# SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT. 

## POLICE REPORTS

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

## For the Year 1871.



愁 $\mathfrak{o m b a q}$ :
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS. 1373.

## Judicial Department.

> From .

The POLICE COMMISSIONER, S. D.,

To

## The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT.

> Sátára Districts, Camp Vaduj, 30th December 1872.

Sir,
I have the honour to submit the following Report on tho state of Crime and working of the Police in the several Districts of the Southern Division for the year 1871.
2. The Statements $\Delta$ to $G$ prescribed for transmission with

1. Statement showing the total expenditure on Police Buildings in the S. D.
2. Statement of Dismissals and reaignations in the subordinate grades of the Police of the S. D. this Report are appended for the information of Government. The additional Statements as per margin, required to accompany this Report by the orders of the Government of India, received with Government Endorsements No. 2633 and No. 4283, dated respectively the 8th July and 30th October 1871, are also appended.
3. The total strength of the Police of all grades employed in the Southern Division, which contains an arca of 44,174 square miles, and a population in all of $66,31,386$ souls, was 6,734 , which gives a proportion of one Policeman to 6.56 square miles, and of one Policeman to 984.76 of population. Deducting, however, that portion of the constabulary employed solely on internal duties, such as guarding Jails and Treasuries, and as orderlies, personal escorts, \&c., from the total strength, the proportion of Pclice is, as regards area, 1 to 9.57 square miles, and as regards population, 1 to $1436 \cdot 60$ souls only.
4. The difference in the total strength of the year as comparcd with that of the preceding year, is due to the 50 Policemen hitherto voluntarily contributed by the municipality of Púna for duty in that city having been amalgamated with the regular Polico, consequent on the municipality having been called upon, under Bombay Act I. of 1871, to defray the cost of the Police employcd therin, in proportion to its annual income.
5. The only altcration that was effected during the year consisted in the transfer of an Inspectorship of Police from the Belgaum to the Kanara District, in which the need for the services of an Officer of this grade was found to be greater than in the Belgaum District.
6. The following table shows the aggregate number of all crimes ascertained to have been committed during the year in the entiro Division, and the proportion it bears to the area and population of the soveral Districts:-

|  | Cogaizablo casca. | Non-cognizable cases. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oflenees ascertnined to have been committed during the year 1871 $\qquad$ | 11,862 | 16,143 | 28,003 |
| Propurtion of crime to area in miles $\qquad$ <br> Do. of crime to population | 1 to 3.72 1 to 550.04 | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text { to } 2.73 \\ 1 \text { to } 410.79 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text { to } 1.58 \\ 1 \text { to } 230.79 \end{array}$ |

7. The result of the operations, as rogards cognizable cases, is griven in the subjoined statement, for the entire Division and for each District separately.

TABLE.

Cognizable


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { pin } \\ & \hline \mathbf{\infty} \end{aligned}$ | ＊ | $\stackrel{8}{80}$ | \％ | $\underset{\infty}{\mathbf{\infty}}$ | \％ | 蓦 | ¢ | ．.$_{0}^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | 1870. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| － | N |  | \％ | \％＇ | －8 | 易 | 9 | 8 | \％ | 1871. | Relossed without trial． |
| \％ | $\stackrel{1}{3}$ | $\cdots \times$ | ！ | \％ | 0 | 0 | ！ | $\cdots$ | 4 | 1870. | of the Police awsiting trial． |
| $\stackrel{\square}{3}$ | $\omega$ | 0 | $\vdots$ | $\pm$ | 或 | 0 | ： | － | $\stackrel{\square}{\omega}$ | 1871. |  |
| N | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 会 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 上 } \\ \text { En } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{H}{\mathrm{H}} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{c}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { O} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 8 | － | 䫆 | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{5}$ | － | 1870. | hat to trial |
| 哭 | 毕 | $\begin{gathered} \text { - } \\ \substack{\infty \\ \hline} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{6}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { N } \\ \text { ®. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 皆 | 4-8 | 8 | 毕 | 处 | 1871. | gat to trial |
| － | 落 | $\stackrel{\square}{8}$ | \％ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\substack{4 \\ 4}}$ | \％ | 会 | 品 | 8808080 | 1870. |  |
| $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ | － | $\stackrel{\sim}{2}$ | 念 | 荿 | \％ | \＃ | \％ | N00 | － | 1871. | ricted and |
| $\stackrel{y}{2}$ | 穴 | \％ | \％ | $\underset{\sim}{\square}$ | \％ | \％ | 先 | 等 | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | 1870. |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0 x \\ & 0 \\ & 01 \end{aligned}$ | Q | N | 既 | 㑑 | 帯 | \％ | 茧 | 岛 | － | 1871. | quitted and di |
| $\cdots$ | ； | ： | ！ | $:$ | ！． | ： | ！ | $\sim$ | ！ | 1870. | Otherwise diepoeed of，i．e．，Died，sc．， ftar comonencement of trial． |
| 0 | 0 | ！ | ！ | ！ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ： | － | \＃ | 1871. |  |
| $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ | 0 | co | ® | 15 | 0 | 8 | ＂ | $\omega$ | $\vdots$ | 1870． | Pendiog th the clome of the yewr． |
| \％ | ＊ | 8 | $\stackrel{-1}{6}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\square}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\infty}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | － | $\stackrel{\omega}{\omega}$ | 1871. |  |
| O． | －${ }^{2}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{6}$ | 发 | ＊ | 8 | 8 | \％ | \％ | \％ | 1870. | Pereentage of convictions and committals． to men brought to trial． |
| \％ | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{ }$ | $\stackrel{8}{4}$ | 盛 | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | ＊ | $\pm$ | 哭 | E | ${ }_{6}$ | 1871. |  |

8. The following table shows the value of property stolen and recovered, and the percentage proportion the latter bears to - the former, in the several Districts of this Division in the year under report, as compared with the preceding year :-

| Distuicts. | Value of property stolen. - |  | Value of property recovered. |  | Percentage of recoveries to value of property stolen. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1870. | 1871. | 1870. | 1871. | 1870. | 1871. |
| Ahmaduagar ... | 38,733 | 15,384 | 21,030 | 9,921 | 54 | 64. |
| Delgaum ......... | 34,090 | 49,006 | 10,854 | 23,311 | . 58 | 47 |
| Kanara........... | 32,084 | 41,154 | 8,768 | 15,155 | 27 | 36 |
| Dharwar ........ | 45,978 | 67,577 | 12,913 | 18,249 | 28 | 27 |
| Kalúdgi ......... | 21,842 | 36,338 | 7,823 | -11,572 | 35 | 82 |
| Poona ............ | 80,003 | 96,072 | 64,238 | 69,670 | 80 | 72 |
| Ratnngiri......... | 8,008 | 11,142 | 5,533 | 7,216 | 62. | 64 |
| Sátúra-........... | 28,790 | 37,466 | 10,390 | 13,730 | 67 | 36 |
| Sholapur ...... | 67,250 | 29,074 | 21,309 | 12,514 | 31 | 43 |
| Total..... | 3,57,753 | 8,83,903 | 1,80,858 | 1,81,338 | 50 | 47 |

9. Tho subjoined table shows the result of the Police operations for tho cutire Division in cognizablo and non-cogtizable cases taken together.

| Districts. | Cases ascertained to have occurred. |  | Number of persons arrested. |  | Convicted. |  | Acquitted and released. |  | Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial. |  | Percentage of convictions to arrests. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1870. | 1871. | 1870. | 1871. | 1870. | 1871. | 1870. | 1871. | 1870. | 1871. | 1870. | 1871. |
| Ahrnadnagar......... | 3,236 | 3,614 | 6,562 | 7,080 | 1,959 | 2,337 | 4,784 | 4,703 | 31 | 34 | 20 | 33 |
| Belgaum | 1,830 | 1,892 | 3,767 | 3,972 | 1,382 | 1,412 | 2,391 | 2,518 | 39 | 38 | 35 | 35 |
| Kanara... | 1,592 | 1,500 | 2,716 | 2,821 | 1,027 | 922 | 1,677 | 1,879 | 39 | 33 | 34 | 33 |
| Dharwar | 2,507 | 2,991 | 4,078 | 4,451 | 1,404 | 1,508 | 2,586 | 2,875 | 41 | 40 | 34 | 34 |
| Kaládgi.. | 2,036 | 2,278 | 3,750 | 4,125 | 1,323 | 1,399 | 2,417 | 2,657 | 33 | 35 | 3.) | 34 |
| Poona | 4,402 | 5,110 | 8,204 | 6,913 | 3,081 | 2,908 | 5,043 | 6,578 | 42 | 33 | 37 | 30 |
| Ratnagiri ........... | 2,675 | 2,417 | 5,923 | 4,812 | 1,810 | 1,264 | 4,087 | 3,523 | 33 | 28 | 50 | 20 |
| Sítíra .............. | 3,603 | 3,652 | 6,678 | 6,381 | 2,528 | 2,483 | 4,131 | 3,842 | 40 | 43 | 35 | 83 |
| Sholípur ............ | 3,177 | 4,551 | 4,515 | 8,636 | 2,164 | 2,641 | 2,311 | 5,919 | 54 | 32 | 45 | 31 |
| Total..... | 25,058 | 28,005 | 46,393 | 51,891 | 16,628 | 16,874 | 20,427 | 34,434 | 33 | 35 | 3) | 83 |

10．It will be seen from the subjoined Tables Nos．I．and II． that the large number of acquittals and consequently smaller number of convictions connected with the year＇s operations，has chiefly been in cases not cognizable by the Police，i．e．，those in which arrests were made under directions from the magistrates，upon in－ formation obtained either through the Police or otherwise．Of the total number of non－cognizable cases for the Division，viz．，16，143， the Police were employed in arresting，serving summonses，\＆re．，in 10,887 ，leaving 5,256 as the number investigated by the Magistrates without Police intervention in any form．The number of persons brought before the Magistrates in the former class of cases was 22,775 ，of whom 5,731 only，or 25 per cent．，were convicted on trial ：the acquittals giving the large percentage of 75 ．So also the number of persons brought before the Magistrates without Police intervention was 11,189 ；of whom only 3,235 ，or 29 per cent．，were convicted，leaving 7，747，or 71 per cent．as the number acquitted． It is obvious that the union of such very unfavourable returns with those for cognizable cases in which the Police are primarily and principally responsible，must vitiate a percentage calculated on the combined return for all classes of cases，however favourable the other returns may be．

I．－Non－Cognizable Cases in which Police were employed．

| Dismaicter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\sim}{\circ}$ | $\underset{-1}{\mathbf{i}}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{\infty}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\mathbf{N}}$ | O | $\underset{\sim}{\text { i }}$ | － | 产 | － | $\stackrel{\sim}{2}$ | 号 | 安 | － | $\stackrel{-1}{0}$ |
| Ahmadnagar． | 2，05 4 | 2，030 | 4，480 | 4，221 |  | 8，389 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Molgaum．．．．n． | 958 | 954 | 2，159 | 2，534 | 1，600 | 8，389 | 1,068 624 | 678 | 15 | 2 | 24 | 27 | 76 | 80 |
| Kanare Mhartar | 11 | S | 3,1 <br> 71 | 2．7 | 1， $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 5\end{array}$ | －8， 2 | －884 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 30 26 | 72 | 70 | 73 89 |
| Pharanar $=$. | 305 | ${ }_{1372} 8$ | 778 | 749 | 619 | 490 | 247 | 254 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 32 | 31 | 74 | 69 66 |
| Mrande ． | 1，363 | 1.330 | 2，683 | 2.612 | 1.811 | 1，828 | －872 | 783 |  | 1 | 33 | 30 | 67 | 70 |
| Ratangri | 1，641 | 8,061 1,340 | 8.879 8,931 | 6,134 $\mathbf{3 , 3 7 5}$ | 3，400 | 4，520 | 1，463 | 1，590 | is | 24 | 30 | 26 | 70 | 74 |
| Euasra ．．． | ${ }_{1}^{1,0}$ | 1,580 83 | ${ }^{\text {8，931 }} 128$ | $\mathbf{3}, 375$ 110 | 2，905 4 | 2，593 | 1.020 | 771 | 8 | 9 | 26 | 23 | 74. | 77 |
| Sholipur | 1，188 | 1，502 | 2，173 | 3，033 | 1，466 | 2,274 | 73. | 61 | 2 |  | 60 | 65 | 39 | 45 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  | 33 | 25 | 67 | 75 |
| Tou | 10，063 | 10，887 | 21，179 | 20，735 | 18，081 | 17，001 | 6，082 | 5，731 | 46 | 43 | 29 | 25 | 71 | 75 |

II.-Non-cognizable Cases in which Police were not employed.

11. A comparative statement for the division relating to the more heinous offences committed in the years 1870 and 1871 is subjoined:-

12. I regret, however, not to bo nble in the year now under review to record a continuance in the general improvement obscryable last year as regards proportion of convictions to arrests in cognizable cases. It is true that there is an improvement in fivo out of the nine districts contained in the Southern Division, and that in Dharwar there is the very creditable percentago of convictions of 73 per cent. ; but, on the other hand, in the other four districts there is a very serious falling off, which is not explained to my satisfaction by the District Officers. This reflects unfavourably on their respective charges, and seriously diminishes the rosults from the whole division, so that the percentage only of 58 is attained, or a diminution of 3 per cent. from the percentage of last year, which was certainly not so large as to claim special merit under that head.
13. But while I do not hesitate, in the hope of effecting correction and improvement in these parts fo the Police system, which may be weak, to point out symptoms of partial failure, I bclieve that other changes have taken place, which, though they do not altogether explain the failure of the Police to secure conviction in a greater proportion of arrests for offences, serve to diminish the anxiety which apparent deficiency in detective success might tend to. raise.
14. It cannot, I think, be doubted that much fewer offences are concealed than formerly, and that the Police are more active and more successful in bringing offences to light. It is undoubtedly a great discouragement to Police Officers of all grades to find that owners of stolen property will not give evidence in some cases, unless there be a fair prospect of recovery of a considerable proportion of that which has been stolen; yet the supineness of well-to-do persons in Kanara on this point is brought prominently to notice' in the report of the District Police Superintendent, Major MacGillarry. This circumstance is adduced in extenuation of the small recovery of stolen property in Kanara, but it illustrates the want of public spirit with which our establishments have to deal, and similar reticence in other classes of offences will unavoidably render the task of securing conviction of many classes of offenders a very difficult task for the Police.
15. I regret also to observe that there is an increase of amount of property stolen over the amount in the previous year, and that the percentage of recoveries has slightly retrograded.
16. Tho percentage for Poona last year was extraordinarily good, and it is most creditable to find the percentage in the prerent year as high as 72. Ahmadnagar and Ratnagiri follow next with the high percentage of 64 each, the former showing a considerablo improvement. Kanara which, for reasons peculiar to the features of the country, and the social distribution of a number of the better class of cultivators, presents special difficulties, shows a creditable improvement from 27 to 36 per cent. Sholapur, which had a very bad figure last year, has improved, while Belgaum, Dharwar, Kaládgi, and Š́tára have fallen to so low a figure as to bring comparative discredit on the charges themselves, and to scriously lower the average percentage of recoveries for the division. Even with all these disadvantageous admissions, I believe the recovery of 47 per cent. will not receive further diminution of crodit, but rather the reverse, by reference to the similar returns of other Police administration in India.

## AHMADNAGAR.

17. The following particulars relate to the Ahmadnagar Dis-trict:-

Aroa
Square miles
6,643
Population 691,599
Strength of Police on the 1st January 1872
592
Police to Area
1 to 11.22
Police to Population
1 to $1168 \cdot 24$

|  | Cognizeble Caser. | Non-Cognizable Oasea. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Offences ascertained to have been committed dyring the year 1871. | 1,330 | 2,075 | 3,614 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of Crime to Area in Miles |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text { to } 4 \cdot 31 \\ 1 \text { to } 449 \cdot 38 \end{array}$ | 1 to 3.20 | 1 to 1.83 |
| Proportion of Crime to Population |  | 1 to 333.30 | 1 to 191.36 |

## Cognizalle Cases.



Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.


Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

| Years, | Oasee. | Arrests. | Convicted. | Acquitted ${ }^{\text {and }}$ Relensed. | Percentage of Convictions to Men brought to Trial | Percentage of Convictions to Arresta. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1870 . | 3,236 | 6,762 | 1,959 | 4,784 | 31 | 20 |
| 1871 | 3,614 | 7,080 | 2,337 | 4,703 | 31 | 33 |

## Comparative Statement.


18. During the year under report the following officers wero Officers in charge. . in charge of the Police of this district : Licutenant A. B. Portman, up to 15 th February 1871 ; Captain H Daniell, from 16 th February to 25 th November, except from 30th March to 29th April, when he was on privilego leave, and Mr. Keyser, Magistrate, F.P., was in charge of the office; Major R. M. Bounde, from 26th November to end of the year.
19. During the year 1871 there was an increase of 378 Crimo. crimes cognizable by the Police, as compared with the previous year. This increase was chiefly in petty thefts, caused, it is stated, by tho severe distress among the poorer classes during the latter months of the year, owing to a want of rain and consequent failure of crops. The percentage of stolen property recovered by the Police rose, however, from 54 in 1870 to 64 in 1871, and the percentage of convictions to men brought to trial from 50 in 1870 to 59 in 1871. .
20. According to the comparative statemant attached to this Murders. report, ten murders are stated to have been committed in this district during the year under report; but Captain Daniell states that this statement is incorrect, inasmuch as only eight murders occurred in -1871. The ninth case, it is stated, was struck off the Crime Register, but entered in the returns and comparative statement, owing to certain accused persons having been apprehended in connection with the supposed offence. The tenth was a murder committed in 1870, but the accused having been apprehended and brought to trial in 1871, the crime appears on the returns as though it had occurred in the year 1871. The result of the Police inquiries into the eight cases of murder has been more satisfactory during the year under report than in the previous year. The following is a short resumé of the murders and the result of the Police inquiry in each case:-
I.-This was the murder of a man by his wife and a man with whom she had criminal intercourse. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.
IL-On the 8th March 1871, at Mouze Alkooti, Taluka Párnair, a woman was murdered by a man who kept her and believed her unfaithful to him. The accused was convicted and sentenced to death. This sentence was commuted by the High Court to transportation for life.
III.-On the 7th May 1871, at Mouze Bhondre, Taluka Párnair, a man was murdered by his uncle on account of a land dispute. The accused was convicted and hanged.
IV.-On the 7th August 1871, at Jamgaum, Taluka Parnair, a prostitute was murdered for the sake of her jewels and ornaments. Three men were apprehended by the Police, one was discharged by the Magistrate, one was acquitted and discharged by the Sessions Court, and the third was convicted and sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to transportation for life by the High Court.
V.-On the 7th August 1871, at Saharabad, Taluka Rahooree, a woman was murdered by a man who had kept her on account of her having left him and gone under the protection of another man. The accused was convicted and hanged.
VI.-On the 5th Octuber 1871, at Pedgaum, Taluka Shreegonda, a man was murdered by his wife and a man with whom she had criminal intercourse. The man was acquitted and discharged by the Sessions Court, and the woman was convicted and hanged.
VII:-On the 23rd August 1871, at Ahmadnagar Cantonment, a man was murdered by his wife and a man, as in case No. VI. The man was acquitted and discharged by the Sessions Court, and the woman was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.
VIII.-On the 21st December 1871, at Ahmadnagar Cantonmont, a woman was murdered by a man who had kept her, but whom she had left. The accused was committed to the Sessions Court, but the case was not finally disposed of before the close of the year
IX.-In July 1871, at Párnair, a woman was supposed to have been murdered. The Police apprehended three men, and consequently the caso appears in the statements; but the Magistrate being satisfied that no murder had been committed, the crime was struck off the register.
X.-This was the Gat Deola murder case, which occurred in the Sheogaum Taluka on the 4th May 1870. Four men were approhonded for this offence in the year under report, and committed for trial; but the case for the prosecution broke down in the Sessions Court, owing chiefly to the length of time which had elapsed since the commission of the offence, and the accused were acquitted and discharged.
21. There were only two cases of culpable homicide in the Culpable Homicide. year under report, against 5 in the previous year. In each case there was a single offender, who was duly apprehended, convicted, and punished by tho Sessions Court.
22. There were four dacoities in 1871 against one in 1870 ; Dacoity the following are the details of these da-coities:-
I.-This case occurred in October 1870, but owing to a mistake on the part of the Subordinate Margistrate of tho Taluka concerned (Ankola), this offence was not entered in the register of 1870 . The offenders, 16 in number, were apprehended in December 1871. Nine of the accused were released by the Magistrate, and soven wero committed for trial. This case was pending in the Scssions Court at the close of the year. The accused were all kolies of the Ankola Taluka, belonging to the notorious family of Bhangria.
II. - The second case was a trifling robbery of grain by a large number: of starving Mangs and Mhars. Twenty-two persons were apprehended; but as the grain was taken from a Jowaree stack in the middle of a field, it was impossible for the Police to obtain satisfactory evidence against the accused, who were very willing to be sont to jail in order to secure food: they were all released by the Magistrate.
III.-The third case was an attack upon the house of the Koolkurnce of Mahaladeri, Taluka Ankola, by some Mhars, who were disturbed in their operations by the villagers, and left without carrying off any property. Six men were apprehended, of whom four were convicted in the Sessions Court, and 2 were released by the Magistrate.
IV.-The fourth case was a grain robbery similar to the 2nd case reported above. 15 persons were apprehended, of whom I was released by the Magistrate, 6 by the Sessions Court, and 8 were convicted at. the Sessions Court and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.
23. Two cases of kidnapping appear in 1871. One of these occurred in the Cantonment of AhmadKidnapping. nagar, where a boy stated he had been
and off to an out-of-the-way spot by a man who tried to steal
the ornaments on his person. The accused was apprehended, but relcased on bail, as no property had been lost nor injury done to the child, on whose. evidence no great reliance could be placed. Tho second caso occurred in the Sheogaum Taluka, where a woman complained that a man with whom she had a quarrel, had carricd off her 10 months' old male child. The Police at once recovered the child; but the accused was released under Section 153 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
24. No cases of kidnapping for immoral purposes occurred in this district. Captain Daniell states that the Police in the Northern Talukas near the railway were especially warned to be on tho look-out for cases of this description, but no report was ever mado of a child missing.
25. One member of the Police Force was judicially punished during the year under report. This was
runishmont. a Mead Constable, 4th class, who released a man accused of thoft, on receiving a small bribe. This fact having boen ascertained by the Chief Constable of the Taluka, tho Ilead Constable was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Ms. 75, and, consequent on his conviction, his name was struck off tho Polico Roll.
20. Favourable mention is made by the District SuperintendSuhordinate Oficers deserv- ent of Police of Inspectors Messrs. Vining of special notico. cont, who was in clarge of the A Division until tho carly part of December, and Shumsoodin Ali Khan, who held chargo of tho B Division until June, when he was replaced by Mr. Motilal Mohunlal. In reference to Mr. Vincent, Captain Daniell states that "ho is a most excellent Police Officer in every way, and bears the highest character among all classes, from highest to lowest, official and non-official, in the Zilla." The conduct of tho Chiof Constables, it is stated, was satisfactory during the year, and many of theso officers having performed their duties with great efficiency, they nearly all deserve mention with credit.
27. The percentare of members of the force who can read

Education. and write, including Chicf Constables, is 25.88 . Captain Daniell states that "every encouragement is given to men at. Head Quarters to attend the school; but the duties of the Rescrve are very heavy, or, rather, constant, and it is impossible to excuse men from duty for the purposo of attending school. In new enlistments preference is given to lads or men who have attended school; but not many educated men offer themsclves to enter the service as constables. Having a
certain amount of education, they think themselves competent to perform tho duties of Police Officers on Iis. $2 J$ per mensem and upwards, without any previous training in the department."
28. There wero 50 cases of suicide in 1871, against 25 in Suicidesand Accidental Doathe, the preceding year, and 114 cases of accidental dcaths against 77 in 1870. The following are the details of the cases pertaining to the year 1871 :-


## BELGAUM.

29. The following particulars relate to the Belgaum District:- .

$$
\text { Area ............................Square Miles } 4,591
$$

Population
808,535
Strength of Police on 1st January 1872... 684
Police to Area.................................. 1 to 6.71
Police to Population ......................... 1 to $1182 \cdot 06$

|  | Cognizable Cases. | Non-cognizable | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1871. $\qquad$ | 915 | 977 | 1,892 |
| Proportion of Crime to Area in miles...................... | $1 \text { to } 5 \cdot 01$ | 1 to 470 | 1 to $2 \cdot 43$ |
| Do. do. to Population... | 1 to 88364 | 1 to 827.58 | 1 to $427 \cdot 34$ |

## Cognizable Cases.



Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.


Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

| Yerrs. | Cames | Arresta. | Oonvicted. | Acquitted <br> Released | Percentage of Convictions to Men brought to Trial. | Percentage of Convictions to Arrests. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1870 | 1,830 | 3,767 | 1,332 | 2,891 | 39 | 35 |
| 1871 | 1,892 | 3,972 | 1,412 | 2,518 | 38 | 35 |

$21$

30. Licutcnant-Colonel G. E. Thomas was in charge of the Police of this district throughout the oficor in charge. year; but the report is submitted by Mr. Macpherson, Supernumerary Assistant, who was in charge when it became due.
31. In murders and culpable homicides taken together there

Crime. is an increase of 6 cases, there being 20 in 1871 against 14 in 1870 . In dacoities, robberies, and receiving stolen property, there is a slight decrease, the numbers being 6,53 , and 9 in 1871 , against 7,59 , and 11 , respectively, in 1870. In thefts there is an increase of 20 cases, the number being 470 in 1871 against 450 in 1870 . The percentage of convictions in cognizable cases is more favourable than last year. The percentage of recovery of stolen property has, however, fallen off from 58 in 1870 to 47 in 1871, which is unsatisfactory.
32. The following are the details of the 18 cases of murder reported during the year under raport:-
I.- $\Lambda$ t Goomchinnurdee, Mahal Hookeree, on the 17th February 1871, a woman, while watching her field, was attacked and beaten with clubs by two men. The woman died the same night. The crime is supposed to have been committed in consequence of a dispute about the right of occupancy of the field. Two men were apprehended and committed to the Sessions Court, but were acquitted.
II.-The dead body of a woman was found in the lands of Murigoree, Taluka Sumpgaon, on the 18th January 1871. A Punchnama was held. There were marks of sovero wounds caused by a sickle on the back of the head, right eye, and elbow. The deceased was a prostitute, and latterly was reduced to such a wretched condition as to be compelled to beg alms to support herself. Some ornaments of small value, stated to have been worn by her the day before her death, were missing when the body was found. From this it appears probable that the woman was murdered for the sake of her ornaments. Minute inquiries were instituted, but evidence could not be found sufficient to justify the case being forwarded to the Magistrate.
III.-At Bedkihal, Taluka Clikodee, on the 15th March 1871, a man, after taking his dinner at his sister's house, set out to return to his home at Nuvinhal. The sister not
hearing of her brother's safe arrival for some days, mado inquiries, and found his clothes and his head separated from the body lying in a sugar-cane field about a milo from the village. There mas, however, no blood on tho clothes nor the ground round about. This led to tho surmise that, after murdering the deceased, the perpotrators of the offence must have brought the body from the scene of crime and cast it into that field to render detection difficult. Minute inquiries were therefore made by the Police, and it was discovered that the deceased had an intrigue with the wife of one Pecrgowda, who, with three of his friends, was arrested and committed to the Sessions Court, where they were acquited.
IV.-A man had in his keeping a woman whom he proposed to marry by the ceremony of "pat" (remarriage of.a woman who has previously been married) ; but she refused her consent, and on the man's insisting, she agreed to pay Rs. 15 to one Fakeera for killing him. They all travelled together from Sumpgaon, and on the night of the 14th April 1871 halted at a temple on the bank of the

- Guddikeree Tank, near Hubli. During the night, whilo the man was asleep, the woman and Fakeera killed him, crushing his head with a large stone and castrating him. They were sentenced to death and executed.
V.-On the 30th April 1871 one male and two female beggars, after crossing the river near Gowrwad, Taluka Chikodee, were accosted by two men (father and son), who claimed the "dhoter" worn by one of the women, and attacked and wounded her on the head with an axe, from the effects of which she died. The men were apprehended and committed to the Sessions Court; one of them was sentenced to death, and the other to transportation for life.
VI.-At Karudge, Taluka Chickodee, on the night of 28th April 1871, four men called one Vittoo to assist them in manuring a field; on his arrival one of them knocked him down, another seized him by the throat, and a third crushed his breast with stones, and after thus rendering him insensible, they all tied the body in a cumblee and threw it into a well. It appeared, on inquiry, that there was ill-feeling between one of the prisoners and the deceased, who had a few days before put a severe pressure
on him for payment of a delbt. Of the four prisoners, one turned Queen's evidence, and three were sentenced to death by the Sessions Court. The High Court quashing the sentence, ordering two of the prisoners to be released, and the third to be transported for life.
VII.-At Betgiree, Taluka Gokak, on the 10th May 1871, while two men (father and son) were under custody of a shetsundee on a charge of robbery, one of them (the son) attempted, without permission, to go home. The shetsundee stopped him. Provoked at this, the accused, assisted by his father, knocked the shetsundee down, beat him, and ran away. The Shetsundee died from the effects of the beating. The father was apprehended and committed to the Sessions Court, but was acquitted. The son committed suicide by drowning bimself in a nalla.
VIII.-On the 11th May 1871 an inhabitant. of Hookeree, who 6 or 7 days previously had left his mother at home and gone to the Gokak market, informed the Police that his mother was missing. Shortly afterwards a shetsundeo gave information that he had found the corpse of a woman in his field two miles from the town of Hookerce. The Chief Constable proceeded to the spot and saw the corpse, which was recognized to be that of the complainant's mother, tied to the trunk of a tree with two stones placed on the breast. Several men were apprehended on suspicion and sent before the Magistrate, but were discharged.
1X.-At Chikalgood, Mahal Hookeree, a man who was in the habit of finding fault with his son's behaviour, was murdered by his son and one Rama on the 14th June 1871, and his body was thrown into the river. The Police have been unable to apprehend the son; but Rama was apprehended and sentenced to death and executed.
X.-At Kokutnoor, Taluka Athni, the mistress of a man named Bussya quarrelled with him on account of an intrigue which she had with one Suttya, and she, on the 31st May 1871, with the aid of 4 others, killed Bussya while he was aslecp. Of the offenders, 3 have been sentenced to transportation for life, and 2 to five years' rigorous imprisonment ench.
XI.-At Neechunkee, Taluka Sampgaon, on the 10th June, 1871, the corpse of a woman, the scrvant of one Goorsatapa, and residing in his house, was found in a well in his field. In the house was found a blood-stainel cloth belonging to the woman, and some fragments of glass bracelets near it. On inquiry it was discovered that the deceased had given information to the husband of one Doondawa, that his wife was in the habit of committing adultery, and the evidence elicited seemed to point to the conclusion that Doondawa contrived to have the deceased murdered by one Fakecra, who was apprehended and committed to the Court of Sessions, but was ncquitted.
XII.-On the night of the 5th July, 1871, one Goodchapa, who had been residing for some days in a " mutt" outside the village of Maldinee, Taluka Gokak, was found dead in the " mutt," with wounds on his forehead and throat. Suspicion fell upon six men, of whom one died subsequently from natural causes, and the remaining five were committed to the Sessions Court, but acquitted.
XIII.-On the 13th November, 1871, in the Belgaum Cantonment, a washerman, on account of family dissensions, made a murderous attack upon his wife, mother-in-law, and brother-in-law, maiming them in different ways with two knives. He then left the house, and was followed along the road by a crowd of people who were attracted by the disturbance, when, suddenly turning round, he stabbed one man and one woman with the knives, and they both died almost immediately. The prisoner was apprehonded and sentenced to death, and has been executed.
XIV.-On the night of 14th November, 1871, a man was watching his field at Yeksumbé, Taluka Chickodi, when a number of Mhars attacked and beat him, and carried away his crop. The man was carried home by one Sidapa, and died the next day. Seventeen persons were apprehended, of whom one turned Queen's evidence; threo were sentenced to transportation for life, three to eight years', and one to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The remainder were acquitted.
XV.-At Shingarkope, Taluka Parasgud, on the 25th and 26th October 1871, a man beat his wife, accusing her of adultery, and she, on the 30th idem, administered poison in bread to her luskand, who died six hours afterwards.

She was apprehended and sentenced to death, and has been executed.
XVI.-On the 5 th December, 1871 , while a woman was grazing cattle in the lands of Sangolee, Taluka Sampgaon, a man made her some immoral overtures, and on her refusal to consent, killed her with a hatchet. He has been sentenced to transportation for life.
XVII.-At Sownduttee, on the 26th December, 1871, one Goorbassapa took a girl 14 years of age, who lived with a prostitute, to his house, and strangled her for the sake of her ornaments. He has been sentenced to death.
XVIII.-On the 9th March, 1871, the Chief Constable of Shapur, Illakha Sanglee, gave information to Mr. Inspector Kyte that the corpse of a woman was lying in the nulla between Maribal and Soolibhavee. The Belgaum Taluka Chief Constable, the Inspector, and the Shapur Chicf Constable went to the spot and made inquiries, and the evidence elicited tended to show that one Barakhan had murdered the deceased between Moodji and Soolibhavee, on her refusal to consent to an immoral proposal. It was doubtful whether the crime was committed in the Sanglee Illakha or Belgaum Taluka. However, sanction was obtained for the case to be tried by British authorities. The case terminated in the discharge of the accused by the Magistrate.
33. Of the two prisoners in the Kunburgee case, which was pending trial at the end of last year, one has been sentenced to $3 \frac{1}{8}$ years' rigorous
Culpnile Inomicidos. imprisonment and the other discharged.
34. One Gecrya wullud Demusk was forwarded to the Magistrate for trial on a charge of causing grievous hurt in having, at IIoonurgee, Taluka Chickodi, on the 11th September 1871, wounded a woman and her child with a cutting instrument. Subsequently, the child having died from the injuries received, the prisoner was tricd by the Sessions Court on the charges of culpable homicide and attempt to murder, and was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.
35. At Moodulgee, Taluka Gokak, on the 13th November 1871, a man, while firing at a mark, accidentally shot a man. He was charged with an offence punishable under Section 304s of the Indian Penal Code, and fined Rs. 20.
36. There were six cases of Dacoity during the year under

## Dacoitias.

 report, the details of which are given below:-I.-At Ingulgee, Mahal Moorgode, on the 18th November 1871, a boy, while tending cattle, was attacked and beaten by seven men, who drove array the cattle, valued at lis 300 . Some persons were apprehended, but discharged by tho Magistrate.
II.-At Desnoor, Taluka Sampgaon, on the 16th September 1871, two men, while grazing their cattle, wero attacked by five others who pelted them with stones and carried off the cattle. Five men were arrested, of whom two were discharged by the Magistrate and three acquitted by the Sessions Court.
III.-At Yergopee, Taluka Sampgaon, on the night of the 30th December 1871, eight men entered the field of one Bussya bin Shivlinga, and, after wounding him with a "vilee" (a cutting instrument), stole some jowaree, a cumblee, and a dhotee worth Rs. 3. The case was pending inquiry at the end of the year.
IV.-At Makanmurdee, Taluka Sampgaon, on the 24th December 1871, five men beat the complainants Annapa and Venkapa, and robbed them of a silver "kuddora," valued at Rs. 37. The case was pending at the end of the year.
V.-At Govinkope, Taluka Sampgaon, on the 1st April 1871, a number of men carried off the cotton crop in the field of one Narayenpooreehana. They were not apprchended, as the case involved a question concerning the right of occupancy of land.
VI.-On the road between Hooleekotul and Gundigwad, Taluka Beedee, on the 28th May 1871, eight men were reported to have robbed one Nagapa of cash (Rs. 1,103-8-0). On inquiry by the Police, the complaint turned out to be without foundation, and no arrests were made.
37. Only one case occurred during the year under report. The crime is stated to be of rare occurrence in this district; but orders have been issued to the Police to be vigilant in its detection and suppression.
38. This district was not visited during the year by any

Wandering Tribos and. Criminal Classes.
wandering tribes from the zillas; but there are many resident predatory classes, such as Kummays, Beruds, Korvees, \&e.

