634	143	93	77.69	93.64	..	..	4
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ..	57	..	..	1	56	47	96.40	83.02	49	6	..	45	9	1	81.81	83.83	7	..	..
52		Excise Laws ..	1,234	..	19	32	1,223	1,169	90.10	..	1,076	52	1	973	55	20	56.13	94.64	11	..	..
53		Opium Act ..	185	..	5	7	181	169	97.36	93.37	185	..	..	168	11	10	90.81	93.85	6	..	..
54		Railway Laws
55		Salt and Custom Laws ..	261	..	1	..	254	246	88.16	97.63	99	1	..	90	2	5	90	97.82	..	1
56		Arms Act ..	208	..	2	13	200	186	93.67	93	203	4	..	183	14	15	88.40	92.80	8
57		Stamp Act ..	1
58	Forest Act ..	1,062	..	11	1	947	840	18.58	89.65	117	80	..	143	5	16	72.58	90.62	1	..	..	..
59	200, 277, 279, 280, 281, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300 to 304, Section 34 of Act V. of 1901, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ..	127	..	2	4	114	83	83.17	77.19	97	9	..	60	22	5	65.00	76.52	15	..	1	
		Total ..	8,965	..	56	121	3,763	3,409	69.75	90.11	2,632	172	1	2,310	266	165	82.3	69.07	54	..	6	
60	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act ..	137	..	..	2	138	148	100	93.67	187	1	..	148	10	80	78.72	93.67	9	..	..
		Offences against the Army Act ..	2	..	..	2	2	2	100	100	2	..	..	2	..	..	100	100	..	..	..
		Offences against Registration Act ..	1	..	..	1	1	1	100	100	1	..	..	1	..	..	100	100	..	..	..
		Offences against Post Act ..	1	..	..	1	1	1	100	100	1	..	..	1	..	..	100	100	..	..	..
		Offences against Land Revenue Code, Section 214 of 1879 ..	1	..	..	1	1	1	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	191	..	4	164	154	100	93.90	180	1	..	153	10	80	80.10	93.50	9	..	..	..
		Grand Total ..	16,634	194	1,163	747	11,628	8,935	79.56	76.50	13,654	560	38	7,513	2,144	1,064	52.71	77.79	1,617	16	22	

Continued.

1896, for the Bombay Presidency Proper—continued.

PERSONS.

PROPERTY.

Table with 37 columns (21-37) and 32 rows (1-32). Columns include: 21. Received by transfer, 22. Arrested by Police, 23. Appearing under order of Magistrate, 24. Total of Columns 19 to 22, 25. Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial, 26. Released without being brought before a Magistrate, 27. Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police, 28. Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial, 29. Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate, 30. Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct), 31. Number of persons shown in Columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police, 32. Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police, 33. Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial, 34. Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial, 35. In custody of Police, 36. On bail, 37. Number pending at end of year. Rows 43-44 show property details: 43. Amount of property stolen, 44. Amount of property recovered.

* 2 junctives.

By order,

F. GOLDSMID,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMEN
PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crim

Table with 19 columns: Serial Number, Law under which punishable, Description of Crime, 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, Sue mota, Investigated by Police, Number of cases in Columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in Column 7, Ending in conviction, Ending in acquittal or discharge, Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court, Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated, Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided, Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred, When accused has appeared before a Magistrate, When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate, Pending at the end of last year.

for the year 1896, for Sind.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.								REMARKS.			
Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of Columns 19 to 23.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate				Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Number pending at end of year.	Before appearance before a Magistrate.	Other cases disposed of, e.g. died, transferred, admitted as approvers &c, after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before 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.
							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.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
																						Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.		
46	1,502	2,124	1	1	1-20	2,122	1,548	12	74	806	12	172	40-3	8-1	1	153									
54	1,630	2,266	1	4	4	2,261	1,594	12	472	12	240	45-8	10-6	1	169										
58		14		8	37-5	11					6	75-6	54-54	2								10,111 12 0	27 0 0		2
62		72		1	1-9	71					23	33	63-4	64-65								30 12 0			
70		37		1	14-3	36					4	4	57-1	44-4											
77		9				8					4	25	100-	87-5											
82		12				12					4	7	87-5												
90		17		1	7-7	16		1	8		8	81-5	50-0	1											
95		10				10			1	9	10	100-	100-												
104		172				172			81	1	68	5	88-5	89-5	1	16									
106		8				8			1		2	2	100-	66-6											
114		90		2	9-1	88			47		26	7	23	85-9	20-1	8									
121		59				106			23	10	30	21-8	15-8			23									
126		101		1	2-9	100			75		8	1	7	30-0	7-	18	1								
135		5				5			1		3		40-0			2									
143		8				8			1		2		68-0	66-60											
147		68				270			102		143		105	65-1	85-9										
157		7				7			3		3		42-7	42-8		1									
173	232	1,037		14	2-07	1,023	464	32	300	97	836	49-7	32-8	6		114	10	6	1	16-6	10,144 0 0	27 0 0		1	
180		60				60			6	22	1	20	75-0	35-0	1							16,076 0 0	4,559 0 0		
190		43				43			10	2	23	4	80	76-9	67-4							710	470 0 0	26 0 0	17 2
196		14				14			1		2	7	100-	61-3		4	2	20	13	3	2-0	2-11 0 0	1-2 0 0		
199		26		6	20-	21			3		9		86-0	42-9		9		15	5	3	1,733 0 0	2-3 0 0	1-2 0 0		
200		60		2	4-17	58			87		10	3	11	22-9	18-9		8	23	12	5	64-8	2,766 0 0	1,237 11 2		6-4
204		127		8	18-3	119			66	1	21		14	23-3	11-7		11								
210		89				89			12		23	1	12	54-5	31-5		3								
218	103	807		23	8-4	779	281	4	643	6	460	67-4	57-6	4	4	23		75	1-4	4-5	1,01,973 1 1	1,373 12 1		1-4	
221		45		2	2-7	120	50		63	1	50	51-9	49-1			6					60 0 0				
235	1,302			40	4-1	1,267	436	89	630	64	614	62-5	49-8	8	4	59	3	70	1	65-5	1,01,500 0 0	1,104 7 6		1-2	

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 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.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																			
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	37	...	1	1	6	3	53.57	50.0	12	3	...	2	2	1	13.33	50.0	
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	20	...	...	2	14	19	95.0	92.86	19	...	...	13	...	...	68.42	100.0
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	47	...	1	4	20	16	...	...	81	3	...	15	2	1	44.1	88.2
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																			
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	144	...	5	19	28	23	97.31	92.14	145	...	...	23	4	20	16.8	85.1
44	379 to 383	theft of cattle	1,100	...	103	71	569	500	89.10	87.52	1,081	12	...	496	59	125	42.0	39.3	
45	400 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1,605	...	47	64	393	802	18.25	89.80	1,439	19	...	756	44	134	57.8	94.6	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	86	...	1	10	47	20	51.72	42.56	92	13	...	17	1	9	37.7	90.4	
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	166	...	10	19	121	108	91.47	85.12	158	3	...	93	17	22	57.7	84.5	
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	274	...	4	12	148	65	47.30	43.91	127	4	...	61	8	7	38.9	86.6	
		Total	3,377	2	170	195	1,808	1,515	...	...	2,963	52	...	1,438	133	317	47.7	91.5
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																			
49	295 to 307	Offences against religion	1	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (3), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	401	...	...	79	431	346	99.77	80.04	400	...	...	341	86	48	85.2	79.72
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	57	...	...	...	55	54	100.0	98.15	57	...	...	54	1	2	94.7	98.2
52		Excise Laws	119	...	...	1	112	109	49.75	97.30	58	...	...	51	1	5	87.9	98.0
53		Opium Act	20	...	...	1	18	17	55.0	94.44	17	...	...	15	1	1	88.2	93.8
54		Railway Laws
55		Salt and Customs Laws	52	47	47	48.07	100.0	25	4	...	84.0	100.0
56		Arms Act	119	...	6	8	108	108	94.4	98.14	118	...	...	101	2	11	85.6	98.05
57	Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Forest Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	200, 277, 279, 280, 283, 284, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	82	...	...	12	1,235	1,375	91.47	99.21	1,191	...	...	1,171	3	17	99.8	99.7
		Total	1,103	...	6	101	1,075	1,962	...	...	1,868	...	...	1,755	94	88	93.9	94.9
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act	41	...	...	1	43	42	70.73	100.0	29	...	...	29	...	...	100.0	100.0
		Cantonment Act	1	...	...	1	1	1	100.0	100.0	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Bombay Act VII of 1867	51	...	...	81	19	77.77	97.52	62	...	...	...	61	2	...	96.8	96.8
		VI of 1863	8	...	...	7	7	87.5	100.0	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	100.0	100.0
		GRAND TOTAL	7,936	4	276	472	5,125	4,421	...	...	4,853	99	...	4,022	350	656	57.8	94.5

A—continued.

for the year 1896, for Sind—concluded.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.												
19	Pending at the end of last year.		Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Released or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.			Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.			Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.			Number pending at end of year.			PROPERTY.									
	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.	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.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
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
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By order,
 J. SLADEN,
 Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Bombay Presidency Proper for the year 1890.

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
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	02	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice...	586.7	604	13	707	5	689	1,003	1,015	89	300	1	592	...	27	...
5	161 to 160, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	58.6	59	2	62	8	58	91	94	47	10	1	33	...	3	...
6	103 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	311.30	405	3	408	7	386	417	430	150	90	12	148	10	20	...
7	405 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	48.6	54	2	56	13	43	102	92	37	18	6	1	15	14	1 died.
8	264 to 207	Offences relating to weights and measures.	110.6	154	...	154	2	153	165	168	43	17	...	106	...	2	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	8.2	2	4	6	...	6	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 150, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	121.0	241	...	241	8	236	1,211	1,240	148	309	...	675	...	18	...
		Total	1,245.08	1,609	25	1,634	43	1,585	2,995	3,041	516	840	20	1,555	25	84	1 died.
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.															
11	312 to 310	Causing miscarriage	3.4	6	1	7	8	6	10	10	1	2	4	...	2	...	1 pers. ...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	4.0	6	1	7	8	6	10	10	1	2	4	...	2	...	Do. do.
		CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.															
13	354 to 380	Extortion	35.7	49	...	49	9	34	86	86	48	26	...	11	...	1	...
		CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	7.6	12	...	12	2	9	17	17	3	13	...	1	...	...	...
15	352, 356, 358	Criminal force	1,748.2	1,874	6	1,880	29	1,792	4,111	4,130	734	3,085	...	279	...	33	...
16	344	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	36.4	12	...	12	8	12	23	23	14	...	...	7	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt...	22,330.14	24,785	8	24,783	421	23,564	57,009	55,040	12,574	30,912	5	2,692	...	456	1 died.
		Total	24,123.34	26,683	9	26,692	455	23,377	61,160	59,810	13,325	43,012	5	2,979	...	488	1 died.
		CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.															
18	417 to 420	Cheating	443.0	462	10	472	43	374	602	619	366	119	...	89	...	26	...
19	401, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	303.0	398	2	370	28	326	504	511	258	109	1	128	...	15	...
20	400	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	85.1	46	1	47	3	43	51	50	20	7	1	18	1	3	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	3,868.2	4,024	...	4,024	70	3,783	10,245	9,630	2,592	6,309	...	514	...	125	...
		Total	4,710.2	4,803	13	4,913	149	4,526	11,402	10,810	3,256	6,834	2	748	1	169	...
		CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.															
22	298	Offences against religion	3.4	7	...	7	1	6	21	20	6	10	...	2	...	...	...
23	400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service.	4.6	3	...	3	...	8	6	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
24	403 to 409	Offences relating to marriage	560.0	629	16	645	59	519	876	886	392	385	13	64	7	25	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	149.0	157	1	153	9	142	300	292	110	119	...	44	...	19	...
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	5,209.9	6,343	11	6,354	131	5,941	12,432	12,238	4,002	7,497	2	615	...	117	...
27	271 to 274, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	1,161.96	780	...	780	3	752	814	814	21	115	...	676	...	2	...
28	291 A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	209.0	233	8	241	34	201	381	417	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	17.9	17	...	17	...	16	18	18	14	...	...	4	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	9.5	18	1	19	2	16	89	89	25	7	...	47	...	10	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	421.4	504	...	504	5	588	565	560	182	142	...	237	...	5	...
33	Cases under Chapter XLII, C. P. C.	Forfeiture of bonds	3	1	5	6	...	6	14	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
		Total	7,750.78	8,762	42	8,804	274	8,190	15,525	15,375	4,635	8,307	15	2,026	8	184	...

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crimes for the Bombay Presidency Proper for the year 1896—continued.

Table with columns: Law under which punishable, Description of Crime, Average institutions of five preceding years, Instituted by complaint during the year, Taken up by Magistrate or 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 (By Magistrate, By High or Sessions Court), Convicted (By Magistrate, By High or Sessions Court), Waiting trial at close of year, Remarks.

By order,

F. GOLDSMID,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1896, for Sind.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.									REMARKS.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of Columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in Column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons 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	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>																		
121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, 161 to 169, 217 to 223, 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	Offences against public justice ..	206.6	182	1	183	6	157	194	209	21	43	..	114	..	80	..	
161 to 169, 217 to 223, 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	Offences by public servants ..	88.0	26	..	26	..	28	20	80	8	5	..	16	..	1	..	
161 to 169, 217 to 223, 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	112.0	158	..	158	..	143	163	150	60	21	1	59	8	16	..	
405 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	11.6	19	..	19	2	7	14	10	9	4	..	..	3	..	..
201 to 207	Offences relating to weights and measures.	6.1	7	..	7	..	4	5	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
482 to 490	Making, or using false trade-marks.	4.8	8	..	8	..	8	8	8	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
149, 154 to 159, 100	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	62.2	68	..	68	..	68	258	257	41	20	..	175	..	16	..	
Total ..			441.5	408	1	404	8	406	656	663	131	100	1	368	6	62	..	
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>																		
312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1.8	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
370	Buying or disposing of slaves	1.8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			3.6	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>																		
394 to 399	Extortion	7.0	14	1	15	2	7	9	15	8	1	..	4	..	2	..	
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>																		
345	Wrongful confinement	1.7	12	..	12	..	12	22	22	12	5	..	5	..	..	..
352, 353, 359	Criminal force	1,447.2	1,718	1	1,719	2	1,425	2,978	3,033	718	2,043	..	149	..	123	..	
334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1.4	24	..	24	..	22	54	55	1	35	..	6	..	18	..	
323	Voluntarily causing hurt	4,788.2	4,671	1	4,672	10	4,012	9,991	10,200	2,558	6,616	..	689	2	450	..	
Total ..			6,238.5	6,425	2	6,427	18	5,471	13,085	13,310	3,299	8,699	..	699	2	422	..	
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>																		
417 to 420	Cheating	116.0	271	..	271	2	91	120	121	66	13	..	26	3	13	..	
403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	211.0	210	..	210	10	106	221	223	63	43	..	39	..	58	..	
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	9.0	17	..	17	8	11	14	25	7	5	1	9	..	8	..	
426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	434.8	402	..	402	2	380	821	825	129	424	..	291	..	61	..	
Total ..			771.7	900	..	900	17	597	1,176	1,194	285	485	1	305	3	115	..	
<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>																		
298	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service.	7.0	4	..	4	..	2	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
403 to 408	Offences relating to marriage ..	584.2	694	..	694	6	390	1,264	1,335	391	693	5	40	1	205	..	
500 to 502	Defamation	24.8	67	..	67	..	35	67	89	85	87	..	6	..	10	..	
504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	382.0	564	..	564	16	312	655	703	303	328	..	80	..	43	..	
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	123.5	110	..	110	..	95	103	103	9	17	..	78	..	..	..
201 A	Keeping a lottery office .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter VIII (d), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	21.0	91	..	91	1	90	104	104	1	15	..	89	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	12.0	8	8	6	1	5	5	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	1.4	7	..	7	1	3	5	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	93.1	142	..	142	1	89	89	89	81	47	..	8	..	2	..	
Total ..			1,219.9	1,634	3	1,637	23	1,023	2,297	2,437	770	1,147	5	265	1	259	..	

STATEMENT A—concluded.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1896, for Sind—continued.

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	Number of persons at large 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>Detail.</i>																	
1	Act XIII of 1859, Artificers Act ..	.. .. .	245.0	780	..	780	..	780	1,123	1,145	10	830	..	290	..	90	
2	Act I of 1871, Cattle Trespass Act ..	.. .. .	174.4	251	..	251	1	224	687	698	97	445	..	83	..	61	
3	Act III of 1877, Registration Act..	.. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
4	Act VII of 1878, Forests Act ..	.. .. .	18.0	80	..	80	..	28	40	40	8	..	..	33	..	6	
5	Act I of 1879, Stamp Act ..	.. .. .	2.6	18	..	18	..	15	10	16	..	..	..	16	..	1	
6	Act XIII of 1889, Cantonment Act ..	.. .. .	82.0	78	..	78	..	78	123	123	..	..	..	123	..	..
7	Act XI of 1890, Cruelty to animals ..	.. .. .	108.2	806	..	806	15	764	843	729	73	19	..	654	..	9	
8	Bombay, Act VI of 1893, Public Conveyances Act ..	.. .. .	113.0	364	..	364	..	350	303	300	8	29	..	276	..	..
9	Act IX of 1890, Railways ..	.. .. .	12.4	30	..	30	..	30	32	31	..	1	..	29	..	1	
10	Act II of 1898, Public Ferries ..	.. .. .	5.4	11	..	11	..	9	25	25	4	18	..	4	..	1	
11	Act VII of 1867, District Police Act ..	.. .. .	108.4	304	..	394	10	304	374	389	2	27	..	1,140	..	10	
12	Act VI of 1873, District Municipal Act ..	.. .. .	784.0	1,850	..	1,850	8	1,044	1,069	1,614	2	444	..	806	..	11	
13	Act V of 1879, Land Revenue Code ..	.. .. .	151.9	812	..	812	8	804	423	429	6	107	..	306	..	..
14	Act V of 1878, A bhkari Act..	.. .. .	6.2	20	..	20	..	19	23	23	..	3	..	21	..	..
15	Act VII of 1879, Irrigation Act ..	.. .. .	61.0	357	..	357	..	250	602	600	29	184	..	417	..	..
16	Act II of 1884, Municipal Act ..	.. .. .	104.8	400	53	453	..	447	448	447	8	22	..	253	..	..
17	Act IV of 1887, Gambling Act ..	.. .. .	14.8	41	..	41	8	37	271	294	8	23	..	23	..	..
18	Act II of 1890, Salt Act ..	.. .. .	22.4	20	..	20	..	20	29	29	3	3	..	23	..	..
19	Act IX of 1894, Jails Act ..	.. .. .	..	5	..	5	..	5	6	6	..	1	..	6	..	..
20	Act IV of 1890, Police ..	.. .. .	..	7	..	7	2	7	12	15	..	2	..	13	..	..
21	Act II of 1891, Boiler Inspection ..	.. .. .	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	3	1	..	..	3	..	..
22	Sind Frontier Regulation III of 1892 ..	.. .. .	11.2	2	3	5	6	5	31	30	..	..	..	30	..	..
23	Act I of 1859, Merchant Seamen ..	.. .. .	9.0	7	..	7	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..
24	Police Act V of 1861 ..	.. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
25	Post Office Act XIV of 1866 ..	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Salt Transport Act XVI of 1879 ..	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Army Act of 1831 ..	.. .. .	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Explosives Act IV of 1884 ..	.. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
29	Native passengers Ships Act X of 1887 ..	.. .. .	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
30	Wild Birds' protection Act XX of 1887 ..	.. .. .	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
31	The Indian Ports Act X of 1899..	.. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
32	Vessels plying on Indus Act I of 1863 ..	.. .. .	2.0	13	..	13	..	13	12	13	..	..	..	13	..	..
33	Cantonment Act III of 1867 ..	.. .. .	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	The Karachi Vaccination Act IV of 1879 ..	.. .. .	49.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	The Tramway Act II of 1893 ..	.. .. .	29.0	6	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	The Bombay Municipal servants Act V of 1890 ..	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	1,130.1	5,041	66	5,097	45	5,139	7,273	7,199	292	2,811	..	6,419	..	196	
		Grand Total ..	10,842.5	15,527	63	15,590	115	15,705	24,446	24,319	1,127	2,811	7	6,119	12	1,272	

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 1896.

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 Column 3 and 4 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.		
												1896.	1895.	1894.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1896.	1895.	1894.		1896.	1895.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
<p>NORTHERN DIVISION. AHMEDABAD, BROACH, KAIRA, PANCH MAHA'LS, SURAT AND THANA. <i>Nu.</i> CENTRAL DIVISION. AHMEDNAGAR, KHANDESH, NASHIK, POONA AND SATARA. <i>Nu.</i> SHOLA'PUR.</p>																											
Thuggi ... { By strangulation... ... { By poison	
Dacoity on land	
Dacoity on water	
Robbery by administration of poisonous (r deleterious) Drugs—	
(a) with murder	
(b) without murder	
Other professional crimes, viz.—	
Kidnapping	
Cattle theft	
<p>SOUTHERN DIVISION. BELGAUM.</p>																											
Thuggi ... { By strangulation... ... { 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	

*This case which was 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 8, 7, 8 and 10.
 †2 persons were released without being brought to trial.

*2 died before trial.
 †Of these, 2 were made approvers.

BJAPUR, DHARWAR, KANARA, KOLABA AND RATNA'GIRI.

Nil.
SIND.

Thuggi	{ By Strangulation .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ By Poison...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land		5	8	1	7	14	2	2	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	11,501	222	8	55
Dacoity on water		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious Drugs—		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) with murder...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) without murder		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional crimes, viz.—		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

By order,
F. GOLDSMID,
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

(AX)

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENT.												REWARDS.	
			Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								Number of Police rewarded during the year.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By Promotion.	By Money 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	351	681	817	814	...	...	4	80	101	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	38
Broach	98	361	154	305	...	...	5	88	55	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7
Kaira	145	561	241	386	79	...	3	19	60	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	25
Panch Mahals	135	540	416	259	...	...	6	26	113	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	45
Burat	172	661	266	474	93	...	2	11	113	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	63
Thana	162	538	311	438	...	...	7	21	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	11
Total	968	3,592	1,705	2,676	172	...	27	145	466	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	13	13	139
<i>Central Division.</i>																			
Ahmednagar	170	597	304	195	267	2	10	19	53	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	18
Khandesh	374	1,340	620	822	271	4	37	89	227	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	17
Nasik	187	622	239	520	...	1	10	8	99	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	12
Poona	262	1,014	322	345	593	...	19	47	207	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	6	30	3
Atara	216	761	417	400	99	...	9	51	144	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	6
Sholapur	120	468	190	184	204	1	2	28	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3
Total	1,319	4,902	2,142	2,536	1,439	8	87	192	824	2	25	...	...	1	2	5	22	42	59
<i>Southern Division.</i>																			
Belgaum	153	523	234	41	401	2	3	6	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	11	6
Bijapur	154	503	226	430	...	1	5	21	86	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Dharwar	204	634	303	535	...	...	2	26	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	1
Kanara	162	496	252	187	309	...	2	17	59	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Colaba	102	371	179	294	...	...	3	9	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Ratnagiri	151	533	255	24	400	...	2	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	31
Total	916	3,064	1,449	1,521	1,010	8	18	87	337	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	12	16	77
Total of Presidency Proper	3,198	11,458	5,296	6,733	2,621	11	132	424	1,627	2	36	...	...	1	2	8	47	71	325
<i>Sind.</i>																			
Karachi	242	1,067	601	354	323	2	10	37	118	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	4	4
Hyderabad	222	878	533	403	112	...	21	36	212	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	12	3	12
Shikarpur	184	616	451	308	214	3	15	38	143	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	10	4	17
Upper Sind Frontier	46	232	134	132	...	...	14	34	79	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	14
Thar and Parkar	104	414	471	20	...	2	12	5	32	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	...
Total	798	3,407	2,195	1,317	649	7	72	150	584	1	14	1	1	...	...	10	36	22	47
Grand Total for the Presidency, including Sind	3,996	14,565	7,491	7,950	3,270	19	204	574	2,311	3	50	1	1	1	2	18	83	93	372

D.

Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency for 1896.

EDUCATION.				NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.													REMARKS.
Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	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.		
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.				
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
192	819	...	...	123	600	405	19	1	41	4	5	3	23	45.67	1.94	14 vacancies. The Court prosecutor has not been provided with any weapon.
81	192	...	...	24	212	213	7	...	19	5	2	...	4	37.8	0.87	10 vacancies.
123	290	...	...	89	238	371	6	...	16	3	...	...	8	25.60	1.37	8 do.
73	73	...	...	30	298	335	4	1	11	6	6	...	10	61.33	1.48	13 do.
149	211	...	...	137	332	338	9	3	33	3	6	...	13	43.21	1.36	6 do.
121	211	...	...	61	380	301	12	3	21	7	9	...	14	40.4	1.66	8 do. The Court prosecutor has not been provided with any weapon.
728	1,236	...	...	414	2,010	3,073	57	7	145	27	30	3	72	...	1.58	58 vacancies. 2 Court prosecutors have no weapons.
153	361	...	...	53	395	319	7	...	20	12	6	...	8	13.29	1.04	The Court prosecutor has not been provided with any weapon.
216	477	...	...	90	1,040	577	17	...	16	41	...	...	20	24.81	1.16	7 vacancies. The Court prosecutor has no weapon.
146	276	...	...	38	383	383	4	1	17	11	...	...	12	44.40	1.48	5 vacancies.
192	464	...	...	139	541	584	33	...	56	19	1	1	17	37.99	1.34	2 vacancies. The Court prosecutor has no weapon.
180	445	...	...	92	423	456	33	3	16	9	...	...	19	41.16	1.94	The Court prosecutor has no weapon.
81	226	...	...	20	238	230	12	...	2	3	...	...	4	17.	.68	...
973	2,240	...	...	438	3,020	2,649	111	4	127	94	7	1	80	...	1.30	14 vacancies. 4 Court prosecutors have no weapons.
116	219	...	...	32	335	357	13	...	3	5	...	...	9	14.64	1.33	2 vacancies.
91	136	...	...	43	236	357	11	...	9	6	...	...	10	9.6	1.5	10 do.
163	307	...	...	53	290	464	6	...	16	3	...	2	11	33.65	1.31	31 do.
135	315	...	...	46	322	372	9	...	11	2	4	1	11	43.14	1.69	8 do.
73	203	...	...	25	199	249	13	...	4	3	2	...	7	12.65	1.47	3 do.
130	392	...	...	22	240	437	11	...	...	3	...	1	7	13.3	1.01	...
707	1,627	...	...	271	1,423	2,233	70	...	43	21	6	4	45	...	1.22	4 vacancies.
2,408	5,132	...	...	1,123	6,452	6,055	238	11	315	143	43	3	207	...	1.41	126 vacancies. 3 Court prosecutors have no weapons.
130	94	...	...	136	565	591	22	...	68	13	3	6	22	45.23	2.44	17 vacancies.
132	145	...	...	153	579	330	13	...	76	21	3	11	11	39.27	1.09	36 do.
125	164	...	38	71	300	490	7	...	69	13	...	3	14	44.9	1.4	49 do.	
81	53	1	4	46	132	93	11	1	21	13	1	...	4	21.94	1.44	7 do.	
54	50	...	...	50	313	263	7	...	14	14	...	...	15	29.73	1.90	...
472	505	1	42	446	1,881	1,757	49	1	226	79	17	24	74	...	1.91	111 vacancies.	
2,630	5,667	1	42	1,579	3,333	3,712	297	12	343	221	60	23	263	...	1.50	237 vacancies.	

By Order,
 F. GOLDSMID,
 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.					Officers.														
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.			Subordinate Officers.	Hindus.															
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Bráhmíns.	Rájputs.	Sikhs.	Láhanas.	Xhattris.	Chattris.	Baniás.	Lingáyats.	Jains.	Maráthas.	Hindustáni.	Pardubhis.
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		2						1	6	243	869	8	103	47	12							8			12	
Broach		1							3	93	353	1	44	11	7							8			14	
Kaira		1							8	142	553	1	70	22	7										12	
Panch Mahals		1					2		8	129	529	3	43	24	8										26	
Surat								1	4	168	655		62	16	9										87	19
Thana		3							5	157	560	6	11	20											87	
Total		7					2	2	24	932	3,539	14	333	140	43							16			168	19
<i>Central Division.</i>																										
Ahmednagar		1				1	1		4	164	597	3	69	34	7								3		43	
Khásndesh		3	1						9	394	1,333	9	148	85											15	
Nasik		2							4	183	617	4	75	24											45	11
Poona		2	1		8	1	1		6	233	1,014	15	59	32	20										105	
Sátara		2					1		6	209	761	4	62	29	4							2			109	
Sholápur		1							2	118	468	1	47	15	15							1			30	
Total		11	2		8	2	2		31	1,271	4,790	36	400	219	40							1	5		347	11
<i>Southern Division.</i>																										
Belgaum		1							4	140	521	1	49	26	5								18	1	37	
Bijápúr		1							4	150	492	1	65	19	5								5		23	
Dhárwar		1							3	199	605	3	66	25	15								23		37	
Kánara		1							4	148	438	9	60	19		1						1			49	
Kolába		1							1	100	369	3	4	13											59	3
Ratnágiri		1							4	147	538	3	16	16											74	
Total		6							20	693	2,013	20	800	118	25	1							47	1	284	3
Grand Total of the Presidency Proper		24	2		8	2	5		75	3,006	11,242	70	1,093	477	114	1						17	62	1	819	33
<i>Sind.</i>																										
Karachi		2	3	7					3	229	1,050	10	171	13		1									16	15
Hyderabad		1							4	217	841		154	11											3	
Sukárpur		3	1						5	177	768	1	147	7	3	1										
Upper Sind Frontier		1							2	44	235		38			2										
Thar and Parkar		1							1	103	414		64		2		29		5							
Total		8	4	7					15	770	2,296	11	574	31	5	2	29	2	5						19	15
Grand Total of Presidency, including Sind		32	6	7	8	2	5		90	3,806	14,040	81	1,667	508	119	3	29	2	5	17	62	1	833	15	33	

* Superintendents and assistants not included.

E.

and Men employed in the Police for the Bombay Presidency for 1896.

BY CASTE.																										REMARKS.		
Men.																												
Hindus.																												
Other Religions.																												
Bhils.	Kolis.	Hindus of all other castes.	Kori.	Parsis.	Jews.	Zoroastrians.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Bráhmans.	Rajputs.	Khatris.	Lohanas.	Sikhs.	Baniás.	Jains.	Maráthas.	Hindustanis.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Lingyats.	Paradwhis.	Hindus of other Castes.	Parsis.	Jews.	Christians.	Grand Total, Officers and Men.		
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	
10	23	26	..	2	6	..	6	839	101	86	..	..	2	9	..	42	..	60	146	..	..	74	..	4	..	1,121	14 vacancies
..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	155	39	20	..	..	..	4	..	76	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	..	450	10 do.
..	10	22	..	..	..	2	..	808	39	41	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	104	..	..	43	..	..	..	600	8 do.
18	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	132	57	23	..	..	..	2	..	87	..	170	23	..	..	35	..	..	..	604	12 do.
..	..	21	..	8	1	..	..	167	90	12	..	..	..	..	..	207	..	..	..	98	76	6	..	..	..	824	6 do.
..	9	34	..	4	..	..	1	17	81	1	..	..	..	..	..	879	..	..	17	..	128	..	6	..	..	744	6 do.
23	39	123	..	15	7	2	7	1,116	357	183	..	..	2	15	..	610	..	230	200	..	93	414	6	10	..	4,506	54 do.
..	..	10	..	1	1	..	2	276	32	81	..	..	..	..	..	179	..	..	9	10	..	68	..	..	..	704	
79	1	40	..	..	..	..	8	458	188	9	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	390	6	..	..	222	..	..	..	1,710	7 vacancies.
9	4	14	..	2	1	..	..	223	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	..	69	39	..	37	73	..	1	..	800	3 do.
..	1	14	..	3	3	..	3	227	65	66	..	..	..	..	..	518	..	..	17	..	..	116	..	1	..	1,204	3 do.
..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	247	41	15	..	..	..	..	..	382	..	..	..	9	..	66	..	1	..	979	
..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	203	49	37	..	..	..	..	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	639	
63	6	93	..	7	9	..	13	1,634	426	157	..	..	..	..	..	1,376	..	459	71	19	37	295	..	3	..	6,114	14 vacancies
..	..	16	..	..	1	..	2	214	26	8	..	..	..	..	2	107	..	..	..	29	..	43	..	..	..	674	3 vacancies.
..	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	308	41	14	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	12	..	32	..	..	..	647	10 do.
..	..	14	..	..	..	..	3	303	36	24	..	..	..	..	..	129	..	..	..	83	..	37	..	..	..	804	31 do.
..	..	14	..	..	..	..	39	156	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	..	..	..	1	..	106	..	..	..	641	8 do.
..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	3	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	291	..	..	..	3	..	60	..	..	..	671	3 do.
..	..	43	..	..	..	..	1	39	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	336	..	..	..	..	..	151	..	..	..	600	
..	..	117	..	2	1	..	44	1,023	161	46	2	1,189	123	2	421	3,002	14 vacancies
110	45	323	..	24	17	2	64	3,775	944	336	..	..	2	15	2	3,375	..	659	361	144	137	1,430	5	13	..	16,336	128 do.
1	..	15	..	..	..	..	1	711	53	..	..	..	10	..	..	135	117	6	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	1,372	17 vacancies.
..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	672	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	1,001	24 do.
..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	624	50	20	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	941	49 do.
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	371	7 do.
..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	833	26	7	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	17	..	..	7	814	
1	..	100	1	..	1	..	1	2,550	170	29	3	11	26	..	..	146	117	3	3	..	..	231	..	..	7	4,794	111 vacancies.
117	45	433	1	24	18	2	65	6,325	1,114	415	3	11	29	15	2	3,321	117	664	303	144	137	1,001	5	13	7	16,620	127 vacancies.	