The District Superintendent of Folice states that " the Korvees are a wandering tribe, and occasionally commit petty thefts; the Kummays are professional burglars; and the Beruds are professional cattle-stcalers and highwaymen, and abound in the talukas of Sampraon, Gokak, Parasgud, Bulgaum, and Mahal Hookeree. Few offences are committed either by the Kummays or Korvees; but the Beruds are troublesome, and there is reason to suppose that many cases of cattle-stealing occur which are never reported to the Police. It seems that the Beruds are in the habit of stealing cattle and restoring them to their owners on payment of half their value; if, however, the owner reports his loss, the cattlo are killed and eaten, therefore owners prefer paying this black mail to coming forward and complaining. Steps have been taken to check this practice, but the obstacles in the way of the Police are serious, as there is too much reason to suspect that the Patels are, in many instances, in league with the Beruds." The evil in this instance is one with which, I consider, the Police are able to compete, and they should strain every nerve to do so. Any supposed complicity on the part of the Patels should at once be reported to the Magistrate.
39. No extraordinary detective ability, it is stated, has Detective Ability. been displayed by the Force during the year.
40. All the posts, with few exceptions, were visited by the

Inspection. District Superintendent of Police during the year.
41. The present head-quarters lines have been condemned

Buildings. by the Sanitary Commission. Improved lines, on the new site handed over to the Police, are very urgently required. Plans and estimates for new lines have recently been submitted to Government.
42. The general conduct of the Police has been good. Dur-

Geucral oonduct. ing the year seventeen Officers and nineteen Constables were departmentally punished. Ono Constable was judicially punished, under the Police Act, for insubordination, and one for criminal breach of trust.

Casos of Torture.
43. One Constable was judicially punished for having used torture to extort a confession. 44. Tho village Police has been considerably reduced durVillago rolice. ing the last few years. The Acting District Superintendent of Police states that "they have generally rendered good service, but in many villages are
open to suspicion of conniving at crimes. Much depends upon the character and influence of the villago latel, and upon tho position of the suspected parties."
45. The education of the men is reported to bo improving. General Remarks It is stated that about 110 men can now write reports, \&c., in good style, and that about 210 more can read and write indifferently. Mr. Macpherson states that, "with few exceptions, the men have been taught to read and write since joining the Force, service in which docs not appear sufficiently attractive to induce men of any cducation to enter it."
46. There were 70 cases of suicide and 189 cases of acciSuicides and Accidental dental deaths during the year 1871, against Deaths. 35 and 194, respectively in the preceding year. The following are the details of the cases relating to the year under report:-


KANARA.
47. The following particulars relate to the Kanara District :Area .........................square miles 3,539

- Population ..... .............................. 365,967

Strength of Police on 1st January, 1872
Police to area
1 to $5 \cdot 06$
Police to population
1 to $525 \cdot 06$

|  | Cognizable Cnses. | Non cognizable Cases. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1871 $\qquad$ | 631 | 869 | 1,500 |
| Proportion of crime to area in miles | 1 to $5 \cdot 60$ | 1 to 4.07 | 1 to $2 \cdot 35$ |

## Cognizable Cases.

| Yrars, |  |  |  | Number or PerroneARREATED. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pending at the end of the year. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 昆 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1870 | 688 | 20 | 708 | 970 | 21 | 891 | 479 | 66 | 434 | 1 | 11 | 62 |
| 1871. | 631 | 37 | 868 | 1,010 | 7 | 1,017 | 508 | 61 | 434 | 1 | 18 | 53 |

Anount of Property Stolen and Recovered.

| Yв^ля. | Stolen. | Recovered. | Percentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1870................................ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Rs}_{\mathrm{s}} . \\ & 32,084 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. } \\ & 8,768 \end{aligned}$ | 27 |
| 1871............. ................... | 41,154 | 15,155 | 36. |

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Oases.


Comparative Statement.

48. Captain T. J. Wise was in charge of omicer in Charge. the Police of this district throughout the year. 49. It will be observed from the above statements, that in the year under report there has been a
Crime. decrease in the number of cognizable cases, and that the convictions in these cases are one per cent. better than in the previous year. This percentage, the District Superintendent of Police remarks, would have been much higher still, but for the minor offences included in cognizable cases, in which the Sub-Magistrates summon many people, without the interference of the Police, and discharge them after inquiry. This, he adds, spoils the percentage of convictions, and he gives the following instances, relating to the year under report :-
"Under Sections 447 and 448, thirty-five persons were summoned by the Magistrates, and eight apprehended by the Police; of this number only eight were convicted, or 18 per cent."
"Under Sections 406 to 408, out of twenty men summoned or apprehended by the Police only three were convicted, or 15 per cent."
"Under Sections 341 to 344 there were thirty-three persons summoned and eight arrested by the Police, in all forty-one, of which number five only were punished, or 12 per cent."
50. The percentage of stolen property recovered shows an increase, it having been 36 per cent. in the year under report against 27 in 1870.
51. In cognizable and non-cognizable cases there is a decrease this year in the number of cases, but an increase in the number of arrests. In non-cognizable cases, out of 1,804 persons summoned by Magistcrial Officers direct, only 420 were punished, or 23 per cont.
62. The only murder committed was that of a Police Murdes. IIead-Constalte, 3rd Class, named Kecheo Sawunt, of the Hullial Division. One Babatee Yella was busy stealing some ornaments from the person of a young child, when the child suddenly began crying out to its mother, upon which he struck it a blow that knocked it down senseless in the road. Thinking he had killed the child, Yella ran awny and hid himself in a sugar-cane field, whither he was followed by the Police. The deceased Head-Constable having placed his men round the field, entered it alone to arrest Yella, who, socing the Head-Constable coming, and finding escape impossible, suddenly snatched up a large wooden clod-crusher and
struck the Head-Constable on the head, who died that night from the effects of the blow. Yella was captured by the Police, and sentenced to death by the Sessions Court.

Dacoines. 53. The following are the details of tho six cases of Dacoity reported:-
I. -On the morning of the 31st January three Pindarees, with three tatoos, carrying Rs. 7,000 , belonging to a Sowcar in Sirsi, were proceeding to that town from IInngul, in tho Dharwar Collectorate, where they had halted the previous night, when they were stopped about 8 o'clock a.m:, just inside the Kanara boundary, by a band of men, and looted of Rs. 5,000 ,-one tattoo with Rs. 2,000 succeeding in getting away. These Pindarees were on a small cross country footpath at the time they were lootod, and the place is surrounded by heavy jungle, extending for many miles. The District Superintendent of Police carried on the inquiry personally, and some men (bad characters) who had been seen near the spot were arrested; but the case could not be proved against them, as nothing but cash was stolen.
II.-On the 19th February two men were stopped on the road near Dassunkope, and beaten and robbed of a small amount of property by some Wudders. This case was traced, and seven persons apprehended by the Police; of these, one was admitted as Queen's evidence, and the other six sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Court.
III.-On the evening of the 16 th March four men were stopped on the road, about 7 miles from Sirsi, and robbed of Rs. 480. The loot was, no doubt, committed by some of the many gamblers and blackguards of Sirsi, who followed the complainants from that town, they having just received the amount stolen for cattle sold. The District Superintendent of Police had, it is reported, personally superintended the inquiry into this case; but it could not be traced.
IV.-On the night of the 4th April four houses were broken into in the village of Hulkeree, in the Sirsi Taluka, and property of the value of Rs. 4,069-7 stolen. The Police were unsuccessful in tracing this dacoity at the time, but afterwards recovered Rs. 977 in the house of a liquorseller in the Dharwar District, a noted thief and receiver of stolen property. Two men were apprehended, but they escaped conviction, although the complainants swore to
the property; but the evidence they produced regarding it was faulty.
V.-On the night of the 29th August the houses of two Brahmins living at Sheegahully, in the Sirsi Taluka, were broken into, and Rs. 2,619-4 stolen. Mr. Inspector Sooban Rao, who was then at Sirsi, together with the SubMagistrate, roached tho spot within a few hours, and succeeded in apprehending all the offenders and recovering Rs. 2,140-8-0. In this case seven men were apprehended by the Police, and five of them committed to the Sessions Court.
VI.-On the night of the 8th December six men went to rob cocoanuts in the garden of one Shesgiri, of Kolikone, who, with his wifo, was beaten, when trying to prevent them. They have all been apprehended and committed to the Scssions Court for dacoity.
54. In addition to tho abovo detailed dacoities of 1871, the Police were succossful in tracing two dacoities that occurred in 1867 and 1869. In the former of these, property to the value of Rs. 854 was found, and four men apprehonded; but the case broke down, as, when beforo tho Magistrate, the complainant stated that, owing to the longth of timo that had elapsed since he was looted, ho could not swear to the property, although it was like his. This property was recognizod and pickod out by a relation of complainant's, whom ho himself had doputod to accompany the Police. Tho District Superintendent of Polico statos he has no doubt that the property did belong to complainant, but being a very rich man, and willing to sacrifico the amount rather than have to go to Karwar, with several of his relations, to give evidence in tho Sessions Court, tho caso broke down. Captain Wise further believes it probable that tho prisoners' relations agreed to return the whole of the property to the complainant, if ho did not prosecute, so that he would get off his journcy to Karwar, and be no loser by taking this courso. In this case, property of the value of Rs. 16,000 was looted; and Captain Wise adds that it is of common occurrence in this district for men to refuse to recognize property if the amount recovered is only a small portion of that looted. The second dacoity traced was one that occurred at Silloor in June 1869, and in this caso twelve mon were approhended, ten of whom were sentenced by tho Sessions Court to rigorous imprisonment for 8 years each.
55. No caso occurred under this head during the year under

Kidnapping. report. The District Superintendent of Police observes that " no special agency
has boen employed to suppress tho crimo of kidnapping, and thero docs not appear to be much of it going on in this district."
56. In this district tho chief criminal classes wero described Criminal Classes. at longth in last year's report, paras. 66 and 67; and in reference to theso Captain Wiso now adds as follows:-
"As will have boon learnt from the details given, nearly tho wholo of the dacoities were committed in tho Sirsi Taluka. There are a great number of bad characters in this town, who gamble day and night, and replenish their empty purses by robbery and crime of all kinds. I havo applied to have the Gambling Act introduced into this town, as there can be no question about its being requircd, and suggested that, as there was no rosidont Magistrate, F. P., these powers might be delegated to the Principal Sub-Judge, or to the 1st Class Magistrato who resides there; but Government refused to grant this. I thon sent to the District Magistrate a nominal roll of the worst characters and gamblers of Sirsi, and also of the Chinamen and others of Karwar, and requested that theso people, who are like a plague to all honest residents, might be brought under the provisions of Section 27 of Regulation 12 of 1827 ; but this was also refused. I am glad to say that in this year a burglary of Rs. 1,500 was brought home to a man named Mama, long known as the chief robber of Sirsi, and ho has been sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment."
57. Inspector Sooban Rao Salvee, it is reported, has dono

Detective Ability. good service in detecting crime, and has received certificates from the Sessions Court, commending him for the way in which he has traced out and sent up his cases. Chief Constables, 1st Class, Lingoo Soobrao, and 3rd Class, Shamrao Gunesh, are also good detective officors.
58. In the year under report all the Police Buildings were Buildings. repaired beforo the rains, and a new Stationhouse built at Munchikery, at a cost of Rs. 213-8-0. Captain Wise further remarks as follows:-
"As I havo already brought to notiee, a new Station-house is urgently required at a place named Herragooty, as the present one will not last through another monsoon, and the Police will have no place to live in. I had commenced this building; but on finding that my budget estimato
for petty construction and repairs had been cut down from Rs. 2,000 to the small sum of Rs. 800 , I was obliged to stop the work at once. I would respectfully submit that the above sum is not sufficient for this district, where there are no less than 52 Station-houses to be kept in repair and rebuilt when required, and the average rainfall is nearly 100 inches. All prisoners from Sirsi, Sidapur, Coompta, Honore, and Butkut musthalt for a night at IIccrragooty, and there is no accommodation, unless I am allowed to rebuild the station already commenced."
The Superintendent's representation on this subject was met by Government increasing the sum at the disposal of that officer for petty construction and repairs by an additional grant of Rs. 700 .
59. The conduct of the Police during the year under report learnt from the returns. Only one HeadConstable and five Constables have been punished judicially, and of these two were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment ouly, and ono to a fine of Rs. 10 for small offences.
60. Inspector Sooban Rao Salvee has, it is reported, quite Subordinato Offecrs kept up his name as a hard-working, good deserving of special Police Officer. The following officers are also notice. favourably noticed by Captain Wise, for the way in which they have worked during the year, their percentages of detections and recovery of stolen property being above the average:-

1. Chicf Constable, 1st Class, Lingoo Soobrao (Coompta)Detcctions 48 per cent.; properiy recovered 60 per cent.
2. CLicf Constable, 2nd Class, Gunesh Ramchunder (Sidápur) -Detections 67 per cent.; property recovered 45.
3. IIcad-Constable, 1st Class, Shaik Ally (Súpa)-Detections 70 per cent.; property recovered 92.
4. Chicf Constable Munjunathaya (Sirsi)-Detections 63 per cent. ; recovery of property 46.
This last named Officer, it is stated, has also worked hard and well at Sirsi in following up and endcavouring to trace dacoities to along distance, having been out, "together with Chief Constable Gunesh Ramchunder," the greater part of the monsoon, and has suffered much from fever in consequence.

[^0]61. In the way of general remarks, Captain Wise writes as follows:-
"The difficulty of getting a good Police from the only classes that will come forward to enlist in Kanara is well known to you, and it is in a great measure owing to their being obliged to serve in all parts of a district noted for being unhealthy and feverish; many of the Polico stations being situated on lonely roads in the dense jungle, where tho men have to go a long distance for their food, and tho water is very bad. The worst of these posts are relieved every month; but even with this arrangement, I havo known every man come in at the end of, or during, the month with severe fever, and go into hospital. I think tho returns for this year bearme out in stating that the Kanara Police are improving, and it is worthy of remark that during the past year not a single accusation has been made against any member of the Force for having ill-used or attempted to extort confessions from prisoners, -and such cases were only too common in former years."
I consider this testimony to the conduct of the Police, in a matter to which abuse of their authority is so often charged against them, very creditable to the Department in Kanara, and to Captain Wise and Major MacGillarry, who have been Superintending Officers during the year.
62. There were 22 cases of suicide and 184 cases of accidental Suicides and Accidental deaths in 1871, against 17 and 166 respectiveDeaths. ly in the previous year. The following are the details of the cases relating to the year under report :-

| Suicides | By drowning ................ 121 10.... 10 | 22 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left[\begin{array}{c}\text { By drowning ............... } 98 \\ \text { \% wild beasts }\end{array}\right.$ |  |
| Accidental | \{ " hydrophobia .............. 2 \} | 184 |
| Deaths. | (", snake-bite ................. 31 |  |

## DHARWAR.

63.     - The following Statements relate to tho Dharwar Dis-trict:-


|  | Coguizablo Cases. | Non-cognizable Cgese | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1871 | 1,625 | 1,366 | 2,991 |
| Proportion of Crime to Area in Do. milcs.................... | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text { to } 2 \cdot 66 \\ 1 \text { to } 541 \cdot 76 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text { to } 3.77 \\ 1 \text { to } 644 \cdot 49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { to } 1 \cdot 45 \\ & 1 \text { to } 249 \cdot 34 \end{aligned}$ |

Cognizable Cases.

| Trans |  |  | $\frac{-d}{8}$ | Numb <br> -2 arai eqz Butuna |  | nsons $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{g} \\ \stackrel{5}{6} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1870 | 1,362 | 120 | 1,412 1,037 | 1,462 1,685 | 29 | 1,491 1,600 | 680 736 | 643 661 | 192 250 | 2 | 36 | 69 73 |

Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.


Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

| Yearb. | Cases. | Arrests. | Conrictod. | Acquitted and Released. | Percentage of Convictions to Men brought to Trial | Percentage of Convictions to Arresta. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1870 | 2,507 | 4,078 | 1,404 | 2,586 | 41 | 34 |
| 1871 | 2,901 | 4,451 | 1,508 | 2,875 | 40 | 34 |

Comparative Statement.