By order,
F. GOLDSMID,
 Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Ahmedabad, for the year 1896.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.						
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total number of real cognizable cases disposed of		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.										
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Col. 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 ...	2	12	14	1	4	8	6	2	4	1	3	...	...	...	6	1	1	19	20	1	15	1	3	...	...	...	...	20	15	17	* 1 escaped.		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	3	6	9	2	1	5	4	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	4	2	1	28	29	...	7	3	23	...	...	...	...	29	7	3			
3. Dacoities ...	2	9	11	1	1	8	8	1	7	4	1	...	...	...	8	4	5	44	49	...	44	17	4	...	...	...	...	49	44	17			
4. Robberies ...	4	15	19	...	5	10	11	2	9	6	3	...	...	...	11	6	4	28	32	...	23	13	4	...	...	...	...	33	28	13			
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	229	182	211	6	42	140	128	75	53	45	35	2	...	2	1	130	46	78	135	143	...	134	72	9	...	5	5	5	1	143	139	73		
6. Thefts ...	336	663	599	13	148	415	377	41	336	326	56	13	7	11	11	388	337	10	673	688	13	633	441	42	...	32	32	32	17	720	665	458		
7. Receiving stolen property ...	4	66	70	3	23	44	42	3	39	38	3	3	1	2	2	44	40	3	98	101	3	97	64	1	...	4	4	4	3	105	101	67		
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																		
Abetments
Class I ...	2	15	17
Class II ...	17	154	171	6	66	89	71	5	64	53	28	10	6	4	4	75	57	12	200	272	12	203	73	57	...	26	26	11	293	228	64			
Class III ...	37	226	263	7	59	169	156	79	77	63	42	6	1	5	4	161	67	19	231	250	5	224	111	20	...	27	27	17	277	251	123			
Class IV ...	9	9	9
Class V ...	42	666	708	22	195	471	429	45	384	371	62	43	29	19	15	448	386	13	815	828	18	763	513	44	...	100	100	100	26	929	868	639		
Total ...	98	1,070	1,168	35	331	739	668	129	539	497	134	82	48	35	29	703	526	57	1,352	1,409	36	1,239	716	133	...	247	247	247	76	1,656	1,486	792	† 2 escaped.	
Other Offences.																																		
Class VI ...	7	323	335	3	33	295	264	1	263	257	35	10	5	5	5	269	262	6	442	448	3	405	343	34	...	35	35	35	23	433	440	366	‡ 6 escaped.	
Grand Total ...	105	1,393	1,503	38	364	1,034	932	130	602	754	169	93	53	40	34	972	788	63	1,794	1,857	39	1,644	1,059	166	...	282	282	282	99	2,139	1,926	1,158	§ 8 escaped.	

(a) Add one undetected case of 1876 that has been disposed of by Magistrate.
 (b) Add one case transferred from the Heading "Theft", conviction being obtained in it under Section 395, Indian Penal Code.
 (c) Add one undetected case of 1895, conviction being obtained in it.
 (d) Add one undetected case of 1894, conviction being obtained in it, omitting one case that has been transferred to the Heading "Ordinary Theft."
 (e) Add two cases—one undetected of 1895 and other a transfer from the Heading "House-breaking &c.," conviction being obtained in both omitting one case transferred to the Heading "Dacoity."
 (f) Add one case of 1896 being judicially disposed of in the year under report.
 (g) Add two undetected cases of 1876 and 1890, conviction being obtained in the latter case only.
 (h) Add three cases—two undetected of 1894 and a third transferred from Class V—(omitting one case transferred to Class V.
 (i) Add three cases—two undetected of 1893 and the third transferred from Class III—(omitting one case transferred to Class III).
 (k) Omit one person being convicted under Section 354, Indian Penal Code.
 (l) Add five persons transferred from the Heading "Theft", they being convicted under Section 395, Indian Penal Code.
 (m) Omit one person being convicted under Section 395, Indian Penal Code.
 (n) Add one person transferred from the Heading "House-breaking &c.", omitting five persons transferred to the Heading "Dacoity."
 (o) Omit one person transferred to "House-breaking &c."
 (p) Add one person transferred from Class V, conviction being obtained in it.
 (q) Add one person transferred from Class V, conviction being obtained in it.
 (r) Add one person transferred from Class V, conviction being obtained in it.

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	...	35
Compounded ...	1	10	1	10
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable ...	2	17	2	17
Disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code ...	...	30	...	31
Declared maliciously false ...	30	299	33	271
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	...	...	...	...
Disposed of under Section 208, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	33	331	33	334

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>pro 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	...	...	16.66	25.	5.88	6.66
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	50.	50.	42.85	42.85
3.	Dacoities	...	...	50.	57.14	37.77	33.63
4.	Robberies	...	...	54.54	68.66	46.42	46.42
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	35.15	81.90	53.73	53.73
6.	Thefts	...	...	86.47	97.02	68.26	60.66
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	90.47	97.43	61.	65.97
Abetments				.....	.....	.....	.....
Class	I	...	...	80.	80.	41.46	41.46
"	II	...	...	74.64	80.80	33.95	36.13
"	III	...	...	40.38	81.81	49.26	49.55
"	IV	...	...	100.	100.	28.57	33.33
"	V	...	...	86.48	96.61	65.43	63.97
Total for I. P. C. Cases				74.40	92.20	56.06	57.73
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				97.34	97.71	82.85	84.60
Grand Total				80.90	94.01	62.62	64.41

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 under report.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
8,264	47,852	51,216	21,619	42.18	28	106	634	609	78.23	9,212	7,111

* Exclusive of amount of Rs. 9,774 which involved in pending cases of previous year excluded in 1924.
 † Of this amount, Rs. 23 were recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Kaira, for 1896.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PRISONS.												REMARKS.							
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real Cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.											
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 8 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 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).																													Column 18.	Column 19.
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...	6	13	18	...	4	9	7	4	8	1	7	...	...	...	7	1	5	13	17	1	9	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	1		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	3	9	11	...	5	4	4	...	4	3	3	...	...	...	4	3	6	13	18	...	16	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	3		
3. Dacoities	2	3	5	...	...	3	4	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	4	3	5	20	3	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	16	11	a. 1 prisoner died.		
4. Robberies	2	23	25	...	13	10	9	1	8	8	8	...	...	...	9	9	2	29	36	2	26	18	...	...	...	...	...	30	26	16			
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	36	233	269	5	32	201	185	134	51	48	47	...	1	1	168	48	6	94	100	10	83	68	...	...	...	...	...	103	86	68			
6. Theft	17	336	353	6	111	225	5212	26	185	175	24	...	1	23	236	189	21	310	331	11	309	227	8	...	...	50	50	50	17	381	359	244	b. In 2 cases accused persons died.
7. Receiving stolen property.	2	46	48	2	9	87	87	3	35	34	...	...	...	...	87	34	...	73	73	4	68	58	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	74	69	69	c. 3 prisoners died.
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																			
Abettments	
Class I.	...	15	15	...	4	11	9	...	9	9	2	10	1	9	19	10	...	44	44	8	81	14	10	...	...	64	64	64	6	98	85	20	
" II.	16	182	198	4	86	96	85	7	78	64	23	11	3	8	93	67	21	221	242	19	206	93	17	...	...	23	23	23	7	264	229	100	e. <i>Vide a.</i>
" III.	45	288	333	7	56	232	214	145	69	64	56	14	5	9	223	66	13	155	168	17	141	104	9	...	...	25	25	25	2	193	166	106	d. <i>Vide b.</i>
" IV.	1	3	4	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	13	6	7	8	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	40	40	40	7	43	43	8	e. 3 prisoners died. <i>Vide J.</i>
" V.	22	410	432	9	140	270	258	29	227	217	25	69	16	42	300	238	23	414	437	16	409	301	9	...	...	110	114	114	32	551	523	333	f. <i>Vide d.</i>
Total	84	898	982	21	283	610	7567	181	384	355	106	106	31	75	29	642	984	57	837	984	65	790	513	45	4	251	255	255	64	1,149	1,045	567	g. <i>Vide c and e.</i>		
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																			
Class VI.	12	180	192	4	46	134	133	2	131	130	9	133	130	8	170	178	11	163	137	5	178	162	137	
Grand Total	96	1,078	1,174	25	329	744	8,700	183	515	485	115	106	31	75	29	775	514	65	1,007	1,072	66	952	650	50	4	251	255	255	64	1,327	1,207	704	A. <i>Vide f.</i> t. <i>Vide g.</i>		

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Compounded	...	...	...	...
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	1	41	1	41
Turned out non-cognizable	2	18	2	18
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code	5	...	5	...
Declared maliciously false	15	200	16	215
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	...	...	...	...
Disposed of under Section 293, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Total	21	248	26	324

Percentages, Kaira.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	14.28	33.33	10.	11.11
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	75.	75.	18.75	18.75
3. Dacoities	75.	75.	55.	68.75
4. Robberies	88.88	100.	57.14	61.53
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	25.94	94.11	73.11	81.92
6. Thefts	82.15	94.59	70.27	73.46
7. Receiving stolen property ...	91.89	97.14	80.55	85.29
Abetments—				
Class I	100.	100.	41.17	45.18
„ II	75.29	82.05	41.33	45.14
„ III	29.90	92.75	65.40	73.75
„ IV	100.	100.	33.33	33.33
„ V	84.10	95.59	70.32	73.59
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	62.61	92.44	60.42	61.93
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	97.74	99.23	79.19	84.53
Grand Total ...	69.28	94.17	63.60	68.27

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.	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 during the year last.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
6,197	16,250	22,477	10,796	47.98	40	434	474	2.3	74.67	6,433	—

*The difference in the amount of stolen property entered in column 11 of last year's statement and that entered in 12's column is due to the omission of 9 pending cases of loss involving a loss of Rs. 77 which were excluded in 1904, U. S. C. L. 11, 11, 11.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Panch Mahals District, for 1896.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.										REMARKS.							
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>pro motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>pro motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.										
	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. 8 minus 5 (b))	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.		Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1. Murders ...	2	1	3	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	5	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	(a) 1 case and 1 accused shown in columns 11 and 24 of the previous year's statement disposed of under section 304A, I. P. C. (head No. 29); hence the difference.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	(a)...	6	6	...	1	5	4	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	4	3	(a) 10	10	10	2	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	10	7	4	(b) 1 case of previous year brought to trial during the year; hence the increase.	
3. Dacoities ...	...	6	6	...	1	5	4	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	8	8	...	6	6	2	...	...	...	...	8	6	6	(c) 1 case of 1894 which was classed as undetected was classed as false (Head C) and therefore excluded during the year; hence the increase.	
4. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	8	73	81	...	1	8	72	21	51	50	6	...	...	...	72	50	2	74	76	...	74	68	2	...	15	15	15	15	91	89	83	(d) 1 case of 1895 brought to trial during the year, and one case of 1894 excluded during the year; hence the increase of two cases, vide (b) and (c).
5. Thefts ...	(b) 5	90	95	...	1	5	87	8	79	77	2	...	3	4	91	81	3	87	90	...	81	78	9	...	55	55	55	51	145	136	134		
6. Receiving stolen property ...	(c) 1	16	17	...	1	6	10	9	9	8	1	...	...	...	9	8	...	26	26	2	23	14	1	...	...	...	...	26	23	14		
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	
Abetments ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	15	15	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I ...	5	39	44	...	13	26	27	2	25	18	4	...	5	5	32	22	9	54	63	7	51	26	6	...	7	8	8	7	15	14	2		
Class II ...	8	63	91	...	4	79	80	23	57	55	7	...	1	1	81	55	5	69	94	...	67	79	7	...	18	18	18	17	112	105	96		
Class III ...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class IV ...	(d) 6	109	115	...	2	96	96	8	88	85	4	...	4	4	100	89	3	117	120	2	107	87	11	...	57	57	57	51	177	164	139		
Class V
Total ...	19	237	256	2	32	206	207	33	174	161	15	14	4	10	8	217	169	17	276	293	10	260	195	23	1	82	63	63	75	376	343	270	
<i>Other Offences.</i>				34																													
Class VI ...	1	89	90	...	2	87	83	...	83	83	5	...	...	...	83	83	1	47	48	...	41	37	7	...	65	65	65	65	119	106	102	
Grand Total ...	20	326	346	2	34	292	290	33	257	244	20	14	4	10	8	300	252	18	323	341	10	301	232	30	1	147	148	148	140	489	449	372	

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	...	1
Compounded	Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	2	25	2	27
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable	6	...	6					
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code	Total ...	2	32	2	34

(TAX)

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>auo moto</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	50.00	50.00	25.00	23.00
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	75.00	75.00	44.44	67.14
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	69.44	98.39	91.89	91.89
7. Thefts	88.50	97.46	90.12	90.12
6. Receiving stolen property	88.88	88.88	56.00	60.83
Abetments—				
Class I	66.66	66.66	13.33	14.23
„ II	66.66	72.00	44.82	50.98
„ III	68.75	96.49	90.80	90.50
„ IV	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
„ V	88.54	96.59	79.81	81.30
Total for I. P. C. Cases	77.77	92.52	72.22	75.00
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	100.00	100.00	90.24	90.24
Grand Total	84.13	94.94	74.59	77.07

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1907.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
266	8,330	8,622	4,575	53.06	9	162	171	133	80.70	1,907	29,000 Recovered 54.

NOTE.—The property shown in Column 11 is of 7 cases. Last year in Column 11 the property shown, viz. Rs. 201, was of 19 pending cases; but of those 19 cases, 1 case was declared false or included during the year under report. The value of property, Rs. 15 of that case, is therefore deducted from Column 11 and one case from Column 6.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Broach District, for the year 1896.

Description of Crime.	CASES.												PERSONS.															
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>quo 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>quo motu</i> .			Persons otherwise arrested.												
	Pending from previous years, whether in the order 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 Column 2.	Column 5 (b).	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 3 minus 5 (b)).	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 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 disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1. Murders
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides
3. Dacoities
4. Robberies
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.
6. Thefts
7. Receiving stolen property
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.
Abettments
Class I
Class II
Class III
Class IV
Class V
Other Offences.
Class VI
Grand Total

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Compounded	4	25	4	25
Turned out Non-cognizable	4	40	4	40
Declared maliciously false	40	34	40	34
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	40	224	40	224
Total	88	823	88	823

BARABALI.

a. 1 declared lunatic.

b. 3 accused died.

c. 1 accused died.

d. 1 declared lunatic.

e. 3 accused died.

f. 3 accused died.

Statement of Discrepancy of Supplementary Statement No. 1.

Description.	CASES.		CAUSES.	PERSONS.		CAUSES.
	1895, Column 11.	1896, Column 2.		1895, Column 24.	1896, Column 18.	
Robbery	2	3	On case of theft was decided under Section 394, Indian Penal Code; hence increase of 1.	3	4	One prisoner concerned in a case of theft was decided under Section 394, Indian Penal Code; hence increase.
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	...	...	.....	5	4	One prisoner was decided under Section 411, Indian Penal Code; hence decrease.
Theft	52	52	One case of theft was decided under Section 394, Indian Penal Code; hence decrease. One case of theft was decided under Section 325, Indian Penal Code; hence decrease. Two cases which were undetected in previous years were brought to trial this year; hence 2 increase. Thus actually no increase.	23	17	One prisoner concerned in a case of theft was decided under Section 394, Indian Penal Code; hence decrease. Five prisoners concerned in a case of theft were decided under Section 147, Indian Penal Code; hence decrease of 5. Total decrease 6.
Receiving stolen property ...	2	1	One case under Section 411 was transferred to Baroda Territory; hence decrease.	1	1	One prisoner under Section 411, Indian Penal Code was transferred to Baroda; hence decrease. One prisoner concerned in house-breaking and theft was decided under Section 411; hence increase. Actual increase none.
Class I	7	7	One case under Section 440 was decided under Section 143, Indian Penal Code; hence increase of 1. One case under Section 147, Indian Penal Code, was decided under Section 324, Indian Penal Code; hence decrease of 1. Total increase none.	22	33	Six prisoners concerned in a case under Section 440, Indian Penal Code, were disposed of under Section 143, Indian Penal Code; hence increase of 6. Five prisoners concerned in a case of theft were disposed of under Section 147, Indian Penal Code; hence increase of 5. Total increase 11.
Class II	10	12	One case under Section 147, Indian Penal Code, was decided under Section 324, Indian Penal Code; hence increase of 1. One case under Section 379, Indian Penal Code, was decided under Section 325, Indian Penal Code; hence increase of 1. Total increase 2.	...	...	.....
Class III	55	55	A case under Section 379, Indian Penal Code, was decided under Section 394, Indian Penal Code; hence increase of 1. A case under Section 440, Indian Penal Code, was decided under Section 143, Indian Penal Code; hence decrease of 1. Actual increase none.	14	8	Six prisoners concerned in a case under Section 440, Indian Penal Code, were decided under Section 143; hence decrease of 6. One prisoner concerned in a case of house-breaking and theft was decided under Section 411, Indian Penal Code; hence decrease of 1. One prisoner concerned in a case of theft was decided under Section 394, Indian Penal Code; hence increase of 1. Total decrease 6.
Class V	57	56	One case under Section 411, Indian Penal Code, was transferred to Baroda; hence decrease of 1. One case under Section 379, Indian Penal Code, was decided under Section 325; hence decrease of 1. One case under Section 379, Indian Penal Code, was decided under Section 394, Indian Penal Code; hence decrease of 1. Total decrease 3. Two cases of thefts which were undetected in previous years were brought to trial this year; hence increase of 2. Total decrease 1.	24	19	One prisoner under Section 411, Indian Penal Code, was transferred to Baroda; hence decrease of 1. Of six prisoners under Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 5 were decided under Section 147, Indian Penal Code and 1 under Section 394, Indian Penal Code; hence decrease of 6. Total decrease 7. One prisoner concerned in a case of house-breaking and theft was decided under Section 411, Indian Penal Code; hence increase of 1. Total decrease 6.

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	42.85	75.00	60.00	75.00
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100.	100.	100.	100.
3. Dacoities ... ..	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	38.46	71.42	38.09	40.00
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	12.94	84.61	62.00	64.58
6. Thefts	65.40	95.17	70.90	72.54
7. Receiving stolen property ...	91.66	91.66	78.37	78.37
Abetments—				
Class I	80.00	88.88	32.94	33.33
„ II	69.56	88.88	48.8	49.59
„ III	13.92	75.00	44.53	46.34
„ IV ... ..	...	...	...	...
„ V	66.81	94.51	70.21	71.60
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	43.42	90.11	57.90	59.15
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	97.72	100.	83.58	83.58
Grand Total ...	47.62	91.55	60.00	61.19

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 1895.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
*21,719	36,763	58,481	33,564	57.37	48	364	402	271	67.41	18,063	10

Nota.—Value of property alleged to have been recovered, vide column 12, Rs. 10.

* Property in some of the pending cases had to be omitted as the cases were declared false and in one case, the value of the stolen property as determined by the Police was enhanced by the Magistrate from Rs. 3,850 to Rs. 8,000.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Surat District, for 1906.

Description of Crime.	CASES.											PRISONERS.											LUNACY.	DEATH.													
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.															
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.			Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Case.	Person.	Case.	Person.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
1. Murders .. .. .	..	4	4	..	1	3	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	1	4	5	..	1	2	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dacoities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Robberies	2	6	8	..	3	3	3	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	6	5	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. House breaking with intent to commit theft	13	54	67	8	10	44	41	8	32	28	8	..	..	..	41	28	..	5	61	1	59	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Theft	31	143	193	6	47	135	122	1	121	119	18	..	..	..	124	121	..	3	162	166	16	146	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Reversing stolen property	(a) 2	13	15	..	2	11	13	..	12	13	..	..	..	..	13	13	..	4	20	20	3	17	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																					
Atrocities
Class I	(b) 2	11	13	..	4	9	9	..	9	9	9	9
Class II	(b) 5	41	43	3	24	23	18	..	16	14	2	19	14
Class III	16	72	74	9	18	64	51	..	42	35	10	51	38
Class IV	6	6
Class V	(a) 12	212	226	6	65	150	138	1	137	135	19	142	139	..	4	191	195	19	173	148
Total	(a) 30	641	677	14	114	237	216	9	204	194	30	23	18	6	5	221	199	25	333	300	24	322	235	14	2	314	116	110	49	476	432	284	1	..	2	..	
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																					
Class VI	13	23	26	1	25	22	21	1	20	20	9	48	1	47	47	373	277	7	157	144	1	161	151	2	6	164	190	183	149	354	143	319	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	(a) 66	664	673	19	139	259	237	10	224	214	39	71	19	53	52	494	476	32	490	434	25	483	386	16	8	478	306	292	217	630	575	613	1	..	2	..	

No.	Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
		Column 4 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 6 (a).	Column 7 (b).
1	Not investigated under Section 127 (1), Criminal Procedure Code .. .. .	..	..	..	..
2	Composed .. .. .	..	..	..	..
3	Disposed of under Section 177, Criminal Procedure Code .. .. .	..	..	..	..
4	Turned out under Section 177, Criminal Procedure Code .. .. .	..	..	..	..
5	Disposed of under Section 30, Indian Penal Code .. .. .	..	..	..	..
6	Declared insane .. .. .	..	..	..	..
7	Declared insane .. .. .	..	..	..	..
8	Disposed of under Section 201, Criminal Procedure Code .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total		15	114	19	139

Explanation of difference between column 11 of Supplementary Statement No. 1 of 1906 and column 2 of that of 1905, and column 24 of that of 1905 and column 15 of that of 1904.

(a) Increase of one case is due to the fact that two of the accused in a case of 1905 were arrested in 1906 and brought to trial. 13 of them were arrested and committed in 1905.

(b) There was one case under Serial No. 29 (Class II) with one person otherwise arrested pending at the close of the year 1905; this case was decided during the year under report to be one under Serial No. 5 (Class I), so there is a decrease of one case and one person in Class II and increase in Class I.

(c) House-breaking and Theft—One accused otherwise arrested was declared lunatic by the Magistrate.

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	33-33	50-00	50-00	50-00
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	33-33	50-00	33-33	33-33
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	100	100	60-00	60-00
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	68-29	87-50	74-57	75-86
6. Thefts	97-54	98-34	79-62	88-35
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100	100	65-00	76-47
Abetments—				
Class I	100	100	64-00	64-00
„ II	77-77	87-50	84-88	87-50
„ III	70-58	85-71	65-11	66-66
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	97-82	98-54	77-48	86-04
Total for I. P. C. Cases.	89-81	95-09	67-91	72-98
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ...	99-56	100	93-20	93-78
Grand Total ...	94-85	97-69	75-98	79-91

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-centage.	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-centage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases,	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1895.
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.							Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
1,222 0 9	14,300 13 4	16,522 14 13	11,684 1 10	69-85	12	191	203	175	86-20	3,214 9 3	.....

The difference in the amount of the property shown in column 1 of this memo, and that entered in column 11 of last year's is due to the property involved in pending cases of previous year, which were excluded this year having been omitted; also to the fact that in a pending case, property stolen was shown by the Police as Rs. 10, while the Magistrate who decided the case valued it at Rs. 9.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Thána, for 1896.

Description of Crime.	CASES.														PERSONS.										REMARKS.										
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>ex mero</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 mero</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	31	32		
1. Murders		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	
3. Rape	
4. Kidnapping	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	
6. Theft	
7. Breaching of the property	
8. Miscellaneous	
Total	

Details of excluded Cases.

Class	Total	Grand Total
1. Cases excluded under Section 137 of Criminal Procedure Code
2. Cases excluded under Section 138 of Criminal Procedure Code
3. Cases excluded under Section 139 of Criminal Procedure Code
4. Cases excluded under Section 140 of Criminal Procedure Code
5. Cases excluded under Section 141 of Criminal Procedure Code
6. Cases excluded under Section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code
7. Cases excluded under Section 143 of Criminal Procedure Code
8. Cases excluded under Section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code
Total

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 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	62.5	62.5	42.85	42.85
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	62.5	62.5	41.02	41.02
3. Dacoities	66.66	66.66	47.05	47.05
4. Robberies	71.42	83.33	71.42	71.42
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft... ..	37.81	71.42	65.76	66.36
6. Thefts	63.20	73.09	65.22	66.22
7. Receiving stolen property ...	76.19	76.19	71.42	71.42
Abetments—				
Class I	37.5	37.5	22.14	22.14
" II	52.5	55.26	36.07	36.40
" III	41.05	66.66	51.15	61.39
" IV	45.45	45.45	27.77	27.77
" V	61.72	70.46	59.04	59.83
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	54.47	65.59	48.47	48.91
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	86.12	86.53	82.94	83.59
Grand Total	62.29	71.50	54.52	55.01

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	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 1896.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
1,339	82,252	33,071	26,840	46.18	95	401	856	460	82.73	15,388	4724

* Excludes of property involved in pending cases excluded this year.
 † Property recovered Rs. 222.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Ahmednagar, for 1906.

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.				
	Pending from previous years, whether in the course of or under investigation by the Police, Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 2(b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.		Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.				Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1. Murders ..	2	16	18	2	1	15	11	1	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	11	6	—	16	16	—	15	8	1	—	1	1	—	17	16	8		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ..	—	4	19	13	—	8	7	—	8	3	1	1	—	1	—	7	3	—	6	9	—	7	8	2	—	—	—	11	9	3			
3. Poisoning ..	—	4	24	29	1	23	10	—	8	8	—	—	—	1	—	10	3	—	135	243	—	54	17	87	—	—	—	145	56	17	* 3 pending at the end of the year.		
4. Robberies ..	—	8	22	24	—	23	7	—	8	8	1	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	14	16	—	11	10	4	—	—	1	16	12	10			
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ..	18	176	174	5	63	62	58	21	33	21	7	—	—	—	—	63	21	1	69	70	—	61	47	6	—	—	72	63	47				
6. Thefts ..	1	217	214	6	154	153	119	9	110	104	15	—	—	—	—	130	106	1	196	297	—	193	138	2	—	—	216	242	153				
7. Recovering stolen property ..	1	23	21	—	8	15	15	1	14	13	1	—	—	—	—	15	13	6	25	20	—	20	23	—	—	—	35	25	25				
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	
8. Betwixt ..	—	—	17	—	—	—	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	19	—	—	19	13	—	—	—	—	33	24	13	† 9 pending at the end of the year.		
Class I ..	—	9	91	176	8	43	46	2	27	20	9	—	—	—	42	21	4	83	87	—	66	46	19	—	1	14	15	15	6	102	81	46	
Class II ..	—	24	213	236	1	116	24	—	24	24	27	—	—	—	87	45	17	230	247	—	147	87	97	—	—	83	33	24	8	240	173	95	
Class III ..	—	2	21	23	—	14	15	—	15	15	1	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	42	42	42	4	43	43	5
Class IV ..	—	13	641	644	10	274	15	—	137	139	20	—	—	—	106	143	6	241	247	—	246	167	3	—	—	176	179	179	46	426	419	213	
Class V ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ..	46	281	279	46	221	223	66	237	214	63	79	54	24	17	207	231	23	573	691	9	423	307	119	4	279	283	269	64	854	743	371		
<i>Other Offences, Class VI</i> ..	1	6	30	1	14	23	23	1	22	20	2	261	60	221	202	254	233	—	60	60	1	66	54	2	—	945	945	943	714	1,014	1,011	770	
Grand Total ..	47	287	279	47	235	246	89	238	236	83	81	54	25	17	209	234	25	633	751	10	489	361	121	4	279	283	269	74	1,028	1,723	1,141		

(XXX)

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Police but not cognizable ..	—	24	—	24
Not reported ..	—	—	—	—
Not reported ..	—	—	—	—
Police but not cognizable ..	—	—	—	—
Not reported ..	—	—	—	—
Not reported ..	—	—	—	—
Not reported ..	—	—	—	—
Not reported ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	24	—	24

Explanation of differences between pending cases (Column 11) last year and column 8 of this year's statement together with prisoners concerned in them.

1. *Kidnapping*.—One case of 1902 in which accused absconded after committing robbery was brought to trial during the year, and hence an increase of one.

2. *House-breaking and Theft*.—One case and 5 accused shown pending last year under this head have been transferred to the head "Recovering stolen property."

3. *Thefts*.—One case with 3 Magisterial accused pending last year under this head has been transferred to Serial No. 47 under Class V.

4. *Recovering stolen property*.—One case and 5 accused have been transferred to this head from House-breaking and theft, and hence an increase of 1 case and 5 accused.

Class II.—One case and one accused shown pending last year under Serial No. 25 have been transferred to Serial No. 49, Class IV.

Class III.—A. One case of 1902 in which accused has absconded is tried during the year 1906, and hence an increase of one.

B. One case of 1904, which was decided last year but in which one of the accused remained pending at the end of the year 1905, is tried during the year 1906, and hence an increase of one.

C. One case and 5 accused shown pending last year under Serial No. 24 have been transferred to Serial No. 46, Class V.

Class IV.—One case and 1 accused have been transferred to this class from Class II.

Class V.—One case and 5 accused have been transferred to this class from Class III.

Percentages, Ahmednagar.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable Cases ending in conviction to true Cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable Cases ending in conviction to true Cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <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	54.54	60.	53.33	53.33
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	50.	50.	42.85	42.85
3. Dacoities	30.	37.5	30.35	30.35
4. Robberies	62.5	100.	90.90	90.90
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	58.49	96.87	73.43	77.04
6. Thefts	87.39	94.54	70.76	71.50
7. Receiving stolen property ...	86.66	92.85	76.66	76.66
Abetments—				
Class I	100.	100.	63.15	63.15
„ II	75.	81.08	58.82	60.60
„ III	54.76	85.18	58.	59.18
„ IV	100.	100.	100.	100.
„ V	86.	94.16	68.44	69.58
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	75.61	90.29	63.69	64.90
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	90.90	93.75	83.58	84.84
Grand Total	77.21	90.70	66.12	67.34

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in ending 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 1885.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
8,678	21,157	48,833	13,279	27.19	13	228	239	202	64.51	14,838	—

* Out of the amount entered in column 11 of last year's memorandum, property worth Rs. 8,355 was involved in 19 cases which were excluded during the year under report. This property has not been shown in the amount entered in column 1 of this memorandum, and hence the difference.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Khândesh, for the year 1896.

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 year, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.		Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30	31	32	33
1. Murders	18	22	33	4	5	37	19	8	11	6	4	1	..	..	10	6	13	25	28	..	25	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	35	5
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	6	2	8	3	1	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	2	2	..	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
3. Dacoities	22	114	141	7	10	104	54	41	17	11	20	..	..	..	23	1	8	2	2	..	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Robberies	16	96	116	7	27	61	60	30	30	19	20	..	..	..	53	11	81	251	373	6	188	45	188	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	69	459	501	10	119	361	305	274	71	47	79	..	..	..	306	68	7	215	228	6	193	131	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Thefts	129	946	1,078	79	411	545	469	173	344	277	116	..	..	..	477	264	34	1,136	1,169	25	1,129	774	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Receiving stolen property	2	64	47	2	15	39	28	1	27	26	3	..	..	..	28	28	..	64	64	..	64	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	
Abetments																																	
Class I	15	114	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. II	63	725	791	30	146	65	74	27	82	37	15	..	..	..	34	20	..	137	129	..	112	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. III	106	787	901	26	219	59	47	315	142	131	12	..	..	..	78	3	25	940	225	..	216	49	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. IV	6	47	64	4	24	16	31	3	6	7	3	..	..	..	60	3	..	60	71	12	493	263	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. V	154	1,141	1,734	90	423	618	541	199	342	317	140	..	..	..	23	11	..	37	27	..	35	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	331	2,311	2,972	157	900	1,321	1,107	543	866	611	278	129	70	64	33	1,166	543	159	2,232	2,391	37	2,075	1,216	279	..	348	348	348	66	3,739	2,423	1,291	
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI	15	273	290	5	47	23	27	2	219	212	11	95	3	93	90	419	402	34	291	425	3	416	343	6	..	154	154	154	145	579	670	494	
Grand Total	336	2,606	3,022	162	1,027	1,649	1,614	589	904	623	289	129	73	160	122	1,584	945	193	2,623	2,816	40	2,491	1,859	285	..	502	502	502	210	4,318	2,993	1,769	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (4), Criminal Procedure Code (omitted)	2	20	3	21
Disposed of under Section 167, Criminal Procedure Code	1	11	1	11
Turned out non-cognizable .....	..	..	..	..
Turned out under Section 96 of the Indian Penal Code	1	60	1	61
Declared maliciously false	1	4	1	4
Declared false owing to gross mistake of fact or law	9	69	9	65
Disposed of under Section 2-3 of the Criminal Procedure Code	142	643	147	664
Total	157	908	162	1,017

Percentages, Khándesh.

					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	...	...	...	26·31	45·45	14·28	14·28
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	33·33	33·33	16·66	16·66
3.	Dacoities	...	...	...	18·96	64·70	31·25	32·60
4.	Robberies	...	...	...	38·	95·	65·	65·
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	21·96	94·36	65·82	67·87
6.	Thefts	...	...	...	59·06	93·58	67·07	68·55
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	92·85	96·29	64·81	64·81
Abetments—								
Class	I	...	...	...	82·60	90·47	60·71	60·71
"	II	...	...	...	49·33	71·15	22·68	22·68
"	III	...	...	...	28·66	92·25	52·07	53·34
"	IV	...	...	...	63·63	87·50	44·	44·
"	V	...	...	...	58·59	92·69	65·78	67·12
Total for I. P. C. Cases					46·16	90·44	57·57	58·60
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws					95·41	97·80	81·86	82·45
Grand Total					57·33	93·09	61·53	62·58

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 1895.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
153,426	1,51,896	1,75,321	22,284	12·71	99	951	1,050	569	54·10	88,217	527*

* Nothing was recovered.
 † Property in cases classed as "false, no malice and maliciously false" is deducted from that entered in column 11 of the Property Stolen and Recovered Memorandum of last year and the remaining entered in column 1 of this year's.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Násik, for 1896.