64. Mr. G. T. Giertsen was in charge of the Police of this Onicers in Charge. district from 1st January to 5th October 1871 ; Mr. J. R. Middleton, Magistrate, F. P., from 6th October to 7th November 1871; and Captain F. P. Bartholomew from that date to the end of the year.
65. The Returns show a considerable increase in all cognizable

Crime. crimes during the year under report, as compared with 1870 . The percentage of convictions in murders and thefts; however, exceeds that of the former year, while in cases of dacoity and robbery, the average convictions were less.
66. There were sisteen cases of murder during the year under

Murders. report against 10 in 1870 . In six cases convictions were obtained; in five cases eighteen accused persons were acquitted in the Sessions Court, and the remaining five cases still remain undetected. The following are the details of these murders :-
I.-On the night of 5th March, 1871, a young man, 28 years old, by name Basya Lingayet, was killed at Kamanhullee, in Bankápur Taluka, while sleeping in his field, by means of a hatchet. Five accused were arrested on strong suspicion, but were released on bail. Mr. Giertsen, who personally investigated this case, remarked as follows :"From the inquiries I made on the spot, it appears that Basya was very much disliked, being strong, quarrelsome, and impudent to men and women, so that his death was looked upon as a good riddance. He had quarrelled with the owners of some neighbouring fields, by stopping up the water-course running through his field into theirs; had quarrelled about a sheep; quarrelled about women; was finally accused of having killed by witcheraft a young man of tho village a few days previously, he having used in a quarrel with the mother some strong language which, after the shortly-following death of her son, was interpreted to protend that misfortune. Five accused had been arrested on strong moral suspicion, but not a scrap of evidence being forthcoming under present conditions of village feeling, they were all released on bail."
II.-The body of a man, Naga, a Mhar of Malgoond, in Hangal Taluka, was found in a field, about one mile from that village, with his right arm broken and a wound in the nock. On the 13th April the deceased had that morning
borrowed one rupec and gono to Aloor, about 3 miles off, to pay it to a tailor, to whom he owed two rupees. It appears that some quarrel took place between the tailor and the Mhar at Aloor, when tho latter was killed, and his body placed in a field, whero it was afterwards found. No cluo has been obtained.
III.-The body of a woman, fearfully mutiated, was found outside tho villago of Kinasoor, in Mubli Taluka, on tho 28 th $\Lambda$ pril. The deceased had, on the 9 th $\Lambda_{\text {pril, gone out }}$ to pick cotton, and returned in the evening: sho was not scen afterwards. Sho had carricd on an intriguo with a Mussalman of Hebsoor, and, on his account, it is supposed that the husband and his brothers killed her. 'Two prisoners, Bhurma and Doorga, wero acquitted by tho Sessions Court.
IV.-On the evening of the 7th June the wife of a Jumbance of the Candbogoor Tanda was killed by threo Lumbances of the same Tanda, by beating her on the back and head with a heavy stick. Three prisoners were convicted, of whom one was sentenced to death, and two to transportation for life.
V.-Murder of a young man at Tewur Mellechullee, on the 10th June, at 8 p.m., in a ficld near Hulsoor, in Bankípur Taluka. Thero were many eyo-witnesses. In tho house of one of the accused was found a hatchet, with blood stains, and in the house of another a blood-stained dhotur. Six prisoners were acquitted by the Scssions Court.
VI.-This was a case of infanticido in Juno 1871. In IIubli, in an old well, was found the body of an infant, about two days' old. Tho offence, probably, was committed by some travellers. The District Superintendent of Dolice states that it is now impossiblo to detect it.
VII.-On the road near Yedgood; in Kod Taluka, was found, on the 5th July 1871, mutilated parts of a human body, and sleeves of a coat. From these the body was identificd by the deceased's sister as that of Doondappa, Coolkurnco of Bilhullee, who had left the village on tho second morning. This murder, it is said, was committed through enmity. Six persons were arrested, of whom three were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Court.
VIII.-Suspicion of murder. On the 15 th of July, at Govinhal, in Bankápur Taluka, a human body was found in a nulla. The flesh was half eaten away: apparently the body had been 8 or 10 days in the water, and from the clothes it was supposed to be that of a man. One end of the dhotur was tied up round his waist, and at the other end, in the water, was a big stone. The body was afterwards recognized by the deceased's sister as that of Doorga, Tulwar of Hoolgoor, who had lately lived in the house of Chenbussya. Gowda at Siswunhal, and had not been seen sinco the evening of the 10th July, when he had left Iloolgoor to go to Siswunhal. The case still remains undetected.
IX.-On the 21 st of August, 1871, the body of a man, tied in a kumblec, was found in a well a Uttcegehree, in Bankápur Taluka. It was identificd as that of Fukeera bin Bhurmunnce, 25 ycars old. There were marks of many wounds on the body. The inquiry by the Police threw suspicion on a ryot, Rayeppa, whose curbee stack the deceased had burnt on tho 5th of August; and it came out that he had employed three men, promising each Rs. 50, to kill tho decensed. On the 16 th evening, at 9 p. M., these four men went to Fukeera's (deccased) house, and called him out undor pretext of having a burglary in hand, and afterwards murderod him. Four persons were arrested; of whom two wero convicted and sentenced to transportation for life; the other two wero acquitted by the Sessions Court.
$X_{1}-\Delta$ tribe of IIern shikarees-wandering and stealing vaga-bonds-were, on the night of the 7 th September, in fields noar Dymapur, in Ron Taluka, attacked and robbed of property, valued at Rs. 60, by fifteen robbers. Two of them were severcly beaten, of whom one died on the 10th from its cffects, and the scoond died a few days afterwards. Eight prisoners (Bedurs) had been sent up; but no property or corroborating proof was found. The prisoners were acquitted by the Sessions Court.
XI.-On tho 23 rd September a man namod Bedur Mulla, of the villago of Chin Moolgoond, in Kod Taluka, disappeared, and his body was found in a well in a garden on the Brl October. Two stones were ticd to the body to sink it. Thero wero marks of blows, as if inflicted by clubs, on tho crown of the head and forchcad. Five
prisoners were sent up, of whom one was discharged by the Magistrate, F. P.; two were convicted and sentenced (ono to death and the other to transportation for life); and the other two wero acquitted by the Sessions Court.
XII.-At Holi Munnoor, in Ron Taluka, a man had been mur. dered, on the Gth October, by strangulation. Two persons were arrested and sent up to the Magistrate, of whom ono was discharged by the Magistrate, and the other acquitted by the Sessions Court.
XIII.-At Boojrook-Kodeehullee a woman named Sunguwa was murderel on the night of the 17th October by thicves, who had broken into the house and carried off Rs. 1,044 worth of ornaments and money. There was a mark of a blow on her eye, and a knife and stick were thrust into her mouth. Fifteen men were made prisoners, of whom six were convicted of murder and dacoity, and sentenced to limited terms of imprisonment.
XIV.-On the 8 th November, 1871, a woman was murdered at - Hereekop, in Karajgi Taluka. From inquiry it was known that the deceased had called upon two men, Hunma and Kencha. From this suspicion fell on them, and they wero apprehended. They acknowledged that she had come to them, and gave the following reason :-That they wished her to make a false complaint against two men, Hoossein and Mohideen, and had, therefore, beaten her, so as to make a good case; they gave her a wound with a durathi (knife for cutting grass), but wounded her more severely than they thought, and she died; they then cut her throat, with the intention of bringing a charge of murder against the other parties, and placed the corpso in the freld of the men they intended to bring the charge against. Four persons were apprehended and sent up, of whom two, Hunma and Kencha, were convicted and sentenced to death.
XV.-Murder of a woman, Kurry Yellowa, at Byadgi, in Ranibednur Taluka. It appears that a man named Kurwutty, of Byadgi, was charged with theft, and when the Police went to apprehend him he resisted them, and escaped. Afterwards he appeared before the Chicf Constable at Ranibednur, and accused the Police of having murdered his aunt. This being a suspicious case, the Foujdar and all the parties concerned were removed from the Taluka, and the Bankipur Foujdar was sent to mako
inquiries. From these inquiries, it appeared that on the morning of the 10th a Policeman went to approhend Kurwutty, who resisted the Police and escaped. The woman, it is stated, was alive and well at this time, and was afterwards seen by witnesses bringing water from the well. At 3 r.m. the accused returned, and was seen by two persons, Tippunna and Meera Sáheb, to take deccased by the hand and drag her into the house; that she said "Don't kill me, don't kill me;" that they supposed he was only beating her, and went about their business. The accused came next morning to the Chief Constable and reported the death of the woman, which was caused by her throat boing cut. The knife was found in the house; but there was no evidence that she was even hit by the Police. This case was committed to the Sessions Court, where, however, the accused was acquitted.
XVI.-The body of a man named Somya, of Surleshwur, in Hangal Tajuka, was found in the bounds of Baleehullee. From inquiry it appears that on the 18th November tho deccased Somya and Chennapa, of the same village, went away to buy a bullock. The body had four wounds from a durathi. Two persons, Lingappa and Chennapa, havo boon latoly apprehended; the latter acknowledged that ho had been concerned in the murder. The case was ponding at the close of the year.
68. Thero were nine dacoities during tho year under report,

Dacoitics. against five in 1870. In two cases only were convictions obtained; in three cases the accusal wero nequitted by tho Sossions Court; in one case the prisoners wero discharged by order of Magistrate; and the other three cases still remain undotected. The number of persons arrested in these dacoitios was C8, of which seven were discharged by order of the Magistrate, six were convicted, and the rest (65) acquitted. The particulars of theso dacoitics aro as follows:-
I. - On tho 31st Decomber (ovening) somo cartmen from Koompta and two men returning from Chick-Bassoor market, and a ryot of Soodumbee, who went to their assistance, wero plundered by a gang of Lumbanees of property valued at Rs. 17-5-0. Three of the complainants wero beaten. Fifteen Lumbanees of a Tanda at Hirehanjee were arrested at Mudloor. Most of the property robbed was recorered; but the prisoners were acquitted by the Sessions Court.
II.-On the night of the Gth of February, 1871, a gang of 20 to 25 Hern Shikaress attacked four men in a field, near Kotumachgi, beat them, and carried off jowarce to the value of about Rs. 24. Some Shetsundees went after them. Most of the jowareo was recoverel. There wero twenty prisoners, nineteen of whom wero committed for trial, of whom four were punished under Section 395, nnd four sentenced to limited terms of imprisonment.
III.-On the evening of tho 25th $\Lambda$ pril a Bralumin, proceeding on a tattoo from Kalidgi towards Deweekop, was waylaid by ten to twelve robbers, severely beaten, and robbed of some clothes and Rs. 60 in cash; three men coming immediately behind him were also robbed of clothes and Rs. 8 in cash. They arrived completely naked at Doweekop, 5 miles from Kaladgi, and about $\frac{1}{8}$ a milo from the scene of crime. The complainants could not identify the robbers, who probably wero Wuddurs. Ono prisoner, Hunna bin Gella, was acquitted at the Sessions.
IV.-On the 27th May, at midnight, the house of Tircuppa, at Bevinhullee, in Ranibednur Taluka, was broken into by about twenty robbers, who carried away Rs. 200 in cash and clothes worth $\cdot$ Rs. 26, -in all Rs. 226 : no injuries were inflicted on the men of the house. In this caso there were six prisoners, all of. whom were discharged by the Magistrate, F. P.
V.-At Sooleehuttee, in Kaladgi, on the night of the 17th June 1871, twenty to twenty-five robbers entered forcibly the house of aWuddur, living about 100 yards outside the village. One of the neighbouring Wuddurs ran to the village for assistance. The robbers on finding that assistance was coming, made off. Complainant stated that ho had been beaten, and had lost Rs. 295 worth of property. Five persons were apprehended and sent up to the Magistrate for trial, of whom only two were committed to tho Sessions, where they were convicted and sentenced cach to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.
VI.-On the 14th of August, 1871, at about 10 p.m., seven men were returning from the Moondurgeo market to their villages, with two carts and two bullocks cairying loads. On the road near Burdoor, ten to twelve robbers, coming from the Yeklaspur dircetion, suddenly appeared, armod with sticks, and beating three of the travellers took away their clothes, \&c., worth Rs. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; no one was recognised
on account of the darkness of the night. The Patel of Burdoor and Police went to the spot immediately, but could not succed in obtaining any clue to the robbers. This caso remains undetected.
VII.-On the 24th of August, 1871, at about 4 p. M., one man and four women, returning from Allawur, were, about one mile from that village, set upon by five or six robbers, armed with sticks, and robbed of property and ornaments valued at Rs. 128. One of the women was severely beaten. This case is still undetected.
VIII.-On the night of 11 th of September, 1871, near Kurhutty, in Nawalgund Taluka, four persons going towards Inbli wero robled of Rs. 201 by some eight or nine thieves, apparently Wuddurs; no other violence was used. Of the stolen property, a part, valued at Rs. 73, was found on tho road shortly after, when the Police commonced inquiry. The assailants could not be identified. This caso also remains undetected.
IX.-On the night of the 26th September, 1871, some 30 Kulkowrees entered a house in the village of Bunnoor, in Bankipur Taluka, a few miles from Seegaum, and forcibly took away 10 sheep, after beating the woman of the houso and slightly wounding her husband with a sickle. The Patel nnd villagors came to the rescue, but were kept at bay by the robbers throwing stones at them, by which $a$ few were slightly hurt. The Patel sent in the meantime a prompt report to Scegaum, and the Chief Constable with some Policemen, Foot and Mounted, started at once, and near Gotgudee they captured four Kulkowroes in their huts, in the jungle, and several afterwards by instalments, as they happened to come in. Altogether 21 prisoners were sent up to the Magistrate for inquiry, of whom 18 were committed to the Sessions Court, where, however, they were acquitted.
68. As regards theso dacoities, Captain Bartholomen makes tho following remarks, in which I fully concur :-
"This is exceolingly bad, and though the excuse may be made that the night was too dark for the dacoits to bo recognized, yet it shows negligence on the part of the Police in not patrolling their districts sufliciently, and keeping their eyo on the travelling tribes, by whom most of these crimes are committed. In four cases the dacoits were known to bo professional thieves."
69. Two women aro stated to havo been entied away from

Kidnapping. their homes for inmoral purposes. The offenters in both cases were apprehended. Four children wero also, it is stated, kidnapped, not for immoral purposes, but for the sake of their ornaments. In these cases the offenders were likewise apprehended, and in ono caso conviction was obtained. Captain Bartholomew states that tho Chief Constables have been ordered to keep a strict watch on prostitutes and others who are likely to kidnap children for immoral purposes.
Detective Ability.
70. As regards detective ability, Captain Bartholomew observes as follows:-
"I cannot find that any men have, up to the present, beenemployed as detectives, or that any measurcs have been taken to pick out such men from the Force; and tho nativo officers are unable to give me the names of any mon suitod for that purpose. I hopo to be able to find some during the present year. Thero was also no provision mado in the budget for Secret Service, and without somopecuniary inducement men will not readily undertake the work: a few Rupees ready cash as a reward would do much moro good than prospective promotion ; besides, men who would be of use as detectives are often unfit for promotion."
Captain Bartholomew, who is new to the district, has noticed the case of Bodrow Hummunt, who, on account of his success in detecting crime, had been, at the recommendation of the District Superintendent, restored to the grade of Chief Constable. Tho Dharwar Police have failed of success in the detection of dacoitics, for which the district has rather a serious notoriety, but in respect to other heinous offences, has shown fair detective capacity. Tho Dharwar District has two Inspectors under the Superintendent, one of whom has a very high reputation for detective ability, and Captain Bartholomew will, it is hoped, make good use of tho means at his disposal. It was the duty of the District Superintendent to make the usual provision for Secret Service in his Budget.
71. A well was constructed near the head-quarters lines at

Buildings. Dharwar, at a cost of Rs. 60. Repairs wero also effected to an outpost station-house, situated on the road between Gadak and Annigshrec, at a cost of Rs. 27-5-6.
72. A strong prima facic case was brought against Chicf Gencral Conduct. Constablo IIoosscin Mecsa of having tampered with the post book, in order to conceal some irregularities, and he was consequently dismissed. Besides this,

1 officer and 33 men wero dismissed; 12 officers and 90 mon punishod departmentally; and 1 officer and 5 men punished judicially.
73. Ono Head Constable, 1st class, Sheik Imam, ono Head Constable, 4th class, and two Constables wero charged with laving tortured some accused, in order to extort a confession. The accused were, however, acquitted at the Scssions. As it is believed that this was a got-up story, the Policemen havo been re-instated in their appointments.
74. Favourable mention is made by Captain Bartholomew of

Sulordiuato Onicers descrving special notice. ono Constable who saved the life of a man while attempting to commit suicide, and of threo Constables for activity in apprehending convicts in a murder case.
75. There aro 2,657 Shetsundees, of whom 2,386 are remunc-

Villago l'olico. rated in land assessed at Rs. 46,904-11-3 and 271 in cash, amounting to Rs. 7,574. Tho District Superintendent of Polico states that these men aro vory useful as guards to villages, and trustworthy as to property placed in their charge; but that they aro often in league with robbers, and have not much intelligence.
70. 306 Policemen attended the Polico School during the School. year, and of these, 71 have learnt to read and write, while 202 can only road a little and sign their names. Thirty-threo men attended school for the purposo of making themselvos acquainted with the Police Rules.
77. Thero were 51 out-posts in the preceding year; but in Out-pusts. January 1871 another post was ostablished at Sclowdeo, in tho Nawalgund Taluka, at tho request of tho District Magistrate, consisting of ono Head Constable, 3 rd class, and thrco Constables.
78. The Acting District Superintendent of Police, Captain

Gencral liumarks. Bartholomev, remarks that having boon appointed to this district only towards tho close of tho year, ho can searecly record an opinion as to the causes of the increaso of crime. At the samo time, ho states that the increaso in tho crimes of theft and dacoity is attributable to tho number of wandering tribes who have been driven from the IIyderabad Districts ly scarcity, and that this opinion is borno out by tho fact that tha peoplo robbed by dacoits almost always doclare that tho offenders wero Lumbanees. Ho adds that a stricter system of patrolling has been instituted, and that with the information regarding wandering tribes which will bo afforded by the
new census, he hopes that a diminution of these crimes mas be expected.
70. There were 82 cases of suicide in 1871 arginst 81 in

Suicides and Accidental Deaths. 1870, and 103 cases of accidental death during the year against 186 in the year preceding. Tho following are the details of the cases relating to the yenr under report :-


KALA'DGI.
80. The following statistics relate to the Kaladgi District :-

Arca...................................square miles
Population
Strength of Police on 1st January 1872
Police to Area
P'olice to Population

4,934
713,788

652
1 to $7 \cdot 50$
1 to $1,004 \cdot 76$

|  | Cognizable Санев, | $\begin{gathered} \text { Non-Cognizalle } \\ \text { Casea. } \end{gathered}$ | Tutal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1871 $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} 94 t \\ 1 \text { to } 5 \cdot 22 \\ 1 \text { to } 756 \cdot 13 \end{gathered}$ | 1,334 | 2,278 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of Crime to Area in |  | 1 to 3.69 | 1 to 9.16 |
| Proportion of Crime to Pupulation |  | 1 to 53.507 | 1 to 313.77 |

Cognizable Cascs.

| İzars. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nubazr or Persons } \\ \text { Arbesteg. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 怸 } \\ & \text { R } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 怸 } \\ \text {. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $18: 0$ | 683 | 10 | 009 | 1,033 | 28 | 1,067 | 457 | 368 | 238 | $\cdots$ | 4 | cis |
| 1871 | 044 | 69 | 1,013 | 1,469 | 18 | 1,487 | 602 | 164 | 665 | 5 | 61 | 45 |

Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.

| Years. | Stolen. | necovered. | Percentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1870................................ | R1, ${ }_{\text {Rs. }}$ | ${ }_{\text {- }}^{\text {Rs. }}$ 7,823 |  |
| 1871................................. | 30,338 | 11,572 | 32 |

## Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

| Yeans. | Catesa | Arrested. | Convicted. | Acquitted and Relensed. | Perceutage of Convictions to Men brought to Trial. | Percentary of Convictions to Arrests, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16\%0 ........ | 2,036 | 3,750 | 1,323 | 2,417 | 39 | 3.) |
| 1871 ........ | 2,278 | 4,125 | 1,309 | 2,657 | 35 | 34 |

Comparative Statement.

s1. The following Officers were in charge of the Police Offcers in Chargo. of this district during the year under report:-
Captain G. II. F. Codrington, from 1st January to 20 March 1871.