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 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 8 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.							Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 8 minus 5 (b)).																						
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
1. Murders ...	(a) 2	18	21	1	7	11	0	3	0	4	4	1	1	1	0	4	(d) 2	21	23	2	18	4	3	1	2	2	2	...	25	20	4		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	1	3	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. Assaults ...	17	19	1	1	18	17	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 ...	6	42	3	27	18	0	6	6	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 ...	(b) 38	291	200	13	71	106	170	117	12	25	1	1	1	1	179	16	(e) 14	115	129	6	116	78	7	1	1	1	15	15	14	5	144	130	53
6. Theft ...	9	74	118	33	37	367	725	105	17	217	22	11	7	7	242	224	(f) 22	257	419	9	394	257	26	1	1	160	160	1140	58	579	530	345	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	(c) 3	49	52	1	3	46	46	1	6	44	2	0	0	0	52	50	(g) 9	29	68	1	65	54	3	1	1	12	12	12	9	80	77	63	
<i>(If none under the Indian Penal Code.)</i>																																	
8. Offences under the Indian Penal Code:																																	
Class I ...	(a) 2	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 ...	(b) 3	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 ...	(c) 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	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class IV ...	(d) 5	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	171	1,661	1,564	72	709	638	281	425	491	125	109	111	54	64	736	443	72	865	938	28	827	370	63	2	535	557	515	157	1,475	1,340	707		
Class VI ...	11	14	14	4	19	129	17	4	123	12	6	26	26	13	149	149	8	25	223	8	217	178	13	1	103	104	160	80	237	220	258		
Grand Total	192	1,675	1,578	76	728	767	285	429	514	137	115	112	80	70	885	451	80	890	961	36	844	548	76	3	638	661	675	217	1,511	1,360	735		

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 167 (b), C. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...
Compounded ...	...	...	...	...
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable ...	...	...	...	...
Improved of under Section 95 of the I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...
Declared maliciously false ...	11	01	12	62
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	60	53	73	501
Disposed under Section 203, C. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80	94	94	753

(1) 1 case under Section 117 of 1870 has this year been decided under Section 31.
(2) 2 cases under Section 44 of 1870 have come into this from Class I.
1 case has gone into Section 301 of 1870.
2 cases of 1871 have come up to the 31.
(3) 1 case from ...
1 case came to 4 from 3, there is no change ...
(4) 1 case from 2 ...

(1) 2 cases under Section 54 have come from Class V.
1 have gone to head 7.
(2) 7 accused came from 4 under Section 311.
(3) 1 case came from Class III.
(4) 2 cases gone into Class V.
1 Dis. ...
3 = case from Class V.
1 = of 1871 case from Class V. (rule 6)
1 case came from Class III.
1 case gone into Class III.
(5) 1 accused arrested but case was declared to be non-cognizable.

1 accused came from Class III.
(4) 7 accused gone into Class V.
1 = case from ...
2 = case from ...
(7) 7 = case from ...
1 = gone to ...
2 = case from ...
1 case taken on from 1871.
21 accused in 1 case and so 1 shot in back ...
21 accused called as 11 case was declared to be non-cognizable.

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	44·44	66·66	20·	22·22
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100·	100·	100·	100·
3. Dacoities	28·57	100·	57·14	59·25
4. Robberies	33·33	100·	41·17	53·84
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	31·28	90·32	63·93	67·24
6. Thefts	64·77	94·75	73·02	74·73
7. Receiving stolen property ...	97·82	97·82	83·07	83·07
Abetments—				
Class I	90·90	95·23	70·76	73·01
„ II	71·42	77·77	49·48	51·61
„ III	31·25	91·54	55·85	60·
„ IV	100·	100·	20·	20·
„ V	66·90	93·93	74·	75·35
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	57·44	91·97	66·66	68·92
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96·85	100·	80·90	82·02
Grand Total ...	63·51	93·73	69·58	71·64

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1875.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
8,716	80,183	88,899	32,656	36·76	55	594	649	414	63·70	25,387	.....

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Poona, for 1896.

B 2063-7

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.											REMARKS.							
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.					Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.										
	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	9	11	...	1	8	10	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	10	1	1	7	8	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Theft
7. Receiving stolen property
Total	181	1711	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645	543	19	875	967	13	848	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total

a. One case ended by the death of the accused who committed suicide after committing the offence.

b. One case with one accused that was pending before Magistrate at the end of the year 1895 under Section 301 A, I. P. C., was disposed of by that Magistrate under Section 304, and the other case with one accused which was pending before the Sessions Court at the end of the year 1895 was classed as non-cognizable. The accused in this case is therefore omitted altogether from the statement, hence the difference in column 18.

c. One case which was disposed of trial in 1895 was taken up again.

d. One case disposed of in 1895 was taken up again, and one with one accused pending before Magistrate at the end of the year 1895 under that clause V was disposed of by the Magistrate under House-breaking, Class III, which accounts for the increase of one accused pending in column 15 and 2 cases in column 2.

e. Two cases disposed of in 1895 were taken up again, one case with one accused pending under this heading was disposed of by the Magistrate as House-breaking and the other case with three accused pending before Magistrate under Section 301, I. P. C., at the end of the year 1895 was disposed of by the Magistrate under Section 411, I. P. C., which accounts for the decrease of 4 persons in column 25.

f. One case disposed of in 1892 was taken up again and one case with three accused was referred to the District Magistrate at the end of the year 1895 for the decrease of 4 persons in column 25.

g. One case was arrested was made an

(111)

Police Cases	Direct Cases	Total	Persons arrested by Police	Persons otherwise arrested	Total
181	645	826	19	665	684
...

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	10	16.66	12.5	14.28
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	66.66	66.66	45.45	45.45
3. Dacoities	33.33	100	100	100
4. Robberies	40	80	39.39	43.33
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	37.17	93.54	74.56	74.56
6. Thefts	62.76	92.59	76.66	77.70
7. Receiving stolen property ...	92	95.83	72.72	72.72
Abetments—				
Class I	63.42	86.66	40.57	40.57
„ II	62.79	72.97	48.45	50.53
„ III	37.05	89.02	67.08	68.35
„ V	100	100	60	60
„ VI	65.24	92.65	73.89	74.68
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	58.35	90.52	67.29	68.28
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws... ..	100	100	61.76	62.68
Grand Total ...	60.19	91.15	66.90	67.89

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1893.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16,967 12	9,08,453 6	1,63,450 0	30,320 8	36.77	63	763	796	512	64.32	20,778 8	3,104 8 0

Property in column 1 does not tally with that shown in column 11 of last year's statement as some cases in which property was involved were closed as false.

* Of these, Rs. 1,97,340 were recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Sdtara, for 1896.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.											REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases Disposed of without the intervention of the Police.					Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.											
	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	21	22	1	2	18	13	1	13	0	7	1	1	1	1	13	0	4	26	30	1	21	13	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	24	13
2. Attempts at murder and crimes of violence	25	10	15	1	4	10	6	1	6	4	4	1	1	1	1	10	0	0	5	11	1	5	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3. Thefts —	6	60	66	2	15	25	13	1	10	6	16	7	4	1	1	12	0	1	21	31	1	23	13	12	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	40	217	201	1	61	126	141	73	64	82	39	1	1	1	1	141	62	5	104	109	1	96	64	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6. Theft —	119	627	646	77	244	224	227	64	172	136	22	1	1	1	1	230	129	13	260	263	1	268	168	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7. Receiving stolen property	1	0	0	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	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code																																	
Attempts Class 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 2	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 3	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 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	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Class 5	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	207	1,104	1,074	83	287	600	645	173	273	345	260	191	64	67	66	612	303	61	679	629	3	627	326	20	4	264	228	241	114	1,206	1,160	499	
Other Offences																																	
Class VI	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	
Grand Total	208	1,105	1,075	84	288	601	646	174	274	346	261	192	65	68	67	613	304	62	680	630	4	628	327	21	5	265	229	242	115	1,207	1,161	500	

* (See page 100) under Section 27, Indian Penal Code pending from last year was disposed of under Section 26, Indian Penal Code, and hence there is a difference of 100.

Percentages, Sátára.

	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	61·54	66·67	51·17	54·17
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	66·67	66·67	66·66	66·67
3. Dacoities ... ..	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	50·	60·	56·52	56·52
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	36·68	78·78	65·31	67·37
6. Thefts	55·50	72·83	63·88	63·88
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	100·	100·
Abetments—				
Class I	41·18	58·33	40·	40·
„ II	54·39	58·49	56·52	56·52
„ III	32·65	66·67	61·54	62·99
„ IV	33·93	50·	...	...
„ V	51·47	66·67	66·77	66·77
Total for I. P. C, Cases ...	44·59	65·16	63·39	63·76
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	84·85	84·85	85·18	85·18
Grand Total	46·89	66·75	64·45	64·80

Property Stolen and Recovered.

	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 1895.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
19,324	65,419	84,743	27,401	82·33	86	707	703	448	56·49	39,836	...

* The difference between the entry in this column and that in column 11 of last year's memo. is due to the omission of property of the value of Rs. 9,621 involved in cases pending at the close of 1895 excluded during the year 1896.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Sholapur, for 1896.

D 2064-1

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.										REMARKS.							
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.										
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 1.	Column 2.	Total cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 5 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Ending 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	14	18	1	3	12	9	4	5	3	6	1	1	..	9	3	3	..	23	25	..	19	8	5	..	7	7	4	..	32	23	3	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	(a) 4	27	37	..	7	34	12	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Incest	(b) 3	31	34	1	27	33	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	163	13	66	23	23	..	..	..	..	163	66	23	
4. Robberies	(c) 8	217	225	1	224	216	94	21	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	143	11	110	8	..	1	1	1	..	144	128	110	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	(d) 8	217	225	1	224	216	94	21	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	143	11	110	8	..	1	1	1	..	144	128	110	
6. Thefts	14	422	436	10	426	416	23	103	101	19	4	1	1	1	135	103	11	282	233	18	200	140	8	..	20	30	20	1	313	289	141		
7. Receiving stolen property	(e) 3	15	17	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	9	9	..	19	19	..	19	9	..	..	5	5	5	1	24	24	10	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	64	828	874	34	838	804	29	122	121	15	2	1	1	1	168	121	11	372	306	48	730	522	138	..	458	458	423	43	1,369	1,161	415		
<i>Other Offences</i>																																	
Class VI	3	37	40	1	14	23	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	106	2	27	24	..	23	23	3	..	213	213	212	173	246	244	194	
Grand Total	67	865	914	35	829	827	31	122	121	15	2	1	1	1	173	127	13	399	330	48	753	545	141	..	671	671	635	216	1,415	1,415	609		

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).
Compounded .. .. .	..	6	..	6
Turned out non-cognizable .. .. .	..	6	..	6
Mulctarily fines	8	23	8	24
Fines owing to mistake of facts or law ..	21	609	22	613
Total	29	644	38	649

* One accused escaped.
 † Do. do.
 ‡ Do. do. and one escaped.

(a) One case of assault divided as "Robbery", and hence the decrease.
 (b) Fine by court.
 (c) One case of house-breaking decided as "receiving stolen property".
 (d) Fine by court.

(e) One case transferred from Class III to Class V.
 (f) Do. do. to Class V from Class III.
 (g) 6 men were transferred to "Robberies" as these cases were decided under that head.
 (h) Fine by court.

(118)

Percentages, *Sátára.*

	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	61·54	66·67	51·17	54·17
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	66·67	66·67	66·66	66·67
3. Dacoities ... ..	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	50·	60·	56·52	56·52
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	36·88	78·78	65·31	67·37
6. Thefts	55·50	72·83	63·88	63·88
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	100·	100·
Abetments—				
Class I	41·18	58·33	40·	40·
„ II	54·89	58·49	56·52	56·52
„ III	32·65	66·67	61·54	62·99
„ IV	33·33	50·	...	...
„ V	51·47	66·67	66·77	66·77
Total for I. P. C, Cases ...	44·59	65·16	63·39	63·76
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	84·85	84·85	85·18	85·18
Grand Total	46·89	66·75	64·45	64·80

Property Stolen and Recovered.

	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 1895.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
*10,324	65,419	64,743	27,401	32·33	86	707	703	448	56·49	39,836	...

* The difference between the entry in this column and that in column 11 of last year's memo. is due to the omission of property of the value of Rs. 8,631 involved in cases pending at the close of 1895 excluded during the year 1896.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Sholapur, for 1896.

B 2064-1

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.											REMARKS.			
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.							Total Number of real cognizable cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.							
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 3.	Column 4.	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 ..	4	14	18	1	2	12	9	4	6	2	6	1	1	..	9	9	..	..	13	23	..	19	8	5	..	7	7	..	32	23	3
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	(a) 4	21	27	..	4	23	15	8	11	2	13	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	153	163	13	19	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dacoities ..	(b) 2	21	23	..	2	21	15	6	11	2	13	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	(c) 10	153	163	13	19	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Robberies ..	(c) 6	117	123	1	7	122	92	30	31	2	94	..	..	..	94	94	..	..	142	142	9	125	110	9	..	1	1	1	162	146	23
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	(d) 8	117	125	1	7	124	92	31	32	2	95	..	..	..	95	95	..	..	142	142	9	125	110	9	..	1	1	1	144	128	110
6. Thefts ..	18	622	640	10	267	630	134	22	102	101	19	4	1	1	135	102	11	282	283	16	200	140	8	..	20	20	30	1	313	280	141	
7. Receiving stolen property ..	(e) 2	15	17	2	7	15	8	..	8	..	8	1	1	1	9	9	..	19	19	..	19	9	..	..	8	8	5	1	24	24	10
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abductions
Class I ..	1	1	2	1	1	1
Class II
Class III
Class IV
Class V
Total ..	44	928	972	23	630	949	372	94	192	183	33	10	11	11	311	214	21	672	686	68	739	522	129	..	458	426	453	43	1,362	1,151	425	
Class VI ..	3	31	34	1	14	33	27	..	27	23	4	1	1	5	106	106	2	27	34	..	21	21	2	..	212	212	212	173	244	244	194	
Grand Total ..	47	959	1,006	24	644	982	399	94	219	206	37	11	12	16	317	220	23	709	720	76	760	544	131	..	670	648	675	57	1,606	1,445	619	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).
Compounded ..	..	6	..	6
Turned out non-cognizable ..	..	9	..	9
Maliciously false ..	3	23	3	24
False owing to mistake of facts or law ..	21	609	22	630
Total ..	24	648	25	670

* One accused escaped.
 † Do. did.
 ‡ Do. did and one escaped.

(1) The case of dacoity decided as "Robbery", and hence the decrease.
 (2) False charge.
 (3) The case of house-breaking decided as "receiving stolen property."
 (4) False charge.

(1) One case transferred from Class III to Class V.
 (2) Do. do. to Class V from Class III.
 (3) 4 cases were transferred to "Robberies" as these cases were decided under that head.
 (4) False charge.

(XIX)

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	33·33	60·	15·	15·78
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	... ..	.....
3. Dacoities	50·	85·71	29·11	34·84
4. Robberies	22·22	100·	30·76	36·36
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	45·31	93·54	82·08	83·
6. Thefts	75·37	93·01	49·12	52·04
7. Receiving stolen property	100·	100·	47·36	47·36
Abetments—				
Class I	100·	100·	62·82	63·63
„ II	69·23	90·	35·06	36·98
„ III	47·31	93·61	55·51	61·63
„ IV	100·	100·	16·66	16·66
„ V	73·50	98·23	45·78	48·56
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	65·60	96·35	49·16	52·61
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ...	100·	100·	71·87	71·87
Grand Total ...	68·09	96·72	50·06	53·43

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.	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 1895.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
60,913	53,659	60,602	12,026	20·03	14	213	257	165	64·20	5,954	...

* Exclusive of the amount involved in pending cases of 1895 excluded this year. This column does not therefore agree with Column 11 of the statement for 1895.

Annual Police Statement.—Supplementary No. 1, District Belgaum, for 1896.

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.					
	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)	6	20	26	—	6	14	19	2	17	10	3	—	—	—	16	10	23	40	63	—	61	30	1	—	3	3	3	—	66	64	30	* One accused died.		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	(2)	2	5	3	2	1	6	12	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	(3)	6	8†	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	† One case ended by the death of accused.		
3. Dacoities	(3)	16	12	28	2	6	18	—	15	13	4	—	—	—	15	13	182	79	261‡	—	254	178	4	—	—	—	—	—	261	254	178	‡ Three accused died.			
4. Robberies	(4)	14	23	68	7	22	11	18	3	10	8	—	—	—	15	8	(3 & 6)	7	30	37	—	33	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	§ One accused died.			
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	(5)	10	214	224	—	74	140	128	67	41	27	22	—	—	128	27	(7)	5	101	106	—	96	69	11	—	2	2	2	—	108	97	69	(a) Two cases were disposed by the death of 3 accused.		
6. Thefts	(6)	110	346	628	70	192	124	154	26	115	116	43	2	2	154	114	(3, 7 & 8)	61	253	234	6	311	181	18	—	1	1	1	1	335	312	182	(b) Three accused died.		
7. Receiving stolen property	(7)	12	10	25	4	1	9	20	—	20	20	—	2	2	23	22	(7)	31	21	42†	—	52	33	—	—	2	2	2	2	55	54	35	(c) One accused died.		
8. Cases under the Indian Penal Code.	(8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) Two undetected cases of previous year were detected during the year.			
9. Abductions	(9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2) One case with one accused was decided under Section 304, A, Indian Penal Code.			
10. Class I	(10)	—	22	22	—	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3) Two cases of theft from last year were decided as robberies, of which one was false and in the other there were 4 accused.			
11. Class II	(11)	—	108	94	13	66	100	—	65	78	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4) Last year all these were shown under the heading "receiving stolen property by dacoity", but were decided this year under the heading "receiving stolen property."			
12. Class III	(12)	—	101	117	13	113	76	67	42	65	23	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5) Two undetected cases of last year were detected this year.			
13. Class IV	(13)	—	3	12	3	11	3	3	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6) One case in which one accused was arrested turned out non-cognizable.			
14. Class V	(14)	—	10	62	61	247	176	273	27	126	68	61	3	3	273	171	(7, 8 & 11)	88	45	516	6	651	273	29	—	6	6	6	3	524	459	222	(7) Four persons who were concerned in a case of theft were transferred to "house-breaking and theft," as their case was decided under that head.		
Total		273	621	1,128	942	674	524	143	117	24	135	3	6	2	648	422	2,323	827	1,292	3	1,116	65	76	—	21	21	21	3	1,233	1,145	628	(8) One case with two accused turned out non-cognizable.			
Details of excluded Cases.																																(9) One case with three accused turned out non-cognizable.			
																																	(10) One case with one accused turned out non-cognizable.		
																																	(11) One case with two accused turned out non-cognizable.		

(XVII)

Percentages, Belgaum.

	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	52·63	58·82	48·38	49·18
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	50·00	100·00	20·00	25·00
3. Dacoities	86·66	86·66	69·26	70·07
4. Robberies	53·33	80·00	60·60	60·60
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	28·90	90·24	62·10	62·10
6. Thefts	74·02	96·61	57·27	58·19
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·00	100·00	62·26	63·46
Abetments—				
Class I	88·88	88·88	79·59	79·59
„ II	75·26	82·35	60·36	61·21
„ III	40·22	77·77	64·46	65·00
„ IV	100·00	100·00	20·00	20·00
„ V	61·90	96·02	57·28	58·00
Total for Indian Penal Code Cases	61·20	89·58	60·83	61·49
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	98·03	98·03	75·23	75·96
Grand Total	64·85	90·76	62·06	62·72

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 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 1895.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	
46,004	23,648	69,652	18,502	22·25	53	232	240	238	70	7,723	...

* The difference in the amount entered in this column and that stated in column 11 of last year's memorandum is due to property involved in pending cases of last year having been omitted as the cases were excluded as false during year under report.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Bijápur, for 1896.

No. 1007

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.										REMARKS.								
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.					Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.													
	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	15	20	1	3	12	12	1	12	7	5	1	1	1	1	13	7	0	56	64	1	44	11	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	64	44	11
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	8	9	2	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	5	
3. Facories ...	6	24	30	4	6	16	17	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	17	6	12	329	351	1	63	25	267	1	1	1	1	1	1	64	64	25	
4. Robberies ...	5	22	27	4	6	16	10	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	10	6	1	17	17	1	16	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	16	11		
5. Housebreaking with intent to commit theft ...	14	24	24	4	6	13	15	11	16	21	23	1	1	1	1	153	31	1	78	78	1	68	41	9	6	6	6	6	6	83	73	41		
6. Theft ...	68	90	63	22	21	17	16	57	11	10	42	6	4	1	1	169	108	28	256	264	20	244	179	30	17	17	17	2	80	201	181			
7. Possession of stolen property ...	8	6	51	1	0	37	41	1	41	26	1	1	1	1	41	36	2	61	63	1	60	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	67	66	51			
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																		
Arrests ...																																		
Total	129	1,131	1,290	60	62	606	512	228	297	341	164	62	33	13	10	427	251	54	1,227	1,311	50	996	572	373	221	221	221	34	1,372	1,107	606			
Grand Total	124	1,126	1,285	55	57	591	507	223	292	291	159	58	12	9	97	231	53	1,214	1,299	51	964	565	364	218	218	218	29	1,323	1,077	576				

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Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a)	Column 5 (b)	Column 5 (a)	Column 5 (b)
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	1	1	1	1
Compounded ...	1	1	1	1
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	1	1	1	1
Turned out non-cognizable ...	8	6	6	6
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code ...	4	4	4	4
Declared maliciously false ...	4	4	4	4
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	60	53	53	57
Disposed of under Section 210, Criminal Procedure Code ...	1	1	1	1
Total	60	53	53	57

(XIX)

	Column 11 of 1895.	Column 2 of 1896.	Cause of Difference.
	1. Housebreaking ...	19		14	5 cases of theft transferred to this head. One undetected case of last year was detected. For the above reasons.
2. ...	21	21	5 undetected cases of last year were detected and brought to trial.
3. ...	4	4	1 case of ...
4. ...	23	23	5 cases of theft were classed as house-breaking. One undetected case of last year was detected.
5. ...	31	31	3 cases of last year were detected. These were remaining stolen property cases but 3 theft cases were classed as house-breaking and were transferred to class III.
6. ...	60	60	

4. Cases against 9 persons under Case I and against 1 person under Case II turned out non-cognizable, hence difference between column 26 of last year and 13 of the year under report.

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	...	...	58.33	58.33	25.	25.
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	75.	100.	62.5	83.33
3.	Dacoities	...	...	35.29	66.66	39.06	39.68
4.	Robberies	...	...	30.	75.	64.70	68.75
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	20.26	88.57	59.42	60.29
6.	Thefts	...	...	60.71	91.89	67.42	72.95
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	87.80	87.80	74.60	75.80
Abetments—							
Class I	...	...	...	82.35	87.5	73.70	75.20
„ II	...	...	...	65.21	71.42	36.60	39.04
„ III	...	...	...	21.59	74.50	50.	52.98
„ IV	...	...	...	50.	66.66	18.18	21.05
„ V	...	...	...	58.36	89.71	67.	71.78
Total for I. P. O. Cases				47.07	83.97	61.11	64.55
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				86.20	86.20	77.21	78.20
Grand Total				51.05	84.34	62.36	65.66

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	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 1905.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
17,690	82,537	1,00,227	41,429	41.33	43	384	427	329	77.04	45,818	...

* The difference is due to the omission of property to the value of Rs. 2,591 involved in certain pending cases of last year having been excluded this year.

Cases.

Description of Crime.	Column 2 of Supplementary Statement No. 1 for 1896.	Column 11 of Supplementary Statement No. 1 for 1895.	Explanation.
1. Murders	6	6	Nil.
2. Attempts at murder, &c.	2	2	Nil.
3. Dacoities	3	2	One case of 1895, which was then classed as undetected, was disposed of during 1896.
4. Robberies	8	7	One case of theft, which was pending at the end of 1895, was disposed of during 1896, as one of robbery.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	36	34	Two cases, which had been classed as undetected in 1895, were disposed of in 1896.
6. Thefts	70	74	Two cases were disposed of during the year 1896 under Section 456, Indian Penal Code, and one was disposed of under Section 411, Indian Penal Code, and one case transferred to 'robbery.'
7. Receiving stolen property.	1	...	One case of theft of 1895 was disposed of under Section 411, Indian Penal Code, during the year 1896.
Class I	2	3	One case was transferred to Class II, it having been disposed of as one of assault under Section 353, Indian Penal Code.
Class II	37	32	Two cases were transferred from Class II to Class V, and 3 undetected cases of 1895 were disposed of in 1896; three cases which were omitted from the last year's return through mistake were added in this year's return, and one case received from Class I.
Class III	22	22	The figure in column 11 of the statement for 1895 ought to have been 21 and not 22. The increase of one case in column 2 of that for 1896, is due to the fact that one case of theft was transferred to this class.
Class V	117	115	Three undetected cases of 1895 were disposed of in 1896, and two were received from Class II; one case was transferred to Class III under head "Robberies," omitting also 2 cases which were shown by mistake as pending in the last year's return.
Class VI	5	5	Nil.

Persons.

Description of Crime.	Column 18 of Supplementary Statement No. 1 for 1896.	Column 24 of Supplementary Statement No. 1 for 1895.	Explanation.
3. Dacoities	3	2	One person, who was pending trial on a charge of robbery at the end of 1895, was disposed of in 1896 under Section 395, Indian Penal Code (Dacoity).
4. Robberies	3	3	One person is omitted from this column as the case in which he was concerned was excluded as non-cognizable; and one person was transferred to head "Dacoities," adding 2 persons who were omitted to be shown in column 24 of last year's return by mistake.
6. Thefts	7	9	Two persons are omitted from this column as the case they were concerned in was excluded as non-cognizable.
Class II	9	7	Two persons were transferred from Class V to Class II as the cases in which they were concerned were disposed of under Section 354, Indian Penal Code.
Class III	5	7	Two persons are not shown in column 18 as they were concerned in a case which was excluded as non-cognizable.
Class V	12	14	Two persons were transferred to Class II.
Class VI	2	1	The figure "1," in column 24 of the statement for 1895, ought to be "2," one person who had been arrested in 1895 and whose trial was pending at the close of the year having, through oversight, been omitted from that column.

Percentages, Dháruár.

	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 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	27·77	45·45	26·08	27·27
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	83·33	83·33	47·05	47·05
3. Dacoities	27·77	71·42	26·41	31·11
4. Robberies	20·	60·	42·10	42·10
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	14·41	86·48	76·19	81·35
6. Thefts	52·56	95·34	67·05	70·00
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	78·94	78·94
Abetments—				
Class I	96·96	100·	92·15	95·01
" II	45·61	63·41	43·01	45·45
" III	19·23	74·07	38·54	42·52
" IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V	30·74	95·29	67·44	71·42
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	33·28	88·88	60·51	61·26
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96·15	100·	70·58	70·58
Grand Total ...	35·47	89·83	61·06	64·72

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.	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 1902.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
5,958	61,618	67,576	19,000	29·71	28	375	413	376	91·04	18,900	—

*Rs. 6,177 the difference between this figure and that shown in column 11 of the statement for 1902 appertain to cases which were excluded during 1902.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Kanara, for 1896.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PRISONS.											REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>no 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>no moto</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.												
	1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		28	29	30	31	32
1. Murders ...	4	7	11	...	1	6	7	6	8	2	9	7	2	3	8	11	...	6	3	5	11	6	3	33
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	2	2	...	2	
3. Dacoities ...	(a) 5	17	22	1	11	6	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	14	(b) 14	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies ...	1	26	27	...	18	8	8	5	3	8	9	9	...	9	14	7	...	(a) One case classed as not brought to trial last year was detected during this year. (b) Out of these 2 died and 1 escaped.	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	27	113	140	2	36	77	92	63	29	25	10	...	...	...	...	92	25	2	63	65	2	55	28	8	...	9	9	9	1	74	64	29
6. Thefts ...	(c) 23	266	284	11	146	110	108	83	70	68	24	18	7	11	11	114	79	4	143	147	2	130	88	9	...	91	91	90	31	238	226	117		
7. Receiving stolen property	15	15	...	6	9	8	...	8	8	1	1	...	1	1	9	9	...	31	31	1	29	16	1	...	4	4	4	1	35	33	17	(c) One case was disposed of according to the Forest Act this year.	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.
Abetments	...	14	14	...	8	6	5	...	5	5	1	4	4	...	...	5	5	...	24	24	1	23	10	...	...	33	33	33	...	57	56	10
Class I	8	8	1	32	20	19	8	11	9	9	4	3	20	9	...	39	43	2	34	14	...	7	...	11	11	11	...	54	45	14	
Class II ...	(d) 35	186	220	4	86	99	111	74	37	31	19	1	1	...	...	111	31	3	101	(e) 104	3	84	36	14	...	23	23	21	2	127	105	38
Class III	2	6	2	6	1	1	...	1	1	3	3	...	3	17	17	17	...	20	20	1
Class IV ...	(f) 27	327	364	19	196	131	117	36	51	78	22	30	14	16	16	132	94	...	178	183	...	169	101	12	...	128	128	126	41	311	295	142		
Class V	26	327	
Total ...	82	684	666	853	257	253	118	135	124	80	42	25	17	16	270	140	12	345	357	8	313	162	33	...	212	212	208	43	669	521	205			
Other Offences.	
Class VI ...	(g) 4	60	64	1	10	50	48	...	49	46	107	12	95	92	143	138	2	64	66	2	61	50	3	...	159	159	159	120	225	220	170			
Grand Total ...	86	644	730	27	337	307	301	118	183	170	65	149	37	112	108	413	278	14	409	423	10	374	212	86	...	371	371	367	163	794	741	375		

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code...	...	...	...	...
Compounded ...	1	10	1	10
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable ...	...	8	...	8
Declared maliciously false ...	2	19	2	19
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	23	290	24	300
Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	26	327	27	337

(All)

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 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	28.57	66.66	50.	50.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	25.	66.6	33.33	33.33
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	27.17	86.20	49.12	50.00
6. Thefts	66.01	97.14	62.31	63.23
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100.	100.	53.33	55.17
Abetments—				
Class I	100.	100.	41.66	43.47
“ II	47.36	81.81	38.88	41.17
“ III	27.92	83.78	40.00	42.65
“ IV	100.	100.	33.33	33.33
“ V	66.66	96.29	59.06	69.76
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	49.01	91.85	50.00	51.75
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	95.83	95.83	79.36	81.06
Grand Total ...	56.17	92.69	54.78	56.68

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.	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 1906.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
*7,741 2 8	36,628 8 0	44,372 5 9	11,673 9 0	26.30	61	215	296	154	61.65	16,120 10 9	19,648 15 0

*The difference between this amount and that shown in Column 11 of last year's memorandum is due to the fact that property in the pending cases of 1905 which were excluded in 1906 has not been taken into account.

† Out of this, Rs. 114 have been recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Kolaba, for 1896.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.									
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.													
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.				
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
1. Murders...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	(a) The case which was pending at the close of the year 1895 having been convicted under Section 323, Indian Penal Code, i.e., non-cognizable, was excluded; the accused therefore has been omitted from column 18.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	1	4	5	1	1	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	36	41	...	8	...	33	...	...	...	...	41	8	...		
3. Dacoities	2	3	5	...	...	3	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...		
4. Robberies	2	9	12	3	7	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	37	...	35	...	27	...	...	...	39	7	27			
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	(b) 25	76	100	6	21	54	48	24	24	22	25	...	...	...	...	22	...	6	31	37	...	35	...	27	...	...	...	39	7	27			
6. Thefts	(b) 96	494	594	63	231	267	235	95	140	135	65	12	...	...	...	230	139	5	247	(c) 252	1	241	187	9	8	91	99	93	23	351	334	210		
7. Receiving stolen property.	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4			
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																					
Abetments																																					
Class I.	(d) 11	27	38	11	64	23	8	...	8	7	15	6	8	...	9	138	147	...	97	33	50	...	7	68	75	75	...	222	172	23				
" II.	(d) 14	89	103	9	62	27	17	1	16	13	15	10	6	...	...	21	17	(a) 5	45	50	1	47	22	2	1	43	44	39	6	94	85	28			
" III.	(b) 44	196	240	20	100	96	76	32	44	40	44	2	2	...	...	76	40	15	113	128	...	89	61	39	1	34	85	35	2	163	124	53			
" IV.	(b) 2	21	23	2	19	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	...	6	2	20	22	16	2	28	22	2				
" V.	(b) 108	641	749	69	344	297	257	99	158	153	79	135	130	15	15	273	168	7	250	(c) 287	1	274	220	11	8	335	343	337	36	630	611	246					
Total	179	1,034	1,213	111	689	445	358	132	926	213	155	155	135	20	20	378	233	(a) 37	681	(e) 618	2	513	516	102	19	600	619	501	46	1,137	1,014	362					
Other Offences.																																					
Class VI.	28	282	310	10	52	280	207	85	122	120	41	209	24	185	184	392	304	1	227	228	1	227	202	...	7	384	391	375	232	619	603	434					
Grand Total	207	1,316	1,523	121	741	725	565	217	348	333	196	364	159	205	204	770	537	(a) 38	808	(a) 846	3	740	518	102	26	884	910	876	278	1,756	1,616	796					

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	1	5	1	5
Compounded	2	58	2	59
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable	9	108	9	108
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code	1	11	1	15
Declared maliciously false	15	39	15	39
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	80	354	20	395
Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code	2	14	3	20
Total	111	689	121	841

(141)

Percentages, Koliba.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo 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	100	100	100	100
3. Dacoities	0	0	0	0
4. Robberies	100	100	25	25
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	45.83	91.66	77.14	77.14
6. Thefts	57.44	96.42	76.95	77.59
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100	100	80	80
Abetments—				
Class I	87.5	87.5	34.02	34.02
„ II	76.47	81.23	45.83	46.80
„ III	52.63	90.90	57.30	57.30
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	0	0
„ V	59.53	96.83	76.08	76.64
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	59.49	94.24	61.21	61.59
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	57.97	98.36	88.59	88.98
Grand Total ...	58.93	95.68	69.62	70

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 recovered during the year 1-25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs. a. p.
12,456	18,685	31,141	9,795	31.45	87	236	369	2.6	65.11	11,709	2,110 17 0

* This does not include property in cases pending at the close of the year 1-25 and excluded during the year 1-26.
 † Of this amount Rs. 2,36-11-0 were recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Ratnagiri District, for 1896.