Mr. W. Allen, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, from 21st March to 1st April 1871.
Mr. J. F. Armstrong, District Magistrate, from 2nd April to 2nd October; and
Mr. F. Airey-Jones, from 3rd October to end of the year.
82. Thero has been an increase in the number of cognizable Crimo.
cases reported during the year ; there being
944 in 1871 against 683 in 1870. The percontage of convictions to men brought to trial has, however, greatly fallen off, viz., from 65 in 1870 to 45 in 1871. The percentage of stolen property recovered also shows a slight falling off-from 35 in 1870 to 32 in 1871. From these unsatisfactory results, it is perceived that the Police have been less successful, both in convictions and recovery of stolen property, during the year under report, than in the previous year. Two reasons are assigned by the District Superintendent of Police for the falling off in these percentages. The first is that the Superintendency of the Police had passed through many hands;-the District Magistrate, Mr. Armstrong, was left in charge for six montlis, and he could not, in addition to his own heavy duties, exercise that close and active .personal suporvision over the officers and men of the Force which a specinl officer would do. The second reason given is that the great scarcity of fool during the latter part of the year in the northern Talukas of this district tended to engender crime.
83. There were 6 cases of murder in 1871 against 10 in 1870. Murders. The particulars of the cases relating to the year under report are as follow:-
I.-On the 4th January, 1871, a man named Diamagowda; of Bidnal, in the Bagewadi Taluka, had a quarrel with one Islimarappa, and three others, who beat and killed him. They wero all arrested, but only two sent up to tho Magistrate for trial, by whom one was discharged and the other committed to tho Sessions Court, where he was nlso acguitted.
II.-At Ilosoor, Badami Taluka, on tho 20th March 1871, a moman named Trimalawa, distracted by some disease, threw herself, with her child in her arms, into a well at
the above place. There was not water enoung to drown the woman, but the child was taken out dead, She was committed to the Sessions, under Sections 30: and 809 of the Indian Penal Code. Under Section 309 she was sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment, and under Section 30:2 she was acquitted.
III.-On the 11th $\Lambda$ pril a man named Menjee, of Kommr, Mudebibal Taluka, stabbet his wife in the stomach, and then stablued himself in the same place. The wife died in the evening, and her husband shortly afterwards.
IV.-A barber named Kasim, of Jialward, Sindgi Taluka, having quarrelled with his mistress, one Sungawa, cut her throat, and then his own: she died at once. He was arrested, and sent to the Kalidgi Mospital, where after some time he died also.

- V.-On the 16 th August a man named Buthy Saheb, of Sawanhallee, Bíjápur Talıka, nurdered his child by dashing it against the groumd. Ho was committed, under Sections 302 and 304 of the Indian Penal Corle, to the Sessions Court, where he was tried under the former Suetion only, and acquitted.
VI.-A Police Constable named Ismael, at the Algoomlee post, Bagalkot 'laluka, to gratify some private passion, shot a - Mahar woman named Mukee with his musket, as she was cutting grass in a fiell, on the 21st August. The Patel reported the matter to the Chief Constable, and soon after the Constable himself did the same, saying that he had killed her accidentally, while firing at a hare. The fact that her clothes were burnt by the discharge showed the value of this plea. He was committed to the Sessions Court under Section 302, where he was sentencel to be hanged.

84. There were two cases of dacoity during the year under

Dicoities. report, the details of which are briefly stated as follows :-
I.-On the 16 th of July, at midnight, three men were watching eattle in the fields, in different places, when a band of eight men came and attacked them severally, robbing them of some silver ornaments and clothes, valued at Rs. 37-8. Five men of the Lamano caste wero arrested by the Chief Constable, and confessed to the crime. They declared that the rest had gone, with the property stolen, into the "Moglai" comtry. On trial belore the Magis-
trate they retracted the confession, and were discharged. No other evidence has since turned up.
II.-In consequence of considerable scarcity which had prevailed for some time in the Sindgi and Indi Talukas, and in the Moglai Zillas of Afzalpur and Shiroapur adjoining, bands of men, it was said, had roved the latter regions, and committed several robberies of a violent character for some time previous. On the 30 th November four men of one of these gangs entered British territory, and committed a robbery with violence on the high road between Almela and Bunmuhallee, in the Sindgi Taluka, and escaped across the frontier. Six nights after this a band of twenty-six men, including the abovo four men, all armed, crossed the Bhima from the Afzalpur Zilla, and made an attack upon the village of Sumbewad, which stands upon the British bank, and where there is a fort. The robbers used great violence, wounding several persons, including little children, stoning the inhalitants indiscriminately who came within reach, and buming one man with a torch. They fiaally made off across the river again, carrying with them property valued at Rs. 380, in clothes, ornaments, grain, \&c. The District Superintendent of Police, on receipt of intelligence of this dacoity, started at once, and reached the spot on tho 11th. The Inspector had already commenced an activo inquiry, and after much trouble, caused by a want of energy and goolwill on the part of the Afzalpur authorities, tho majority (21) of the offenders were arrested by the Moglai authorities, and finally made over to British custody;-property valued at Rs. 256 was at tho same time recovered. The prisoners were committed to the Scssions Court by the District Magistrate, and they were awaiting their final trial at Belgaum at the close of tho year. Subsequent representations to the authorities of IIis Highness tho Nizam havo resulted in very satisfactory arrangements for the prevention of such crime having been made by these authorities. Patrols of Mounted and Foot Police have also been instituted by the District Superintendent of Police along the frontier, since which no similur crimes have been committed.
85. Thero were three cases of culpable homicide in 1871 against Culpablo Houricides four in 1870 . Tho particulars of the cases pertaining to the year 1871 aro as fullorv:-
I.-On the 2lst May, 1871 , at Kimatryi, Tahaka Mungind, a woman named Dayamawa komo Hoochia poisoned her husband by putting poison into his food, from the effects of which he died. She was committel, under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, to the Sessions Court by the F. P. Magistrate, where she was sentenced to transportation for life.
II.-At Bijapur, on the 23 rd September 1871, a woman named Luxoomee was arrested on a charge of having administered poison, in sugar, to a girl named Soobawa, who died from eating the same. She was committed by tho F. P. Magistrate to the Sessions Court, under Section 304, Indian l'enal Code, but was acruitted by the Judgo for want of sufficient proof.
1II.-On the 9th November, 1871, at Iudulsung, Indi Taluka, a man named Elia bin Ghuntepa so severely beat a woman, named Krishna, in a quarrel arising from an intrigue, that the latter died a few days afterwards. The offender was arrested, and committed to tho Sessions Court, where he was awaiting his trial at the closo of the year.
86 There was no case of kidnapping for immoral purposes Kidnapping during the year under report.
$87^{\prime}$ In this district it is stated that it has never been tho
Bad Characters custom for the Patels to take daily musters of the bad characters of their villages, although all such aro duly registered and described, with dotails, in their bad character books. Mr. Jones suggests that "a daily muster at night-fall by the Patel or Head-Constable, where there is a post, or the Chief Constables when' on tour, would contribute greatly to strengthen the hands of the Police, and would ensure an acquaintance on the part of the latter with the bad characters of a district, which they seldom do; or, indeed, without difficulty can acquire now." I think the arrangement suggested is a good one, so long as it is not in practice made to include Police surveillanco over persons generally, because they merely belong to certain castes or tribes without settled habits. The check would be a wholesome one if restricted, as it is apparently intended to be, to such bad characters only as have undergono punishment for offences indicating a wanton disregard of the law.
88. The District Superintendent of Police reports as fol-

Wandering Tribes. lows as regards the waudering tribes in this district:-
"There is a considerable number of wandering tribes in this zillah, most of them coming and going, as the humour suits them. The principal are the Lambances, the Brinjarees, and the Wuildurs. They profess a variety of trifling occupa-tions-chicfly mat and basket-making: they mostlyencamp on the outskirts of towns, in mat huts. The Kaikadi caste is very similar, but usually resident in the towns. The chicf object of all (but the Brinjarces) is doubtless successful crime-not that they are very daring; but thero is room for surprise that the Lambances, who chiefly commit highway robberies, do not do so more frequently than they do, as opportunities abound. The Kaikadis chicfly aftect house-breaking, at which they are exceedingly skilful. Here, too, the reckless local customs, as to tho method of keeping money and yaluables in the house, leads ono to wonder that crime is not more frequent. It would almost seem as if, differing from the conventional opinion of the general public, these tribes herein were paying a tributo to Police efficiency. They cortainly now well fitted to judge. The Brinjarees are at times numerous in the district, but are in the main peaceable and law-abiding."
89. The want of real detective ability in the Police is everywhere apparent. Mr. Jones suggests that a small special detective force might be created
Detectivo Alility. for tho Kaladgi district, without extra expense, by converting one of tho two head-quarters Chicf Constableships into a Detective Chief Constableship, and letting tho other man do all the head-quarters work, and draw his horso allowance as compensation. To this officer, assisted by a small body of picked men, he would assign the duty of detecting offences wherever the regular lolice of the locality has failed to discover the offenders to any extent; and he thinks that such an arrangement would also prove beneficial in stimulating the local lolice to exertion, as where the services of this special forco aro in greater requisition, the inference will be that the Police are most wantiner in ability to copo with the requirements of their charge. There is, however, he states, an insufficiency of Policemen in tho district to enable him to organize such a force from the present strength, without endangering its efficiency in other respects. But if Mr. Jones is convinced of the feasibility of his proposed plan, I think he should be pormittod to try it, for which purposo tho sum allotted to him for secret service will furnish additional means. Mr. Nirey-Jones is in error regarding the two
head-quarters Chief Constableships. The provision at Kalidyi is the same as in the other districts; but there will bo no objection to lis employing the town Chief Constable to aid the Inspector and tho other detective staff in the districts: detective capacity must bo sought in particular individuals, and not in appointments under the Superintendent.
90. The District Superintendent of Polico has visited every Inspection. Taluka, including the outlying Stato of Gajendraghar, on the Dharwar frontier.
91. The district is, it is stated, almost devoid of any Police

Buildings. buildings. At heal-quarters the men uso the old Infantry Lines, which Mr. Jones, differing in opinion from his predecessor, considers to be not capable of affording full accommodation. These Lines, which furnish accommodation for 200 men , are, in my opinion, ample-in fact, moro than the head-quarters strength actually requires; and 1 should bo satisfied if the Polico were as well housed at all tho head-quarters stations-for instance, Ratnagiri, whero tho Lines are dilapidated, and Dharwar and Belgaum, where they aro inferior to the Lines at Kaládgi. In one or two other places also in the district, old Lines, vacated by former small Military detachments, have been availed of. Two sets of quarters for treasury guards are in courso of construction at the new kutcheris at Bagewari and Sindgi; and new Lines have also been recently sanctioned for construction at Ilkul. Other similar requirements will also have to bo met, as means will allow, according to the emergency in each case.
92. The progress is stated to have boen pretty fair during School. tho year. Tho averago number of men at head-quarters is about 170 . Of these, 28 can read and write an ordinary letter or report, and 25 can read the 1st and 2nd Books, Marathi Serics. The District Superintendent of Police further observes as follows :-
"The men are taught according to the 1st and 2nd Standard Books furnished by the Deputy Educational Inspector of this District. The men in the 1st class are also, by my instructions, practised in reading Police reports from the old daftars. The men in this District are many of them from pure Marathi-speaking localities, others from whero Canarese is the sole language, which makes their instruction rather more difficult than it would otherwiso be,

- especially as-to a large proportion of Mahomedans also -the one or the other dialect is almost a strange tongue.

Tho school was inspocted by the Deputy Educational Inspector, who passed one man in the 2nd, and two in tho 1st standard. He suggested that instruction should be confined to Canarese, as being the official and chieflyspoken language, which suggestionhas been complied with, though some of the men will not progress so fast. The attendance at the school is compulsory, but is necessarily irregular, as there are-only just enough men for the work, and that number was greatly lessened at the end of the year, before the inspection took place, by the establishment of special posts along the Moglai frontier. Had the full head-quarters strength been present, the result of tho examination would have been more satisfactory. In the rains, when all the head-quarters men are in, and the Superintendent can overlook the school, good progress may bo expected."
93. With the exception of Nilkant Rao, Chief Constable of Gcuoral Conduct. Indi, whose conduct brought him under rebuke, fine, and transference to the less important chargo of Kalidgi town, all the officers of the superior grades aro stated to have maintained a fair average of good conduct. Among tho lower grades, however, 1 officer and 36 men were dismissed; 12 officers and 64 men were punished departmentally with fine, degradation, or suspension; and 1 officer and 7 men were punished judicially during the year under report.

Casea of Torture.
94. No cases of torture were brought to notice during the year.
05 Inspector Amrutling Mudliar and Chief Constablo Venkaji Subordinato Officers desorving of sprecial notico. Krishna aro favourably mentioned by tho District Superintendent of Police for their active and successful exertions in bringing tho offenders in the case of the Sumbewad dacoity to justice.
96. There wero 65 cases of suicide and 163 cases of accidontal death during the year under report,
Suicides and Accidental Doaths. against 62 and 168 respectively in the previous year. Tho details relating to tho cases for the year 1871 are as follows :-

| Suicides | drowning......... | $30)$ | 65 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Surides | other means ... | 26 | 0. |
| Accidental | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { By drowning ........ } \\ \text {, wild beasts }\end{array}\right.$ | 78 1 |  |
| Deaths. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { " snako-bite........ }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l}33 \\ 51\end{array}\right\}$ | 163 |

## POONA.

## 97. The subjoined tables pertain to the Poona District:-

 Aren1'opulation


| * | Cornizable Cascs. | Non-copnizable Самея. | Tutal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1871 | 1,068 | 3,142 |  |
| Proportion of Crime to areainmiles | 1 to 2.17 | 1 to 1.30 | 1 to 0.83 |
| Do. do. to Population... | 1 to $402 \cdot 61$ | 1 to $252 \cdot 16$ | 1 to 15506 | Cognizable Cases.



Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.

| Years, | Stolen. | Recovered. | Percentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1870. | $\begin{gathered} \text { R.s. } \\ 80,003 \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{Ins}_{\mathbf{6 4 , 2 3 8}}$ | 80 |
| 1871................................... | 96,672 | 69,670 | 72 |

## Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

| Years. | Cases. | Arrests. | Conricted. | Acquitted and Released. | Percentage of Convictions to Men brought to Trial. | Percentage of Convictions to Arrests, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1870 | 4,402 | 8,204 | 3,081 | 5,043 | 41 | 37 |
| 1871. | 5,110 | 0,613 | 2,008 | 6,578 | 33 | 30 |

Comparative Statement.


Olleers in Chargo.
98. The following Officers were in chargo of tho Police of this district during the year under report:-
Caplain II. S. Daniell, from 1st January to 12th February, and from 20th November to end of the year.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. II. Ienderson, from 13th February to 20 th November 1871.
99. There has been an increaso of 704 in the number of both Crimo. 1871 against 4,406 in 1870. This increaso is stated to be confined chiefly to offences of a trivial nature, which does not call for any particular explanation. Colonel IIenderson, however, remarks that the vigilance excreised by the Police under his control, both in tho detection and prevention of crime and the apprehension of offenders, have not in any degreo diminished.
100. From Statement B it is observablo that the percentage of convictions to men brought to trial has fallen from 64 in 1870 to 46 in the year under report. The percentage of recovery of stolen property has also fallen from 80 in 1870 to 72 in 1871 . The Police have, therefore, been less successful, both in convictions and recovery of stolen property, than in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries is, however, good, and will bear comparison with almost any body of Police.
101. There were twenty-three cases of murder during the year Murders. under report against fifteen in the preceding year. Of these twenty-threo cascs, four are stated to be cases of aiding and abetting murder. The particulars of these twenty-three cases are as follows :-
I. -On the 27th February, 1871, a boy named Bhaoo bin Bapoo Sonar, aged 9 years, was murdered in the jungle of Púnpree, near Survey No. 127, by Gunga kome Balla and two others; their object, from the result of inquirics made, being to rob the ornaments which the deceased had on his person. Tho accused were apprehended and sent up to the Magistrate for trial, who committed them to the Sessions Court, where they were discharged for want

- of sufficient evidence.
II.-One Pirtai kome Balla was charged with the offence of aiding and abetting the commission of the above murder of Bhaoo bin Bapoo Sonar, with a view of depriving tho child of his ornaments. The culprit was apprehended,
and ultimately committed to the Sessions Court for trial, where sho was discharged.
III.-On the 13 th March, 1871 , two girls, named Chimnee. and Kashoe, aged about 8 and 10 years respectively, while in the jungles near Biby, Taluka Khed, were attacked by one Nana bin Pandoo. One of the girls was stoned to death by this man, whose object in committing this crime appears, from inquiries made, to have been to rob the ornaments which these girls wore. Tho man was oventually arrested by the Police, and committed to the Sessions Court for trial, whero he was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.
IV.-On the 23rd March, 1871, in the temple of Ram, at Munchur, Taluka Khed, a woman of the name of Soondur komo Gunputsing was beaten to death by her husband, with a stick, owing to his having suspected the deceased to havo beon on terms of criminal intimacy with other men. Tho accused was apprchended by the Polias, and tried and sentenced by the Sessions Court to be hanged.
V.-On the 25 th April, 1871, in the city of Poona, one Kurmalan wullud Musuntee Punjabee cut a woman's throat, and inflicted other severo injuries on her body, from the effects of which sho died instantancously. The cause for the murder was that the woman, who had been in tho kooping of tho man for several years, subsequently proved unfaithful to him. The murderer was arrested, and committed to tho Sessions Court for trial, where he was convicted, and is now undergoing penal servitude.
VI.-On tho 5th May, 1871, one Miguel Gomes, a Christian, was murdered by Rama wullud Dadwand and another on tho Koosoor Ghaut, in the Mawal Taluka, with the object of robbing deceased of his property. The accused parties were arrested and sent up for trial, and eventually were convicted and sentenced by tho Sessions Court to transportation for life.
VII. and VIII.-On the night of the 18th June, 1871, Private Patrick Smith, of IIer Majesty's 83rd Regiment, shot with a rovolver trro Privates of the same Regiment, named Roberts and Carrol. The former was shot dead on the spot, and the latter survived for a few days, but subsequently died from the effects of tho injuries ho reccived. Every cflort was mado to ascertain the cause of
this double murder, but without avail. Privato Smith, the murderer, was arrestel, and committed by tho Cantonment Magistrate for trial beforo the Migh Court, by which tribunal he was sentenced to bo hanged.
IX.-On tho 1st July, 1871, the daughter of one Chimnco komo Thukmul came by her death under the following circumstances:-It appears that some medicino was administered to her by one Gija bin Takmul and twelvo others, for the purpose of causing miscarriage. Tho medicines administered to the woman not having had the desired effect, it was alleged that tho woman was nfterwards burnt alive, so that tho matter might bo kept secret. The accused (thirteen in number) and threo Policemen wero arrested. Ono of tho accuscd was mado an approver, and the remainder were committed to the Sessions Court for trial, where they were all acquitted and discharged for want of sufficient evidence.
X.-On the 4th July, 1871, ono Dhondeo kome Fakecra was murdered by her husband and another person. The murderers were arrested and sent up to tho Magistrate for trial, who discharged ono of them and committed the other to the Sessions Court, by which tribunal ho was convicted and sentenced to be hanged.
XI.-On the 4th July, 1871, one Bapu Deshmook was murdered by Tookaji and two others in the jungle of Kuran, Taluka Juner. It appears that a dispute aroso between the deceased and the murderers regarding a tree, which resulted in the deccased being murdered. The accused were committed to the Sessions Court for trial, where they were acquitted, the evidence adduced not being considered sufficiontly conclusive.
XII.-Essu bin Nawjee and Dhondi bin Gungajco were charged, under Section 109 of the Indian Penal Code, with aiding and abetting the commission of the above murder of Bapu Deshmook. Tho accused wero ultimately committed to the Court of Sessions for trial, but were discharged for want of substantial cvidence.
XIII.-On the 22nd August, 1871, one Babun wullud
- Cassim and seven others murdered one Mookta bin Munajee Chowdury, in the village of Bapoode, at about 11 o'clock in the night, whither they appear to have proceeded for the purpose of committing robbery, in which,
however, they wero unsuccessful, owing to the deceased having accidentally seen them, he having gone out of his housc at the time for a natural purpose, and the accused partics being evidently thwarted in the execution of their design, murdered the deceased, so that no trace might be forthcoming as to their identification when apprehended. After the commission of the deed, the parties left the place, but wero soon afterwards tracked and arrested by the Police. Threo of the accused parties were discharged by the Magistratc, and the remaining five were committed by him for trial before tho Sessions Court, where they were eventually discharged, the Court finding that the evidence adduced was not sufficient to establish a charge of murder against them.
XIV.-On the 8th September, 1871, Andoo bin Bapoo and soven others murdered ono Hurry wullud Krishna with the handle of an axc. From inquirics made, it was ascertained that a criminal intimacy existcd between the deceased and tho wife of ono of the accused parties, who evidently designed the murder of the above-mentioned individual, and carried tho design into execution, with the assistance of his other accomplices. Tho offenders were arrestod and committod by tho Magistrate for trial before tho Scssions Court, where they were discharged for want of substantial ovidence.
XV.-Mahadı wallud Janaji, Govinda wullud Janaji, and Genu wullud Janaji, were appreliended on a chargo of aiding and abotting tho cominission of the above murder on tho 18 th Soptember 1871. The accused were discharged by tho Sossions Court, to which they wore committed to tako their trial.
XVI.-On tho 14th September, 1871, in the Khed Taluka, one Sudasew Junarden was beaten to death with sticks by Dhurma wullud Rowjee and eloven others. The cause of tho murder appoars to havo arisen from an ill-feoling existing between the deccasod and tho murderers, in referenco to somo monetary transaction. Eleven of the accused were approhended by tho Police, and sent to tho Magistrate for trial, who discharged three of them; and committed eight to the Sessions Court. Of this number, four wero discharged, and four convicted and sentenced to bo hanged.

XV1I.-On the night of the 17th October, 1871, at Kirkee, a fight took place between one China Swamee bin Tunapa, Madrasee, and one Krishna Swamee bin Ram Swamce. The latter had a knife in his hand at the time, with which he inflicted several wounds on the deccased China Swamee, who immediately aftervards died from the effects of the injuries he received. The murderer was arrested and committed by the Cantonment Magistrato to the Sessions Court, where he was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude.
XVIII.-On the morning of the 27 th November, 1871, the body of a woman named Sukoo kome Nurayen was discovered in her house. An inquest was held by the Chief Constable on the body of the deceased, and the only conclusion that could be arrived at was that deceased came by her death by having poisoned herself with opium. The District Inspector, Mr. Abdool Kadur, however, having inquired into the case, arrested four persons, and sent them up for trial before the Magistrate, on a charge of murder. The Magistrate, however, discharged the accused for want of sufficient evidence.
XIX.-On the 2nd December, 1871, one Gunnoo bin Vittoojee was murdered at Rak, Taluka Purandhar, by Nana bin Vittoojee; the cause of the murder being attributed to the fact of the deceased having been on terms of criminal intimacy with the aunt of the murderer. He was arrested and committed for trial to the Sessions Court,

- where he was convicted, and sentenced to undergo $\mathbf{G}$ months' rigorous imprisonment.
XX.—On the 8th December, 1871, at Kurnuj, Taluka Mawal, a man named Vittoo bin Anajee murdered his mother. He was arrested; but the Magistrate before whom he was sent for trial transferred him to the Lunatic Asylum for treatment, as the man was insane.
XXI.-On the 13th December, 1871, in the jungle of Monje Mahaloonga, Peta Ambegaum, Taluka Khed, onc Luxmee Yessajee and five others murdered one Munajee Gunojee, who it appears had, previous to the murder, filed a Civil suit against the accused; and this evidently was the motive which actuated the accused in committing the murder. They were arrested by the Police and
sent up for trial; but the Magistrate dismissed the case, for want of sufficient evidence to establish the charge of murder against these parties.
XXII.-On the 25 th December, 1871, in the village of Assaney, Peta Ambegaum, Taluka Khed, one Jubajee wullud Chaojee was murdered by Noojee wullud Dewkajee and two others. These partics were arrested, and sent up for trial to the Magistrate; but the trial had not terminated at the close of the year.
XXIII.-One Dhondi wullud Yamaji Gowari was charged, under Section 109 of the Indian Penal Code, with the offence of aiding and abetting the commission of the above murder of Jubajee wullud Chaojee. The accused was apprehended and sent to the Magistrate for trial, who discharged him for want of sufficient proof.

102. There were five cases of Dacoity during the year 1871, Dacoitise. against three in 1870. The details of these five cases are as follows:-
I.-On thenight of the 25th April, 1871, the house of one Dhondoo bin Balajee was forcibly entered by six persons, and property worth Rs. 65 was taken away by them. They wore arrested by the Police, and sent up for trial before the Magistrate, by whom they were committed to the Sessions Court, by which tribunal the accused were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.
II.-On the 28th April, 1871, one Johora wullud Hareeram, Marwaree of Mahalunga, Taluka Khed, was attacked in his house by Nawjia wullud Pandoo and nineteen others, and robbed of property worth Rs. 164. Of these parties, Nawjia wullud Pandoo was arrested, with Rs. 20 worth of the stolen property. He was sent up for trial before the Magistrate, who tried and sentenced him, under Section 411 of the Penal Code, to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. Steps are being taken for the apprehension of the remainder of this gang.
III.-On the 9th June, 1871, at 3 p.s., one Dhondee bin Nana Gadgey was attacked on the highway, near the village of Dhunkowady, by Mohamed wullud Sheikjee and four others, and robbed of property worth Rs. 8. These offenders were arrested, and the stolen property recovered. The
case was committed to the Sessions Court for trial, and dismissed by that tribuual for want of sufficient evidence.
IV.-On the night of the 22nd September, 1871, the house of one Kashi bin Yessu, Mali of Shikárpur, Taluka Sirur, was attacked by robbers, some 10 or 11 in number, and property worth Rs. 172-8-0 was taken away. Inquiry was still in progress at the close of the year.
V.-On the 3rd October, 1871, one Rama Bace komo Trimbuck Gopal Deshpande, of Chinchwud, was attreked by Ramshet bin Bhaooshet and eight others, and robbed of property worth Rs. 226-14-0. Property worth Rs. 102 was recovered by the Police, and the offenders were also arrested. The Magistrate who tried the case dismissed six of the parties, and committed the remaining three to the Sessions Court for trial. Of these, one was transported for 7 years, and the other two were sentenced to two years and six months. rigorous imprisonment each.
103. The District Superintendent of Police states that strict

Kidnapping. injunctions have been issued to the Police, with a view to the suppression of the crime of kidnapping for immoral purposes, and that the public are, through the instrumentality of the Police, warned not to allow. children to go about unprotected.
104. The grant for petty construction and repairs to Police buildings for the year under report was Rs.
Buildings. 4,000, of which Rs. 1,350 are stated to have been expended.
105. The attendance at the Police School during the yoar

School. is reported to have been satisfactory. The District Superintendent of Police states that there are 124 Policemen who are making satisfactory progress in simple reading and writing, and that 198 Policemen are proficient in reading and writing. He further adds as follows:-
"I have endeavoured to impress upon the members of the Force the absolute necessity which exists for their acquiring a knowledge of reading and writing, and of those portions of the several Acts in force, defining the duties .of the Police, and I have reason to believo that I bave succeeded in this endeavour, inasmuch as there scems to be a general desire on the part of the men to obtain
tho above knowledge. I hope in my next annual report to bo able to report the favourable result of my efforts in tho above object."
106. Two Policemen were judicially punished during the year

Goueral Conduct. under report,-they were Constables of the 3rd and 4th Classes, and both were tried and convicted, the fommer for receiving a gratification, and the latter for recciving stolen property. Thirty-five Policemen were punished departmentally, the nature of the offence in each case being negligence of duty.
107. Under the orders of Government, the Poona City Muni-

Municipal Police. cipality now make an annual contribution towards the maintenance of the Police located in the city. Under this arrangement the contribution, commencing from the 1st April 1871, amounts to Rs. 27,541, being at the rato of Rs. 20 per cent. of the gross revenue of the Municipality. The fifty 3rd Class Policemen originally allowed by the city Municipality, are now, under the recent orders of Government, borne on the roll of the Poona District Police, and consequently form a portion of the regular Police, and are paid for by the Municipality. The annual total cost, namely, Rs. 4,800, for the maintenanco of those 50 Policemen, is, therefore, included in the annual total cost of the regular Police Force.
108. The following Table shows the number of Police Patels vilhug rolice. and Village Watchmen employed in the district, and the manner in which they are remuncrated for their services:-
1,199 Police Patels .

1,897 Rukhwaldars, or village watchmen.
Remuneration from Government-

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { To Patels............ }\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { Rs. } 4,188-11-5 \text { Inams. } \\
\text { Rs. 14,111-13-6 in cash. } \\
\text { To Rukhwaldars. }
\end{array} \begin{array}{l}
\text { Rs. } 5,653-11-7 \text { Inams. } \\
\text { Rs. } \\
3,114-13-0 \text { in cash. }
\end{array}\right.
\end{gathered}
$$

109. Favourable mention is made by the District Super-

Subordinate omicers deerving of spocial notice. intendent of Police of the two Inspectors, Messrs. Treun and Abdool Kadur, as to the zealous and able manner in which these two Police Officers perform the duties entrusted to them. He also speaks favourably of the manner in which the
other subordinate officers and men of the Force, gencrally, conducted their duties during the year.
110. It is stated that there has been no change in the General Remarks. supervision exercised over the Police. The two Inspectors exercised the same amount of supervision over the men under their immediate control, as they did in previous years. The arrangement in reference to the amount of supervision exercised over the Reserve Force, and the nature of duties devolving on this Force, was the same as in the previous year, and is found to work well.
111. There were 47 cases of suicide and 247 cases of acci-

Suicides and Accidental Deaths. dental death in 1871, against 33 and 209 respectively in 1870. The following are the dotails of the cases relating to the year 1871:-

| Suicides. | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { By drowning ......... } \\ \text { " other means :..... } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 29 \\ 18 \end{array}\right\} 47$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cide | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} \text { By drowning............ } \\ \text { " wild beasts......... } \\ \text { ", snake-bite ....... } \\ \text { " other means ..... } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 145 \\ 5 \\ 26 \\ 71 \end{array}\right\} 247$ |

## RATNAGIRI.

112. The following tables relate to the Ratnagiri Dis-rict:-

Area

.square miles

4,783

Population

809,757

Strength of Police on the 1st January 1872...
765
Police to Area ..................................... 1 to $\mathbf{6 . 2 5}$
Police to Population
1 to $1058 \cdot 5$


Cognizable Cases.


Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.


Cognizable and Non-Cognizalle Cascs.

| Yiars. | Casees. | Arrested. | Convicted. | Acquitted Released Released. | Percentage of Convictions to Men brought to Trial | Percentage of Convictions to Arresta. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1870 . | 2,675 | 5,923 | 1,810 | 4,087 | 33 | 30 |
| 1871 | 2,417 | 4,812 | 1,26i | 3,523 | 28 | 26 |

Comparative Statement．

| Orfencrer | 1870. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1871． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Caske． |  |  | Nourber of Persons Arbestrd． |  |  |  |  |  | －Cases． |  |  | Number of Pisasons Arrested． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\text { rxat eq7 } 8 \text { gump paunoso }$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 岕 } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ | During the year. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ज⿹\zh26灬̃ } \\ & \text { مٌ } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 長 } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Murders ．．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | $\cdots$ | 7 | 14 | $\cdots$ | 14 | 5 | 9 | ．．． | 2 | ．．． | 2 | 4 |  | 4 | 3 | ．．． | 1 |
| CulpableHomicides | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 3 | ．．． | 3 | $\ldots$ | 3 | ．． | 4 |  | 4 | 4 |  | 4 | 2 | 2 |  |
| Dacoities．．．．．．．．．．． | ． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | ．．． | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 | 6 |  | 6 | 6 | ．．． |  |
| Robberies | 6 | ．．． | 6 | 9 | ．．． | 9 |  | 9 | ．． | 4 |  | 4 | 38 |  | 33 | 1 | 37. |  |
| Thefts | 556 | 6 | 562 | 1，101 | ．． | 1，101 |  | 671 | 16 | 40.4 | 3 |  | $\operatorname{cs} 0$ |  | C83 | 203 | 478 | 2 |
| Receiving Stolen Property | 11 | 1 | 12 | 16 | $\cdots$ | 16 | 6 | 10 | ．．． | 16 | $\ldots$ | 16 | 23 |  | 23 | 9 | 14 |  |

113. Major R. Johnstone was in charge Oficer in Charge. of the Police of this district throughout the year.
114. The total number of cognizable cases ascertained to have been committed during the year under report was 831 , being a decrease of 173 as compared with the number in 1870. 1,424 persons were arrested and 483 were convicted and committed. The percentage of convictions to arrests is very unsatisfactory, having fallen from 39 in 1870 to 34 per cent. in 1871. The percentage of recovery of property stolen has, however, slightly improved, being 64 against 02 per cent. in the previous year.

115 There were only 2 cases of murder
Murders. in 1871, against 7 in 1870, the details of which are as follows :-
I.-On the 8th of May, 1871, a Brahmin named Abajee Ramchandra Kelkar, Khot of Taleghar,: Mandangad Peta, while returning to his house was waylaid and murdered by three of his villagers: enmity was the cause of the murder. The accused were arrested, and sent up for trial, and committed to the Sessions. One of the accused was sentenced to transportation for life, and the other two discharged.
II.-On the 16 th of December, 1871, one Raynak bin Jaonak, Mhar of Soorle, Mandangad Peta, was murdered by a Mohamedan with a " koita." The accused was arrested, sent up for trial, and committed to the Sessions. No reason is assigned for the murder. The case was pending investigation before the Magistrate at the close of the year.
116. On the night of the 8 th of Septomber, 1871, a gang Dacoitice, of seven persons broke open the house of one Baya, wife of Sukha Tawda, of Kalowde, in the Chiplun Taluka; and after frightening and maltreating the inmates of the house, took from their persons jewellery valued at Rs. 90-14-0 : jewellery to the value of Rs. 40-6-0 was recovered. Six persons were arrested, sent up for trial, and committed to the Sessions. Four accused were sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, and two to 7 years. No. 7 accused has absconded; his moveable property has been attached, and a reward of Rs. 50 has been offered for his arrest.