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 (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.		Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1. Murders...	1	5	6	...	1	4	3	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	3	3	1	11	12	...	7	3	5	...	1	1	1	...	13	9	3	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drunkenness	...	18	20	2	14	4	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	...	58	58	2	43	39	37	16	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Thefts	...	432	450	12	351	81	73	6	67	67	14	19	7	12	13	85	79	11	146	157	4	146	93	7	...	103	103	103	34	260	249	127	
7. Receiving stolen property.	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																	
Abetments...	
Class I	...	39	37	1	32	4	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II	...	41	45	3	30	10	(a) 9	2	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class III	...	(b) 11	125	5	80	45	(c) 43	18	24	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class IV	...	11	11	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class V	...	(d) 21	627	14	431	96	86	6	80	90	17	41	24	17	17	103	97	16	169	184	4	174	108	7	...	194	194	194	50	379	368	158	
Total	83	739	777	606	156	140	26	112	110	81	61	42	19	19	159	129	27	255	282	4	260	153	18	...	284	284	284	55	566	544	208		
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI	...	75	76	...	20	55	55	1	54	54	1	84	8	76	76	131	130	1	68	68	...	68	56	1	...	120	120	120	105	189	189	161	
Grand Total	89	814	853	626	211	195	27	168	164	32	145	50	95	95	290	259	28	323	351	4	328	209	17	...	404	404	404	160	755	732	369		

* One of the pending cases shown against this head (Column 2) has been transferred to head House-trespass.

(a) An accused in one case was declared lunatic; hence the difference of one.
 (b) One of the pending cases shown against this class in column 2 has been transferred to Class V.
 (c) An accused in one case was declared lunatic; and hence the difference of one.
 (d) One of the pending cases shown against Class III last year has been transferred to this class this year.

(111)

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	...	24	...	24
Compounded	...	9	...	9
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	...	1	...	1
Non-cognizable	3	15	2	15
Disposed of under Section 95, C. P. C.	...	4	...	5
Maliciously false...	...	9	...	9
Mistake of fact or law	21	488	21	507
Dismissed under Section 203, C. P. C.	...	33	...	33
Total	23	563	23	603

Percentages, Ratndgiri.

	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	66.66	28.57	28.57
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	66.66	100.	100.	100.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	56.75	100.	77.77	77.77
6. Thefts	91.78	100.	62.	63.69
7. Receiving stolen property	100.	100.	66.6	66.66
Abetments—				
Class I	100.	100.	75.	75.
" II	55.5'	83.3'	30.	31.03
" III	53.48	95.83	69.76	71.42
" IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V	93.02	100.	60.67	62.06
Total for I. P. C. Cases	78.57	98.21	57.51	58.81
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	98.18	100.	82.35	82.35
Grand Total	81.10	98.79	62.57	63.71

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 1914.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
12,045	6,495	8,540	3,768	43.98	10	128	146	128	87.18	9,214	.....

*Out of this Rs. 734 have been recovered.

† The difference in the amount of stolen property entered in Column 1 of this memo, and that entered in Column 11 last year's is due to the property involved in some pending cases of the previous year which were excluded this year having been omitted.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Karachi, for 1896.

Description of Crime.	Cases.																	Persons.											REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.						Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.											
	Pending from previous years, which are in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 3.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
1. Murders	3	9	11	..	1	7	7	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	7	5	3	6	9	..	9	8	..	..	1	1	1	..	10	10	8	a. 2 cases and 1 person transferred from No. 6 (Thefts), 1 case and 1 person transferred to No. 7 (Receiving stolen property).	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	1	3	..	..	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b. 2 cases and 1 person transferred to No. 5 (House-breaking).
3. Dacoities	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	38	34	3	27	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	c. 1 person died.
4. Robberies	3	35	38	2	18	17	15	6	9	..	..	..	..	1	16	8	1	38	34	4	27	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	d. 1 case and 1 person transferred from No. 5 (House-breaking), 2 persons transferred to Non-cognizable cases.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	48	258	306	23	59	200	168	80	88	75	56	1	..	1	169	76	65	134	139	4	128	83	7	..	23	23	21	17	162	149	99	..		
6. Thefts	75	759	833	38	244	514	454	103	351	333	97	6	5	1	455	334	33	499	532	19	499	434	13	..	82	83	81	56	614	580	490	..		
7. Receiving stolen property.	11	77	88	6	40	37	33	1	32	30	9	..	..	..	33	30	3	68	71	6	62	37	4	..	4	4	4	1	75	66	38	..	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																		
Abetments	e. 4 persons transferred to Non-cognizable cases.
Class I	20	105	125	7	45	60	50	7	43	33	23	21	5	16	11	66	44	9	100	7	89	49	11	3	39	42	42	21	142	131	70	f. 1 person died.		
.. II	55	317	372	29	83	234	196	88	108	91	64	8	..	8	204	94	6	185	191	7	173	102	12	..	47	47	45	28	238	217	130	..		
.. III	2	8	10	2	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	2	2	3	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	11	14	14	7	17	7	..	g. 4 persons transferred to Non-cognizable cases.
.. IV	104	677	1,081	54	359	618	543	132	411	355	125	41	25	16	559	392	38	618	654	28	608	493	19	..	182	182	181	75	836	789	568	..		
.. V .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	h. 1 case transferred from class V.
Total	187	1,475	1,662	94	539	936	806	229	577	523	223	83	35	48	27	854	550	60	983	1,043	36	929	678	76	6	367	373	365	163	1,416	1,294	841	..	
Other Offences.																																		
Class VI	14	897	911	4	24	873	874	3	871	868	9	56	..	56	52	930	920	14	985	999	5	986	959	8	..	68	68	68	61	1,067	1,054	1,020	..	
Grand Total	201	2,372	2,573	98	563	1,809	1,680	232	1,448	1,391	232	139	35	104	79	1,784	1,470	74	1,968	2,042	41	1,915	1,637	84	6	435	441	433	224	2,483	2,348	1,861	..	

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 .. .. .	..	5	..	5
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Turned out non-cognizable	8	14	8	15
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Declared maliciously false	17	99	18	99
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	59	375	62	398
Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code	10	46	10	46
Total	94	539	98	543

Percentages, Karachi.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	71.42	71.42	88.88	88.88
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100.	100.	100.	100.
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	46.66	77.77	36.66	40.74
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	44.64	85.22	62.12	64.06
6. Thefts	73.34	94.87	83.62	86.97
7. Receiving stolen property ...	90.9	93.75	55.22	59.67
Abetments —				
Class I	82.35	93.33	55.73	59.64
„ II	66.	76.74	55.05	55.05
„ III	46.42	84.25	56.98	59.30
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	70.90	93.67	77.63	81.08
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	64.88	90.64	70.11	72.98
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws... ..	99.31	99.65	96.77	97.26
Grand Total ...	82.79	96.06	83.60	85.48

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	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 1896.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
11,128	83,853	95,981	36,778	38.31	56	749	805	530	65.97	21,666	...

*The difference is due to the exclusion of the value of the property in cases which were pending at the close of 1896, but were excluded in 1896 as false cases.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Hyderabad, for 1896.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.								
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.												
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.			
1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
1. Murders ...	4	17	21	...	4	13	12	3	9	7	5	...	...	...	12	7	8	11	19	1	14	8	4	...	3	2	2	1	21	16	9		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	5	13	18	...	4	9	13	...	13	11	1	...	...	...	13	11	5	8	13	...	11	9	2	...	6	6	6	3	19	17	13		
3. Dacoities ...	3	3	6	...	...	3	3	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	6	3	21	21	42	...	41	18	...	...	2	2	2	...	44	43	18	* 1 man died.	
4. Robberies ...	3	28	29	2	10	14	8	3	5	5	9	7	3	4	12	5	7	25	32	3	15	13	14	...	11	11	11	...	43	26	13					
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	24	461	515	12	123	366	28	160	123	108	95	4	...	...	285	108	9	219	228	9	308	118	11	2	43	45	44	26	273	252	144			
6. Theft ...	69	997	1,086	43	395	602	508	88	410	372	140	120	49	71	26	579	398	51	602	653	81	536	375	36	23	421	444	396	198	1,097	932	573				
7. Receiving stolen property.	11	84	95	5	50	34	24	3	21	17	16	1	...	1	25	18	3	58	61	3	55	32	3	1	4	5	5	5	66	60	37					
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																				
Abetments	40	39	1		
Class I. ...	8	82	90	4	42	38	29	5	143	42	101	12	140	41	35	238	273		
" II. ...	29	213	242	8	119	95	89	3	85	71	27	16	4	12	8	101	79	44	258	302	15	246	110	50	7	53	60	29	302	302	138	† 1 case and 1 man ended by the death of accused.				
" III. ...	30	697	627	14	180	437	343	169	174	149	110	25	10	15	...	358	149	37	323	380	115	315	186	29	5	91	96	44	456	410	230					
" IV. ...	2	18	20	1	11	7	7	1	6	6	1	3	2	...	7	6	1	18	19	...	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" V. ...	109	1,166	1,296	54	502	684	567	105	462	416	173	210	99	111	34	678	450	50	730	784	36	707	427	46	41	622	663	591	237	1,452	1,298	664	† 1 man died.			
Total ...	178	2,096	2,374	914	...	1,263	1,045	279	785	671	315	396	157	239	54	1,284	725	176	1,567	1,743	56	1,400	815	125	198	1,489	1,687	1,522	376	3,430	3,032	1,191				
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																				
Class VI. ...	6	204	210	3	16	183	177	...	177	177	14	47	12	35	25	212	202	2	817	819	5	289	252	25	6	48	64	46	35	373	335	287				
Grand Total ...	(a) 184	2,301	2,484	84	849	1,451	1,223	279	942	848	329	443	169	274	79	1,496	927	(b) 178	1,884	2,062	61	1,849	1,067	150	204	1,637	1,741	1,568	411	3,803	3,417	1,478				

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	5(a)	5(b)	5(a)	5(b)
Not Investigated under Section 157(b), Criminal Procedure Code...	...	2	...	2
Compounded ...	...	32	...	32
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	...	3	...	3
Turned out non-cognizable ...	4	50	5	55
Declared maliciously false ...	7	90	7	90
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	70	651	72	662
Total ...	81	833	84	849

- Deduct—1 case with 1 man transferred to "culpable homicide."
- Add—1 case with 1 man transferred from "murder."
 " 1 case with 1 man transferred from "grievous hurt."
 " 1 case with 1 man transferred from "hurt by dangerous weapon."
 Total ... 3
- Add—3 cases of previous years detected and brought to trial during the year 1896.
- Add—1 case with 1 man transferred from "Criminal force to public servants, &c."
 " 21 cases of previous years detected and brought to trial during the year 1896.
 Total ... 23
- Deduct—3 cases and 1 man transferred to "receiving stolen property."
 " 1 case with 1 man transferred to "grievous hurt."
 " 1 case with 3 men transferred to "Criminal or house-trespass."
 Total ... 4

Net Increase 18.
 Net Decrease 4.
 7. Add—2 cases with 1 man transferred from "theft."
 " 2 cases of previous years detected and brought to trial during the year 1896.
 (a) 31 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial during the year 1896 have been included in the pending cases of last year.
 (b) From the persons pending at the end of the last year, 9 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 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	...	...	...	58.33	77.78	53.33	57.14
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	81.62	81.62	81.82	81.82
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	50.00	60.00	42.86	43.90
4. Robberies	...	..	...	62.50	100.00	72.22	86.67
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	36.40	83.74	51.33	56.73
6. Thefts	...	...	...	73.23	90.73	60.78	63.99
7. Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	70.83	80.95	55.17	58.18
Abetments—							
Class I	...	...	...	74.36	76.32	31.50	31.50
„ II	...	...	...	79.78	83.53	43.65	44.72
„ III	...	...	...	43.44	55.63	56.19	59.05
„ IV	...	...	...	85.71	100.00	31.58	31.58
„ V	...	...	...	73.37	90.01	57.47	60.40
Total for I. P. Code Cases				64.21	87.71	50.37	52.24
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				100.00	100.00	85.71	87.20
Grand Total				63.33	90.02	55.81	57.71

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 during the year.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
16,391	86,110	1,02,501	27,587	26.91	43	949	992	143	24.47	17,517	6,110

1. The difference in amount shown in column 11 of the memorandum of property stolen and recovered for the year and that of stolen in previous year of this memorandum is due to the omission of the property involved in pending cases of 1946, which were entered in this year.

2. Out of Rs. 475 alleged to have been stolen before the year, Rs. 142 were recovered during the year under report.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Shikarpur, for 1896.

Description of crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.																	REMARKS.	
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .							Persons otherwise arrested.									
	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
1. Murders ...	5	17	22	..	1	16	17	4	12	10	4	17	18	4	21	25	3	14	9	4	..	4	4	1	1	29	16	10	In one case 1 accused adjudged lunatic and 3 accused died in other cases.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	1	14	15	..	5	9	6	..	6	4	4	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	10	13	..	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	12	9	6	
3. Forgery ...	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	
4. Robberies ...	4	43	47	1	20	23	21	5	16	12	5	1	1	..	..	21	12	4	63	56	..	49	27	7	..	..	..	..	56	49	27	4 accused escaped. In one case one accused died.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	90	575	665	17	163	412	407	272	135	115	78	3	2	1	1	408	116	16	220	236	6	213	130	13	2	49	61	49	24	287	262		164	
6. Thefts ...	169	1,578	1,737	66	677	701	620	206	413	382	174	84	71	13	13	631	394	23	656	679	12	618	417	48	1	210	211	208	20	890	824		437	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	23	130	153	15	81	49	48	..	48	42	9	3	..	3	3	51	45	14	109	123	7	109	56	7	..	13	13	13	7	136	123	63		
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																		
<i>Abetments</i>																																		
Class I ...	10	80	90	3	40	40	32	4	28	27	15	154	124	30	20	82	47	..	108	124	1 accused died. In 2 cases 2 accused adjudged lunatics and 3 accused died in other cases. 4 accused escaped. In one case one accused died.
.. II ...	23	260	289	14	149	111	82	7	73	63	43	88	31	7	6	89	69	36	227	263	4	210	86	44	..	99	99	82	12	362	302	98		
.. III ...	100	731	831	19	259	473	459	283	176	149	94	28	25	3	3	462	152	20	344	370	13	323	177	30	2	104	106	100	46	476	423	223		
.. IV ...	8	29	32	3	21	8	8	..	8	8	1	17	17	8	8	2	..	33	
.. V ...	215	1,848	2,063	95	988	860	783	281	601	461	197	227	199	24	13	807	479	45	857	902	23	819	513	59	1	473	474	470	130	1,378	1,289	642		
Total ...	356	2,948	3,304	..	..	1,491	1,364	575	786	708	350	460	396	64	47	1,429	755	125	1,567	1,692	41	1,476	647	164	3	1,272	1,275	1,258	267	2,067	2,734	1,144
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																		
Class VI ...	9	402	411	2	50	352	340	2	337	334	19	42	4	35	36	378	370	6	466	472	1	452	391	18	..	49	49	49	40	621	501	431	In one case one accused absconded	
Grand Total ...	805	3,800	3,715	..	..	1,843	1,704	577	1,123	1,042	369	502	400	102	83	1,806	1,125	131	2,033	2,164	42	1,928	1,238	162	3	1,321	1,324	1,307	337	3,468	3,235	1,575

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ..	1	1	1	1
Compounded ..	2	38	2	40
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ..	..	..	..	..
Turned out non-cognizable ..	12	103	12	105
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code ..	..	..	..	..
Declared maliciously false ..	36	378	36	384
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ..	71	840	73	889
Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code ..	11	97	11	97
Total ..	133	1,457	136	1,607

Percentages, Shikárpur.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>pro 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	53.82	83.93	42.83	64.28
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	66.66	66.66	66.66	66.66
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	57.14	75.00	55.10	55.10
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	28.25	85.18	58.29	61.03
6. Thefts... ..	61.61	92.49	66.08	67.47
7. Receiving stolen property ...	87.50	87.50	48.27	51.37
Abetments—				
Class I	84.97	96.42	62.36	63.73
„ II	76.82	86.30	39.26	40.95
„ III	32.46	81.65	52.05	51.79
„ IV	100.00	100.00	42.42	42.42
„ V	58.87	92.01	60.73	62.51
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	51.90	90.07	55.43	57.38
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	98.23	99.10	86.12	86.50
Grand Total ...	61.15	92.78	62.46	61.21

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. 10,013 5 7	Rs. 52,807 10 1	Rs. 62,820 15 8	Rs. 21,555 16 1	34.30	102	1,092	1,214	726	59.80	Rs. 15,100 7 0	Rs. 55 0 0

Rs. 206-12-0 recovered in 6 cases, out of Rs. 245-0-0 involved in 6 cases shown in column 12.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Upper Sind Frontier, for 1896.