Kiduapling. 117. There were no cases of this kind during the year under report.
Detuctive Ability. 118. The detective ability of the l'olico Force is stated to be equal to the requires ments of the district.
119. The inspection of the Police stations is stated to havo Inspection. been well carriced out by tho District Superintendent of Police.
120. Buildings for the accommodation of the Police at headBuildings. quarters and at some other Police stations and outposts are stated to be in $\pi$ very dilapidated condition. Plans and estimates for new lines at headquarters have since been sanctioned by Government.
121. The general conduct of the Force is reported to havo Geueral Conduct. been good. The District Superintendent of Police states that two Constables were punisled judicially, and eight Officers and thirtecn Constables with fine. These fines, he states, were chiefly for stupidity or carelossness, and that none of the cases in which the fines were inflicted call for any special notice.
122. There were 31 cases of suicide against 25 in tho preceding year, and 372 cases of accidental

Suicides and Accidental Deaths. deaths against 238 in 1870. The details relating to these cases for tho year 1871 are as follows:-
Suicides. $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { By drowning............ } \\ \text { \# other means....... } \\ 13\end{array}\right\} \quad 31$

sa'tára.
123. The following particulars relato to the Sttitia District:-

Area ...........................square miles
7,610
Population
1,000,836
Strength of Police on 1st January, 1872
1,04:
Police to area
1 to $7 \cdot 31$
Police to population
1 to 957.73
10 pr

|  | Cogrizable Casce. | Non-cornizable Cases. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1871 | 1,034 | 2,018 | 3,652 |
| Proportion of Crime to areainmiles <br> Do. do to Population... | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text { to } 4 \cdot 67 \\ 1 \text { to } 612 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text { to } 3.78 \\ 1 \text { to } 49.95 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text { to } 2.09 \\ 1 \text { to } 274.05 \end{array}$ |

Cognizable Cases.


Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.

| $\mathrm{Y}_{\text {eabs }}$ | Stolen. | Recovered | Percentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1870................................ | ${ }_{\text {Rs. }}^{\substack{\text { 28,700 }}}$ | $\underset{10,300}{\text { Rs. }}$ | 67 |
| 1871.................................. | 37,460 | 13,730 | 36 |

Cognizalle and Non-Cognizable Cases.

| Yesms. | Casos | Arresta, | Conricted. | Acquitted <br> Molenecd. | Percentage of Convictions to Men brought to Trinl. | Percentage of Convictions to Arrests. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1870 | 3,603 | 0,678 | 2,523 | 4,131 | 40 | 38 |
| 1871 | 3,652 | 6,381 | 2,483 | 3,842 | 43 | 39 |



124. The following officers were in charge of the Police of Onicors in Charga. this district during the year 1871 :-
(1). Major Harpur, from 1st January to 31st August 1871. (2). H. B. Boswell, Hsq., District Magistrate, from 1st September to 18 th October 1871.
(3). J. H. Todd, Esq., Supernumerary Assistant Collector, from 19th October to 15th December 1871. .
(4). Major Coles, from 16 th to 31 st December 1871.

The report for the year has been submitted by the last named officer.
125. The total number of offences reported to have been Crime. committed during the year is 3,652 , being an increaso of 49 as compared with the previous year. In connection with these offences, 6,381 persons were arrested, and 2,483 , or 39 per cent., were finally convicted. In the year 1870 the percentage of convictions was 38 .
126. In 1,634 cognizable cases taken up by the Police, 2,321 persons wero arrested; of these, 1,688 were brought to trial, and 1,123 , or 66 per cent., were finally convicted. In 1870 the percentnge in these cases was 65 ; a very slight improvement is, therefore, obsorvable.
127. In 2,018 non-cognizable cases taken up by Magistrates, 4,060 persons were arrested, of whom 1,560, or 33 per cent., were convicted. In 1870 the percentage of convictions in these cases was 32 ; here also a slight improvement is observable.
128. The value of property stolen is Rs. 37,466, being more by Rs. 8,676 than in the preceding year. The amount recovered is Rs. 13,730, or 31 per cent. less than in the year 1870, which is very unsatisfactory. The reason assigned by the District Superintendent of Police for this decrease, is that much of the property lost has been computed from statements of complainants in cases, as yet, undetected, and supposed to be greatly exaggerated.
129. In the comparativo statement of heinous crimes, an increase is observable during the year under report, except in murder cases; but the increaso is considered by the Superintendent to be not so great as to call for special notice.
130. In five out of the eight cases of murder reported this year, convictions were olbtained. In one, the accused were discharged by the F. P. Magistrate and the Sessions Court, and the remaining two were pending at the close of the year. These cases,
however, have sinco been disposed of, vi:., in one case the accused was convicted and executed, and in the other, six accused were discharged by the F. P. Magistrate for want of proof. The following is a brief account of these murders:-
I.-On the 4th January, at Churcgaum, in tho Karar Taluka, one Abai, woman, of Majgaum, murdered her illegitimato child, an infant of a few days' oll, by throwing it into a well, where it was found drownel. Abai admitted that the child was hers, and that she had thrown it into a well to get rid of it, and in the presenco of a Punch, pointed out the well in which the body had been discovered. The accused was sentenced to death by tho Court of Sessions; but the sentence was commuted by the High Court to transportation for life.
II.-On the 24th February, 1871, Krishna bin Mookunda Gaikwad was poisoned by arsenic mixed with his food. The deceased, with two of his friends, went to his mother-in-law Kasai's house, at Sidhewadec, Taluka Tasguam, to fetch his wife home. Kasai invited them to take their meal with her, and sho prepared it herself. After having partaken of it, they all three became very ill with romiting and purging, and Krishna died in the course of the night, but the other two recovered. Kasai and her daughter, the wifo of the deceased, carried on criminal intimacy with two men, Babajee and Tookaram, and theso two men and Kasai combined together to poison the husband when he came to fetch his wife away. The accused woman Kasai was convicted and sentenced to death by the Court of Sessions, and the two men were discharged by the Magistrate, F. P., for want of proof. The sentence on Kasai, woman, was afterwards commuted by the Iligh Court to transportation for life.
III.-On the night of the 26th April, 1871, at Pet, Taluka Walwa, one Harrce wullud Jotea Chambar murdered his wife, by cutting her throat with a rapeo or cobbler's knife. Harce was convicted and sentenced to death by the Court of Sessions; but the sentence was commuted by tho High Court to transportation for lifc.
IV.-On the night of the 1Sth May, 1871, in the city of Sitíra, one Pantoo bin Maloo Tambolee murdered his kept mistress Vittai, by smashing her head with a grinding-stone whilo she was aslecp. The accused on leing apprehended confessed his guilt, and was convicted and executed.
V.-On the 18th June, 1871, at Shirta, Taluka Walwa, one Majee, woman, attempted to poison one Muloo bin Aojee Chowgoola and his family, at the instigation of her paramour Nana Chowgoola, brother of Mulloo, owing to illfecling existing between them. On the same day Muloo's wifo ground some flour for the daily meal, and went out to fetch water. Rajee, woman, availing hersclf of the opportunity, went to Muloo's houso when no one was there, and mixed some arsenic in the flour. On the return of Muloo's wifo she made bread, and sent some of it to Soobhana, sorvant of her husband, who was at work in tho ficld. Ho ato it and died. Muloo, his wife, and children also partook of some of the bread, and were violently sick, but recovered. The woman Rajee was pardoned and admitted as Queen's evidence, and Nana -Chowgoola was convicted and sentenced to death by the Scssions Court.
VI.-On tho 15th July, 1871, at Akhulkhope, Taluka Tasgaum, ono Buhiroo bin Nana was murdered in a shed out in a field, and his body, weighted with stones, thrown into the Krishna River, which was not found owing to tho depth of water. Tho deceased was a man of bad character, and was strongly suspectod of having on sevoral occasions set firo to stacks and destroyod crops, and had consequently incurred tho ill-focling of tho villagers. Four men. wero apprchended on tho evidence of eyc-witnesses, but wore discharged by the Magistrate, F. P., for want of proof. They wero again apprehended, and committed for trial to tho Court of Sessions; butall were discharged.
VII.-On tho 23rd Novomber, 1871, at Yolavee, Taluka Tasgaum, ono Rnoo bin Dajco murdered his brother's wifo Mohunn with $n$ sickle, owing to an improper intimacy sho had with ono Nana, Patel of tho samo village. Raoo, onbeing apprehended, produced the weapon, and confessed his guilt. The caso was pending at the end of the year beforo tho Sessions Court; but subsequently the aecused was senteneed to death by the Court of Sessions.
VIII.-Tho last and cighth caso was tho murder of a Bralmin, namod Rughoonath Junardhun Pendsey: The deceased left the village of Wulrun, Satara Zillah, for the village of Ambolee, in the Ratnagiri District, where he had some money transactions. On search being made by the Police, his body was found in the jungles within the
limits of Wulwun village, with some of his clothes on and near him. It is stated that some of the villagers at Amboleo were at enmity with him, owing to some moncy transactions, and that the deceased had loliged a complaint against them. The caso was pending inquiry at the close of the year. Subsequently, however, six persons wero apprehendod on suspicion, and sent to tho Maigistrate, F. P., for trial, but they were discharged for want of proof. Further inquiries aro being mado by the Police.
131.-There were three cases of culpablo homicide during the Culpable IIomicideg. year under report, the particulars of which are as follows:-
I.-On the morning of the 13th January, 1871, ono Krishma Sonar, of Dhobowadee, in Taluka Patan, administered poison in sugar and gave it to Sukharam, a lad of 13 years of age, who after cating it dicd. $\Lambda$ case was prepared against the accused Krishna, and ho was committed to the Magistrate, F. P., but was discharged for want of proof.
II.-On the night of the 31st January, 1871, while ono Mahadoo, Powar of Akulkhope, in Taluka Tasgaum, was going to his field late at night, he saw a man running away from it with a small earthen pot in his hand, containing fire, and believing that he intended to sot fire to his stacks, he overtook him and struck him on tho head with a stick he had in his hand, from the offects of which the man fell down and died shortly afterwards. Tho accused Mahadoo was convicted and sentenced to ono year's rigorous imprisonment by the Court of Scssions.
III.-On the 24th August, 1871, at Bucherce, Taluka Malsiras, .one Mhatarjee Dhungar having allowed his sheep to grazo in a field belonging to Rama Dhungar, of tho samo village, they had a quarrel amongst themselves, whereupon Govinda, son of Mhatarjeo, struck Rama on tho head with a stick, from the effects of which Rama died . the next day. Govinda bin Mhatarjce was convicted and sentenced to 7 yoars' rigorous imprisonment by tho Court of Sessions.
132. In addition to the above detailed cascs of culpable homicide, there was one which occurred on the 23rd of June, 1868, the particulars of which are as follows:-

Two men, Sukhoo Patel and Gunoo Buhiroo, while at work in their fields lịid a dispute about a piece of land. Gunoo told Sukhoo not to sow on the land under dispute; but he disregarded him, and continued his operations, whereupon Gunoo threw a stono at Sukhoo, which struck him, and ho fell down dead. Gunoo, at once absconded. He was subsequently discovered by the Police in the Poona District, and apprehended in July 1871, when he was committed to the Sessions Court, whero he was dis-

- charged.

133. Two cases of dacoity occurred during the year ander Ducoitics. report, and one that occurred in 1868, in which one of the offenders remained at large, was also finally disposed of during the same period. In one of the two cases relating to the year under notice, three accused persons were convicted and scntonoed to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each, and in the second caso, all the accused were discharged by tho Court of Sessions for want of proof. The third dacoity case occurrod in May 1868, and in that year thirteea persons were convicted and sentenced-one to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, and twelve to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each, by the Court of Scssions. Ono Harco, of the same village, however, who was implicatod in this case, and had absconded, was apprehended in Bombay in 1871, and committed to the Court of Sessions, by which ho was dischargod finally for want of sufficient proof.
134. There wero 90 cases of robbery, or 16 cases moro than in the preeding year; 73 persons were arrested and 16 convicted;
135. Of thefts thoro wero 960 cases, 62 more than in 1870. In these, 1,087 persons were arrested, of whom 681, or 62 per cent.; woro convicted.
136. Under tho head of "Receiving Stolen Property" there wero 29 cases, or an increaso of 15 cases over tho previous year; 39 persons wero arrostod and 27 , or 69 per cont., were convicted, which is satisfactory.
137. During tho jear thero wero 15 cases of rape, or an increnso of 15 cases over tho previous year; $2 \pm$ persons were arrested, of whom 10, or 41 per cent., were convicted; 3 were pending trial at the closo of the year, and 11 were acquitted.
138. Under the head of "Scrious Mischief" there wero 44 cases- 5 moro than in tho previous year; 28 persons wero arrested, but only 3 wero convieted; $9 \pm$ were discharged, and 1 was pending trial at tho close of tho year. The number of convictions in
these cases is by no meams satisfactory. The offence, howewer, is one of which there is commonly no eye-witness, and which affords little facility for identification of the offenders.
139. There were ouly four cases of house-breaking or housetrespass; six persons wero arrested and two, or 33 per cent, convicted. There is a considerablo decrease under this heat of offences, as compared with last year, which is gratifying to thoso engaged in the working of the Police.
140. "Grievous IIurt."-There were 39 cases under this head, in connection with which 102 persons were arrested, and 50 convicted.
141. Though a slight increase is observable under each head of offences shown in the comparative statement of the year 1870 with that of 1871, there has been no material differenco in the amount of crime or in the working of the Police. No crime of an extraordinary nature occurred during the year.

142: There were three cases of kidnapping during the year under report. They are statcd to be cases
Kidnapping. of mere abduction, in which no immoral motive appears to have existed.
Buildings. 143. No new lines were constructed during the year under report.
144. The general conduct of the Police was, on the whole, Goueral Conduct. good; 106 men of the total strength were punished, of these, 9 judicially by Magistrates for petty offences, and 97 departmentally.
145. At the head-quarters a school is established, whero tho

School. men and their children are taught to read and write and receive instruction in tho Police Codes. 154 Policemen can read and write well, and 147 can read and, write a little. Major Coles states-"that more attention is being paid to this important subject."
14.6. The subjoined statement shows

Village Police. the number and emoluments of the Village Police.

147. Major Coles states that during the last year he was in

General Remarks. charge of the Office of the District Superintendent of Police for 15 days only, and could not, therefore, form any opinion of the Police Force under his charge.
148. There were 66 cases of suicide in 1871 against 51 in Suicides and Acci- the preceding year, and 303 cases of accidental Deathe. dental death against 292 in 1870. The following are the details of these cases:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { Accidental } \\
\text { Dcaths. }
\end{array}\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { By drowning................. } \\
\hline \text { wild beasts }
\end{array} . . . . . . . . . .\right.
\end{aligned}
$$

## SHOLA'PUR.

149. The following statistical returns appertain to the Sholapur District:-

568,180
Strength of Police on 1st January 1872
Police to Area in miles
Police to Population
Pice

|  | Oognizable Case. | Noo-Oognizable Оавея, | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1871 $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,775 \\ 1 \text { to } 1 \cdot 93 \\ 1 \text { to } 320.1 \end{gathered}$ | 2,776 | 551 |
| Proportion of Crime to Area in miles |  |  |  |
| Proportion of Crime to Population |  | 1 to 204.67 | 1 to 124.84 |

Cobuisulle Cass.


Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.

| Years. | Stolen. | Recovered. | Percentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. | Rs. |  |
| 1870... | 67,259 | 21,300 | 31 |
| 1871.............. ......... | 29,074 | 12,514 | 43 |

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

| Years. | Cases. | Arrested* | Convicted. | Acquitted and Released. | Percentage of Convictions to Men brought to Trial | Percentago of Convictions to Arresta. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1870 | 3,177 | 4,515 | 2,164 | 2,311 | 54 | 48 |
| 1871 | 4,551 | 8,636 | 2,641 | 8,919 | 32 | 31 |

Comparatice Statement.

| Ofyexces. | 1870 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1871. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cases. |  |  | Ntmben op Tersons Ammistid. |  |  |  |  | - Hampuad | Casks. |  | Ntmber of PerconsArbested. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ت゙ } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\underset{\text { تٌ }}{\substack{0 \\ \hline}}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ت |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Murders | 16 | ... | 16 | 38 | $\cdots$ | 38 | 9 | 22 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 44 | 13 | 57 | 10 | 46 |  |
| CulpableHomicides | 5 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 13 |  | 13 | 4 | 9 | :• | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 3 |
| Dacoities ............ | 4 | 2 | 6 | 29 |  | 29 | 9 | 20 | $\cdots$ | 17 | ... |  | 114 | ... | 114 | 30 | 70 | 14 |
| Robberies ......... | 21 | 4 | 25 | 30 |  | 30 | 6 | 23 | 1 | 31 | 1 |  | 60 | 1 | 61 | 16 | 45 | . |
| Thefts ............... |  |  | 730 | 727 | ... | 727 |  | 406 | 10 | 940 | 3 | 943 | 1,023 | 14 | 1,037 | 493 | 327 | 16 |
| Receiving Stolen Property | 19 | 1 | 20 | 35 | ... | 35 | 19 | 16 | ... | 25 | 1 | 26 | - 45 | $\therefore$ | 45 | 27 | 18 |  |

150. Captain F. T. Stock was in charge of the Police of this district from 1st January to 11th March, Officers in Charge. and Lieutenant C. Hay from 12th March to end of year.
151. There is a marked decrease in the number of cognizable Crime. cases reported during the year under report, the number being 1,776 in 1871 against 1,988 in 1870. The results of the working of the Police in bringing the accused to punishment are, however, less satisfactory than in the previous year; the percentage of convictions to men brought to trial being 58 only against 78 in 1870 . There is a regretable increase in the number of cases of dacoities, robberies, thefts, and of receipt of stolen property. .This increase, the District Superintendent of Police attributes to a bad agricultural season, resulting in a consequent scarcity of provisions. A large number of the offences entered were grain robberies committed during the night by starving people, in which cases little evidence was obtainable.
152. There is a decrease in the amount of property stolen, and the percentage of recovery shows an improvement,-it being 43 in the year under notice against 31 in 1870.
153. The number of murders is the same as the last year, Murders. being 16 in each year; but two out of those
for the year under report are stated to have been struck off by order of the Magistrates, which reduces the number to 14 in 1871 against 16 in 1870. The particulars of these 14 murders are as follows (and it will be seen that in only 4 of these cases convictions were obtained, and that in one the accused committed suicide before being finally tried by the Sessions Court) :-