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 (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.			
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
1. Murders ...	2	8	10	...	2	5	6	1	5	5	1	6	6	7	6	13	...	13	9	13	13	8			
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	2	4	6	1	1	3	3	...	3	3	1	3	3	4	7	11	...	10	1	11	10	10				
3. Dacoities ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	6	5	3				
4. Robberies	7	7	...	1	6	6	2	4	8				
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	6	66	72	1	16	50	48	21	17	19	7	1	1	...	48	13	...	40	40	2	34	19	4	...	1	1	1	...	41	35	19					
6. Thefts ...	46	291	337	25	152	139	187	63	74	66	23	8	4	4	3	141	68	3	145	148	3	141	107	4	...	16	16	16	9	104	157	116				
7. Receiving stolen property ...	7	21	28	4	11	10	12	2	10	5	1	1	...	...	12	5	10	36	46	1	45	15	...	...	2	2	2	1	48	47	16	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																				
Abetments ...	...	12	14	1	6	4	5	1	4	4	...	12	9	3	8	6	3	19	23	...	22	21	...	...	58	68	58	11	80	80	32		
Class I ...	7	54	61	3	24	30	26	2	24	24	6	7	4	3	29	26	34	54	78	...	77	63	1	...	26	26	26	7	104	103	70					
Class II ...	7	79	86	1	20	59	58	34	24	18	7	9	6	2	60	20	...	62	62	2	46	24	4	...	24	24	24	3	76	70	26					
Class III	2	2	...	9	2	2	5	5	...	5	8	8	8	...	13	13	...				
Class IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	200	4	192	127	4	...	36	36	36	10	236	228	137
Class V ...	68	327	395	29	170	157	166	68	58	74	25	25	21	4	3	160	77	13	187	200	4	192	127	4	...	36	36	36	10	236	228	137				
Total ...	69	474	543	268	250	245	105	140	120	40	54	42	12	9	257	129	40	317	357	6	342	236	9	...	153	152	153	30	509	494	265					
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																				
Class VI ...	4	134	138	...	26	108	109	1	108	105	3	110	10	100	93	209	203	11	155	166	1	164	135	1	...	123	123	123	106	289	287	241				
GRAND TOTAL ...	73	608	681	284	358	354	106	248	225	43	164	52	112	107	466	332	51	472	523	7	506	370	10	...	275	275	275	136	798	781	606					

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), C. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...
Compounded ...	...	...	...	...
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable ...	1	38	1	45
Disposed of under Section 95 of the I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...
Declared maliciously false ...	5	21	5	21
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	28	160	28	179
Disposed of under Section 203, C. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34	224	34	250

Explanation of the differences between the figures of Column 11 of the Statement for 1895 and those of Column 2 of the Statement for 1896.

Specified Offences.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Murders ... ..	.....	Fluctuation of one case is due to its having been decided under Section 304, Indian Penal Code.	...	1
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	<i>Vide</i> remark against murders ...	"	1	...
Dacoities	Fluctuation of one case is due to the fact that one case of former years has been brought to trial this year.	.....	1	...
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	.....	Fluctuation of one case is due to its having been decided under the heading "Thefts."	...	1
Thefts	One case of house-breaking was decided under this heading and 2 cases of former years were brought to trial this year.	Three cases were decided under Section 411, Indian Penal Code.	...	...
Receiving stolen property.	Three cases of "Thefts" were decided under this heading; hence the fluctuation.	.....	3	...
Class III	One case of previous years was brought to trial this year.	One case of this class was decided under Class V.	...	...
Class V	Fluctuation of three cases is due to one case of Class III having been decided this year under this class and two cases of previous years having been brought to trial this year.	.....	3	...

Explanation of the differences between the figures of Column 21 of the Statement for 1895 and those of Column 18 of the Statement for 1896.

Specified Offences.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Murders ... ..	.....	Fluctuations of 4 persons is due to their having been convicted under Section 304, Indian Penal Code.	...	4
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	<i>Vide</i> remarks against murders	4
Thefts ... ..	.....	Fluctuation of 4 persons is due to their having been tried under Section 411, Indian Penal Code.	...	4
Receiving stolen property.	Fluctuation of 6 persons is due to the fact that 4 persons from the heading "Thefts" were brought for trial under this heading and 3 persons accused of murder were also brought for trial under this heading. Out of the 7 persons deduct one as under*	.....	6	...
Class I	Three persons of Class II were also punished under this class; hence the fluctuation.	.....	3	...
Class II	11 persons awarded punishment under different sections under this class account for the fluctuation.	.....	11	...
Class V	Three persons of Class II were also brought for trial under this class; of these deduct 1 explained in Memo. No. 1; hence the fluctuation of 2 persons.	.....	3	...

*The accused in a case under Section 411, Indian Penal Code, arrested by Police in 1895 *re surpetra*, was referred to Magistrate and was released by him, on personal recognizance, pending appearance of the complainant. The accused has since made no appearance, and hence excluded from column 18.

Percentages, Upper Sind Frontier.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	83·33	100·	61·54	61·54
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100·	100·	100·	100·
3. Dacoities	100·	100·	100·	100·
4. Robberies	50·	75·	60·	60·
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft... ..	27·08	76·47	52·78	55·88
6. Thefts	47·45	87·84	74·31	75·89
7. Receiving stolen property	41·67	50·	32·61	33·33
Abetments—				
Class I	80·	100·	95·45	95·45
„ II	92·31	100·	81·82	81·82
„ III	31·03	75·	50·	52·17
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	47·44	84·09	64·80	66·15
Total for I. P. C. Cases	48·98	85·71	67·53	68·71
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96·33	97·22	81·82	82·32
Grand Total	63·56	90·73	72·12·	73·12

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	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.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
4,211	6,946	11,157	4,952	44·65	89	161	220	136	61·82	1,617	...

NOTE.—The property referred to in column 11, refers to 23 cases. 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. I, Thar and Parkar.

Description of Crimes.	Cases.											Persons.											Details of excluded Cases.	Total	Grand Total.							
	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
Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether or not made or by order of a Magistrate.	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.	Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) and males.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16																
1. Misdemeanors and petty offences.	(a) 2	9	12		9	11	6	5	4	1					11	4	15	15	15	13	4	2							15	13	4	
2. Abuses of power and extortion.	(a) 3	5	5		5	4	4	1	1						5	1	2	2	2	2	1	1						2	2	1		
3. Dishonesty.	(a) 4	6	6		6	4	4	1	1						6	2	3	3	3	3	2	2						3	2	2		
4. Miscellaneous with regard to crimes.	(a) 5	10	10		10	4	4	2	2						10	2	4	4	4	4	2	2						4	2	2		
5. Theft.	(a) 6	100	100		100	20	21	10	17	6					100	10	20	20	20	18	4	3						20	18	4		
6. Dacoity.	(a) 7	1	1		1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1		
7. Breach of contract.	(a) 8	9	9		9	7	7	3	3						9	3	4	4	4	4	3	3						4	3	3		
8. Forgery.	(a) 9	1	1		1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1		
9. Possession of stolen property.	(a) 10	2	2		2	2	2	2	2						2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						2	2	2		
10. Other offences.	(a) 11	2	2		2	2	2	2	2						2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						2	2	2		
11. Total.		128	128		128	107	107	46	52	11					128	16	151	151	151	137	33	23						151	137	33		
12. Total.		128	128		128	107	107	46	52	11					128	16	151	151	151	137	33	23						151	137	33		

1. Last year 1 case and 1 person were shown as pending, of which 1 case and 1 person were shown as shown in column 1 of statement A.

2. Last year 1 case was shown as pending, 1 case transferred to serial No. 11.

3. Last year 1 case was shown as pending, 1 case transferred to serial No. 11.

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32. Last year 1 case was shown as pending, 1 case transferred to serial No. 11.

Percentages, *Thar and Párkar.*

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	36.36	80.	30.11	30.11
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	20.	100.	100.	100.
3. Dacoities	20.	100.	100.	100.
4. Robberies	50.	100.	66.66	100.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	26.98	89.47	60.	61.53
6. Thefts	51.	93.58	68.23	72.38
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100.	100.	35.71	35.71
Abetments—				
Class I	87.50	100.	50.77	50.77
" II	56.	93.33	37.21	41.03
" III	30.66	92.	63.83	66.66
" IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V	51.44	93.86	66.35	70.
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	47.48	93.21	59.67	62.57.
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96.96	96.97	92.10	92.10
Grand Total ...	52.14	93.85	62.71	65.46

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending case 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 1896 in cases dealt with in 1896.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
3,775	80,940	81,715	8,216	23.66	45	271	316	162	51.27	2,472	...

* Last year the property in 71 pending cases was Rs. 6,331, of which property to the value of Rs. 2,469 has been excluded owing to 26 cases having turned out false.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the Number of Licences issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1896.

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 Licences shown in Columns 2-6.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Northern Division.</i>								Rs. s. p.
Ahmedabad	5	(A) 187	(B) 518 (C)	85	37	23	163 0 0	195 is the actual number of fire-arms covered by the licences. (A) 187... } Guns 59 } Guns and Revolvers ... 4 } Revolvers and Swords ... 4 } Guns and Swords ... 107 (B) 111 licences appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms are also included in this column. (C) These licences covered 573 arms other than fire-arms.
Broach	8	123	218	36	6	3	37 0 0	Fire-arms— 115 licences were renewed. 8 licences were newly granted. Other arms— 21 licences were renewed. 6 licences were newly granted. The actual number of fire-arms in the possession is 123, 36 licences appertain to both fire-arms and other arms.
Kaira	5	68	496	9	12	10	155 0 0	Actual number of licences issued under class 2 is 521 and the number of fire-arms covered by them 104. 43 licences appertain to both fire-arms and other arms.
Panch Mahals	2	164	316	...	13	10	132 0 0	81 licences appertain both to fire-arms and other arms. 78 licences were issued or renewed for guns only. 235 licences were issued or renewed for swords only. 7 licences were issued or renewed for pistols only. 1 licence was issued or renewed for revolvers only. The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licences of the 2nd description is 164.
Surat	3	184	56	13	...	...	.....	The actual number of licences issued is 202 which are as follows:— (a). For fire-arms and other arms together ... 84 (b). For fire-arms only 146 (c). For other arms only 15 201 The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licences of the 2nd description is 197.
Thana	17	(D) 945	(E) 32	...	3	1	50 0 0	(D) Fire-arms— 924 Renewed. 21 Newly granted. (E) Other arms— 29 Renewed. 3 Newly granted. 25 of these are licences of fire-arms and other arms. 957 total number of licences granted during the year 1896. The actual number of fire-arms is 945.
Total ...	35	1,651	1,636	143	70	47	337 0 0	
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar	28	681	203	1	1	1	5 0 0	128 licences appertaining to fire and other arms are shown in both columns 3 and 4. The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licences of the 2nd description is 723.
Khandesh	37	*1,761	1,200	1	29	25	310 0 0	Number of licences for fire-arms is 614 Do. other arms is 65 Do. fire and other arms is ... 1,200 1,814 * The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licences of the 2nd description is 2,114

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 1896—continued.

District.	LICENSES ISSUED AND RENEWED.				CASES.			REMARKS.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous, Journeys, &c.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of Licenses shown in Columns 2-5.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.	
		Fire-arms.	Other Arms.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Central Division—continued,</i>								
Nasik	14	393	348	6	2	1	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	155 licenses appertain to both fire-arms and other arms. The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the 2nd description is 408.
Poona	41	(A) 218	(B) 101	2	3	1	8 0 0	(A) { 117 licenses cover 132 fire-arms. 28 " 27 " 75 " 258 mixed arms. (B) { 28 " 56 other arms. 75 " 258 mixed arms— Fire-arms ... 128 Other arms... 130
Satara	24	202	180	4	6	5	.....	There are 28 licenses appertaining to both fire and other arms. There are 213 fire-arms covered by 202 licenses.
Sholapur	23	711	192	9	2	2	35 0 0	The number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of 2nd description is 902. Fire-arms. Other arms. Pertaining to each { Issued in 1896. 92 4 arm separately, { Renewed ... 445 14 Pertaining to both { Issued... .. 20 20 fire-arms and { Renewed ... 154 154 other arms. { 711 192
Total	167	3,956	2,174	23	42	35	859 0 0	
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum	20	559	237	20	5	4	55 0 0	289 licenses renewed during the year, 131 licenses issued during the year and 325 licenses were granted for a period of five years, consequently were not renewed during this year. The actual number of fire-arms is 564. There are 61 licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms.
Dijapur... ..	7	555	182	8	5	3	35 0 0	The number of licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms was 92. The actual number of fire-arms covered by licenses is 463.
Dharwar	20	540	261	...	11	10	116 0 0	Total number of licenses is 610. Details— Renewed. Issued. Form VIII— Self Protection 538 27 Form XI— Crop Protection 26 19 Total ... 564 + 46 = 610 The total number of fire-arms covered by the licenses renewed and issued for the year 1896 is 572. The number of licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms is 191.
Kanara	11	(C) 1,955	(D) 35	(E) 68	...	...	.....	(C) 1955 { 1,938 for fire-arms only. 17 for fire-arms and swords. (D) 35... { 18 for swords only. 17 for swords and fire-arms. (E) 68... { 55 fire-works. 13 journeys. The number of fire-arms covered by the license of 2nd description is 2,006.
Kolaba	7	986	47	1	1	1	25 0 0	In the 2nd class there were 43 licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms of which two were issued and 41 renewed. The number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the 2nd description was 1,032.

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 1896—concluded.

District.	LICENSES ISSUED AND RENEWED.				CASES.			Rupees.
	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>								
Ratnágiri	24	3,937	44	45	...	...	.....	16 licenses cover both fire-arms and other arms. The actual number of fire-arms covered by these licenses is 3,919.
Total ...	89	8,532	806	142	22	18	231 0 0	
Grand Total for the Presidency Proper ...	291	14,139	4,616	308	134	100	1,127 0 0	
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karáchi... ..	25	622	44	932	...	...	.....	* Of these 42 licenses were granted for fire-arms and swords together.
Hyderabad	10	536	172 swords.	1 gun.	10	7	125 0 0	
Shikárpur	13	862	196	45	26	14	267 0 0	186 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 672. The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses for possession and carrying of arms was 642.
Upper Sind Frontier...	8	1,278	43	8	18	16	463 0 0	† Of these 94 licenses were issued both for fire-arms and other arms and 184 for fire-arms only.
Thar and Párkar ...	2	292	149	20	22	11	285 0 0	‡ Of these 89 appertain to both fire-arms and other arms, the number of arms covered by the licenses was 272 guns and 49 swords. Two licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition were cancelled during the year under report, 17 guns and 2 swords confiscated during the year.
Total ...	53	2,590	504	1,006	76	48	1,139 0 0	
Grand Total for the Presidency, including Sind	344	16,729	5,120	1,314	210	148	2,266 0 0	

By order,

F. GOLDSMID,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. III.—Escapes and Re-captures during the year 1896.

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	2	...	3	...	5	2	40	
Broach ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	*2	100	*One prisoner who escaped last year was re-captured during the year.
Kaira ... ..	...	3	2	1	6	6	100	
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	
Surat ... ..	...	1	3	2	6	6	100	
Thána ... ..	...	...	4	...	4	†5	100	†One prisoner who had escaped from the Thána Jail in 1891 was re-captured during the year.
Total ...	2	4	14	4	24	23	87·5	
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar	1	1	1	...	3	3	100	
Khándesh	1	2	3	1	7	5	71·42	
Násik ... ..	...	1	2	2	5	5	100	
Poona	8	1	3	...	12	8	66·66	
Sátara... ..	...	1	3	2	6	2	33·33	
Sholápur ... ..	...	1	1	1	3	2	66·66	
Total ...	10	7	13	6	36	25	69·44	
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	3	2	5	3	60	
Bijápur	1	...	2	...	3	1	33·33	
Dhárwár	29	1	...	5	35	34	97·14	
Kánara ... ..	...	1	2	...	3	2	66·66	
Kolába... ..	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	
Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	
Total ...	30	2	11	7	50	42	84·	
Grand Total for the Presidency Proper ...	42	13	38	17	110	90	80·	
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karáchi	2	...	5	...	7	7	100	
Hyderabad	7	2	6	...	15	*13	86·66	* One prisoner shot dead, includes 1 escaped in previous year.
Shikárpur	5	5	7	...	17	†13	76·47	† Includes 1 escaped in 1895.
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	‡3	100	‡ Includes 2 escaped in 1895.
Thar and Parkar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	§1	...	§ Escaped in 1893.
Total ...	14	8	18	...	40	37	92·5	
Grand Total of the Presidency, including Sind ...	56	21	56	17	150	127	80·	

Note.—The percentages are drawn on the number of re-captures out of the number escaped during the year.

By order,
F. GOLDSMID,
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.