- I.-On the night of the 24th January a woman named Tookawa kom Bussappa was found dead in her house at Sulgar, Tuluka Sholápur, with a wound on her ${ }^{\circ}$ head. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury were of opinion that deceased had committed suicide. From further inquiries, however, it appeared that she was murdered and robbed by thieves. Three persons were arrested, of whom one was admitted as Queen's evidence, and two were committed to the Sessions Court, where they were finally acquitted.
II.-On the night of the 1st March one Rama bin Konojeo Torrowlay, of Matchnoor, Taluka Pandhurpur, whilst
watching his field was murdered by thieves. One Abdoola wullud Laddoo, who was suspected to have committed the offence, was arrested and committed to the Sessions Court, where he was acquitted for want of sufficient proof.
III.-On the 3 rd March one Rama bin Sudhoo, inhabitant of Meerjunpoor, Taluka Barsee, murdered two boys named Rama bin Dusratha and Girjia bin Dusratha, sons of his master Dusratha bin Vittoba. The accused suspected his wife of having illicit intercourse with his master. He was apprehended and committed to the Sessions Court; but before his trial came off he committed suicide in the jail.
IV.-On the morning of the 31st March the body of one Pundhirinath, alias Appa a Gosaye, was found in the bed of the River Bhima, at Gopalpura, near Pandhurpur. The deceased appeared to have been murdered for the sake of the ornaments he generally wore, which were missing. A man named Khundoo bin Huree, of Pandhurpur, who was suspected to have committed the offence, was apprehended and brought to trial, but was acquitted by the Sessions Court.
V.-On the 6th April, at Soordre, Taluka Barsee, one Buhiroo bin Deojee, a Mahar, was found murdered in a field which he was engaged to watch at night. The murder was supposed to have been committed by Koonbees, on account of the Mahar's poisoning their cattle. Four Koonbees were arrested; but all were discharged.
VI.-On the 20th April the body of one Khundoo bin Malloo, of Barsee, was found in a well tied in a kumblee, with stones attached in order to sink it. When taken out the corpse was found to be in an advanced state of decomposition. Deceased's wife stated that her husband had been missing for seventeen days, and hàd been for some years on bad terms with his brothers Munnoo and Sutwa, and two others, named Koosha and Purwutta. Munnoo and Sutwa (after confessing to having committed the murder) pointed out where they had concealed the turban aid dhootee of deceased, which were found on their information. They further stated that Koosha and Purwutta had assisted them in murdering deceased, by strangling him. All four were arrested and sent up. The Magistrate discharged two, and committed the other two
to the Sessions Court, where they also were discharged for want of proof, particularly as to the identity of the body.
VII.-On the night of the 23rd May a boy, aged about 8 or 9 years, named Amerchand Goojur was murdered at Sholapur, and his body thrown into a nulla near the Collector's Kutcherry. On inquiry it was found that a servant of the father of the deceased, named Tookaram bin Deojee, with his two sisters, committed this murder for the sako of the ornaments worn by the child, all of which they produced. They were arrested and were, on trial, convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Court. The High Court confirmed the sentence against Tookaram, but commuted that of the women to transportation for life.
VIII.-On the 30th May a man named Bhugwanta was found lying senseless near the village of Sowdee, Taluka Kurmulla, with a wound on his head. He remained in that state for three days, after which he died. A man named Naroo Bappoojee (who was supposed to have had criminal intercourse with deceased's wife) was arrested, and the case was committed to the Sessions by the F. P. Magistrate. The Sessions Court, however, acquitted the accused for want of proof.
IX.-On the night of the 8th August one Babajee, a carpenter
- in the town of Sholápur, murdered his wife in a fit of jealousy, by cutting her with an axe. The accused was arrested, and was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Court to be hanged. The sentence was carried out after confirmation by the High Court.
X.-On the 23rd August, in the Commissariat Lines at Sholápur, a man named Nursoo bin Rama, a Mahar, entered the house of one Mahadoo bin Messoo, Mahar, and struck him with a club on the head whilst asleep: the man died from the effects soon after. The murderer was arrested, and confessed his guilt, stating that he murdered deceased because he was carrying on an intrigue with his wife. He was committed to the Sessions, where he was convicted and sentenced to death.
XI.-On the 10 th September the body of a man named Duree bin Khundapa, of Khoopsungee, Taluka Sangola, was found in a dry well near the village. There were marks of
heavy blows found about the head, from the effects of which he appeared to have died. Inquiries tended to show that deceased was murdered by his wife and one Venkajee Koolkurnee, who were both carrying on illicit criminal intercourse; a man named Dadoo mullud Imam, of the same village, was also apprehended for assisting in disposing of the body. The accused were all committed to the Sessions by the Magistrate, where, however, they wore acquitted.
XII.-On the night of the 2nd October the body of one Sungowa kom Gudgiappa, of Sulgar, was found in her house, and two stones by her side stained with blood, with which she was supposed to have been murdered. The Police Patel, Venkatrao bin Gopalrao, and one Raya bin Dhondee were suspected to have committed the murder. They were both arrested and sent up before the F. P. Magistrate, who discharged the Police Patel and committed Raya bin Dhondee to the Sessions Court, where he was finally acquitted.
XIII.-On the night of the 30th May one Sudoo bin Maina, Chambar of Yowlee, Taluka Mareh, murdered his wife by dropping a heavy stone on her head whilst asleep. The accuscd was arrestod and sent up before the Magistrate, who committed him to the Sessions Court, where he was convicted and sontenced to death. He was executed at Mohel.
XIV.-On the 10th August one Ooma kom Mahadoo, the wifo of Mahadoo bin Edoo, was murdered by her husband at Mathura, Taluka Sangola. The case was only inquired into after the lapse of some days, owing to the Chief Constable's neglect in not having reported it, and taking no measures to detect it. Every endeavour was made to bring the murderer to light; but it was too late-the greater portion of the evidence having disappeared. Mahadoo bin Edoo was sent up before the Magistrate on what evidence could be obtained, but was discharged, as it was considered insufficient. The Chief Constable was subsequently tried for neglect of duty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, which ras remitted on appeal. The Chief Constable died while under suspension.

154. There were 17 cases of dacoity in the year under report Dacoilies. against 4 in 1870 ; but 16 out of the 17 cases eutered as dacoities are stated to be simple
grain robberies, committed by five or more persons. The details of these cases are as follows:-
I.-On the 1st $\Delta$ ugust three men were attacked near the town of Mareh by a number of men, who after beating them carried away a purse containing Rs. 100. Every inquiry was made, but the Police were unsuccessful in tracing the offenders.
II.-On the night of the 5th August, seven Bunias were attack. ed at Achegow, Taluka Sholápur, and robbed of property worth Rs. 83. Great delay occurred in information reaching the Police, as the complainants, who were residents of foreign territory, proceeded to their village without making a report of the occurrence. Seven persous were arrested, who were ultimately convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Court to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment each.
III.-On the 7th August, at Pooluj, Taluka Pandharpur, about 50 men attacked the granary of one Ameechund Goozur, and carried away grain worth Rs. 793. Five men, who were committed to the Sessions in this case, were acquitted, the Court being of opinion that the case was one arising from disputed possession, and therefore one for civil action.
IV.-At Pooluj, on the same day, the same men attacked the granary of one Manickchand Goozur, and carried away grain worth Rs. 300 . Five men were committed to the Sessions, and were acquitted on the above grounds, riz., that of disputed possession.
V.-On the 9th August, at the village of Patroolee, Taluka Kurmalla, the garden of one Vittoo bin Jotee was attacked by a number of men, who after beating the gardeners carried away about a maund of Indian corn. Five per: sons, who were sent up before the Magistrate, were discharged, the evidence against them being insufficient to warrant a conviction.
VI.-On the night of the 24th August, at the village of Munjreewadee, the house of one Ansoo bin Dusratia was attacked by about 30 or 40 men, and property consisting of grain and clothes, valued at Rs. 182, robbed. 12 PR

Thirty-two persons were committed to the Sessions; but they were all relcased, the evidence being deficient.
VII.-On the night of the 17 th September, at the village of Mahisgow, Taluka Mareh, the house of one Gopalla was attacked by thieves, and grain valued at Rs. 7 was carried away. Seven men were committed to the Sessions in this case; three were convicted and sentenced to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ year's rigorous imprisonment, and the others were acquitted.
VIII.-On the night of the 7th November, ${ }^{\circ}$ at the village of Lahoo, Taluka Marel, the garden of one Babajee was attacked by a number of men, who, after beating the gardeners, carried away a maund of rice, valued at Rs. 5. The Police were unsuccessful in tracing the perpetrators.
IX. -On the night of the 16 th November five persons entered the house of one Malkoo bin Luximon, of Wutwuteh, Talukir Sholapur, and carried away a bullock. Of the five persons committed to tho Sessions in this case, one was convicted and sentenced to undergo 3 years' rigorous imprisonment, the others were released.
X.-On the night of the 18 th November, at the village of l'atkooleh, T'aluka Mareh, the house of one Gópal Krish. na was attacked by a number of men, who after wounding five men carried away property valued at Rs. 45-8-0. Three accused in this case were committed to the Scssions, where they were acquitted.
XI.-On the night of the 25th Norember the house of one Dusratta bin Sadoo, of Kamtee, Taluka Sholípur, was attacked by five thieves, who carried away property worth Rs. 29-15-0. The persons who committed this offence are the same as were apprehented in the following case.
XII.-On the night of the 25th November one Mulikjee wullud Dawuljee, whitst travelling with his bullock, loaded with chillies, was attacked by five men, near Kamtee, Taluka Sholipur, who carried away his bullock, saddle, and chillies. The five men were apprelended, with the bullock, saddle, and chillies, and were committed to the Sussions, where thicy were acquitted.
XIII.-On the night of the 29th November about ten persons . fell upon the field of one Narayen bin Gopalla, of Mijoon-
sondeh, Taluka Sholípur, and after linding the gardener, robbed him of one carring and one blanket, also of a guantity of carrots, worth lis. $4+4-0$. The ten persons were arrcsted, but were dischargel by the Magistrate, as the evidence was not sufficient.
XIV.-On the night of the 17 th December, at the village of Karkul, Taluka Sholápur, two men, named Sumpappa and Malsidda, were attacked in their fiehls hy about seven men, who, after beating them, carried away a turban and a kumblec, valued at Rs. 2. The Police wero unsuccessful in tracing the perpetrators in this case.
XV.-On the night of tho 19 th December, at the villago of Iluttoor, Taluka Sholípur, two men named Mahadoo and Suddoo were attacked in their fields by about ten men, who carried away grain valued at lis. 3. Tho Police were unsuccessful in tracing the perpetrators of this offence.
XVI.-On the night of the 23rd December, near the village of Wulsong, Taluka Sholápur, one Appia bin Ballia was attacked in his field by a number of men, who after beating him carried away a kumblee and a sword. Tho Police have not succeeded in tracing the offenders.
XVII.-On the 24th December one Nursínga bin Muncram, of Nimburgee, Taluka Sholapur, was attacked in his field by two persons, who after beating him carried away ears of corn worth Rs. 5-6-0. Of the two accused committed to the Sessions in this case, one was convicted and sentenced to undergo 3 years' rigorous imprisonment, and the other was acquitted.
155. No offence of kidnapping for immoral purposes was Kidnapping. committed during the year under report. The District Superintendent of Police states that he has not found it necessary to adopt any special measures regarding this crime.

Criminal Classes.
156. The supervision of released convicts is stated to have been attended to.
157. Lieutenant Hay observes that detective ability is sadly

Detective Ability: wanting in this district; a few men have displayed intelligence in this respect, and hare been encouraged.
158. All the Talukas were visited and inspected by the Dis-

Inspection. trict Superintendent of Polle during the year under report, and the Inspectors and other officers are stated to have kept up to this part of their duty.
159. The Distriot Superintendent of Police represents that Buildings. Police lines are greatly wanted at the outposts. He states that there are Police buildings at only three outposts, and that the Police, for the most part, put up in the village chowries, while those with families have to hire houses in the villages. This matter is engaging atten. tion.
160. The District Superintendent of Police states that the School. proportion of men who could read and write was very small when he joined this district, and there was no school to teach them. He has now established a school at the head-quarters, which is attended by 7 Head Constables and 26 Constables. The entire separation of the Sholapur Police from the Poona Constabulary was only effected in 1870, on Sholápur being formed into a separate Collectorate.
161. The general conduct of the Police is stated to have been General Conduct. bad; going to sleep on sentry and absence without leave were common offences amongst the men of the lower grades; this, in a great measure, was owing to a want of strictness on the part of superior officers, who, with very few exceptions, had shown great want of zeal and interest in the conduct of the men under them. A few severe examples have, however, made a marked change for the better, Three Chief Constables were tried by Magistrates for different offences, one of whom was convicted, and two acquitted. They were all worse than useless, and have since been got rid of;-one was pensioned, the other resigned, and the third died. Besides these, one Head Constable and thirteen Constables were also convicted by Magistrates of various offences.
162. Favourable mention is made by the District Superin. tendent of Police of Chief Constable Pun-

Subordinate Officers deserving of special notice. dherinath Waman, Head Constable Shaik Matutap-since promoted to the place of Chief Constable,-and Constable Kedaree Bheewa, also since promoted to a Head Constableship.
163. Lieutenant Hay complains of the insufficiency of his General Remarks, office establishment, and requests to be allowed an English writer. He adds that, in addition to the pay papers, which have to be prepared in English, the number of the outward English letters amounted to 818 daring the year. He further complains of the small number of Mounted. Police, which is stated to be quite insufficient for properly patrolling the roads, and suggests that an addition of 1 Duffedar and 5 Sowars would be of great service to the district. It may be obseryed that these are points which should not have been discussed in the Superintendent's annual report, and which can be better treated if reported on separately,
164. There were 30 cases of suicide and $\mathbf{1 5 2}$ cases of accidental deaths in the year under report, against Soicides and Acci- 24 and 151 respectively in the preceding year. dental Deaths. The following are the details of the cases pertaining to the year under report:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Suicides ........... }\left\{\begin{array}{rrr}
\text { By drowning ......... } & 25 \\
, & \text { other means..... } & 5
\end{array}\right\} 30 \\
& \text { Accidental Deaths. }\left\{\begin{array}{llr}
\text { By drowning ........ } & 17 \\
", & \text { snake-bite } \\
\text { wild beasts ........ } & 7 \\
" & \text { hydrophobia...... } \\
", & \text { other means ..... } & 28
\end{array}\right\} 152
\end{aligned}
$$

165. During my tour I visited the head-quarters of the Dharwar, Kanara, Belgaum, and Sátára District Police, where I inspected the men at head-quarters, their lines, and Police schoolsexcept at Belgaum, where new lines for the men are urgently needed, and regarding which applioation has been already submitted to Government ; the accommodation for the Police at headquarters in the other districts visited is sufficient. At Dharwar it is in contemplation to hand over to the Police the lines at present occupied by the military, on the removal of the latter to another site,
166. The question of providing lines for the men at the smaller outposts is engaging attention, and they will be provided for gradually as funds are obtained for the purpose.
167. In conclusion, I have much pleasure in mentioning that the District Superintendents of Police have all performed their

## 94

duties efficiently. Somo of tho districts, notably Kalidgi, were for a considerablo portion of the year under review without the requisito services of a District Superintendent of Police; but the newly-appointed officers now in charge, especially Mr. E. AireyJones, at Kaladgi, have done their best in the matter of effectual supervision, sinco their appointment, to endeavour to keep their cbarges up to the standard of efficiency.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant, W. II. HAVELOCK,<br>Police Commissioncr, S. D.

STATEMENT showing the Total Erpenliture during the year 1871 on Police Buillings in the Suthern Division.


W. II. HAVELOCK,<br>Police Commissioner, S. D.

STATEJLENT of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the
Southern Dicision during the Year 1871.

| Dısтect． | Total wtrength of the Force at eommencement of the year． |  |  |  |  | Number of Dismis－yall from all othercausea． |  |  | $\substack{\text { Bumber of } \\ \text { Reimgation } \\ \hline}$ <br> IV． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I |  | I． |  |  | mi． |  |  |  | V． |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 高蕆荡 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 12 \\ & 35 \\ & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & 43 \\ & 11 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \because \\ & \ddot{\because} \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \hline: \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \cdots \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \cdots \\ & \cdots \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \hline 1273 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Toun．．．． | 6，465 | ．．－${ }^{55}$ | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | 162 | $\therefore$ |  | $\|90\| \ldots \mid \ldots$ | 379 | $\cdots$ | 1272 |

# STATEMENT A., PART I. . 

$\qquad$
$1 p r$


















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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | ...... |
| 12 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 4 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ...... |
| $\cdots 9$ | $\cdots 5$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ |
| 43 | 32 | $\cdots$ | 11 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | …... | $\ldots$ |
|  | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... |  | ... |  |  |  |  |  | ....... |
| 65 | 44 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | . |
| ... | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\cdots$ | 9 | 4 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{\cdots}$ | $\cdots 3$ | $\cdots 3$ | $\bigcirc 348$ | 280 |
| $\because 3$ | 16 | $\cdots 9$ | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ..... |
| 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 |  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | ...... |
| 2 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | ..... |
| ${ }_{8}^{3}$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{6}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ....... |
|  | 2 | $\cdots$ | 6 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ...... | ...... |
| 20 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 15 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ..... | ...... |
| ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 6 |  | ... | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots 3$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | …... | ......: |
|  |  | . |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... |
| 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ |
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| ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ...... | ..... |
| 8 | 3 | ... | 5 |  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  |  |  |
| $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ....... | ....... |
| 115 | 47 | 16 | 46 | 2 | s | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 348 | 280 |
|  | $p r$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | xix |  |

AHMADNAGAR-continued.

- Crasa III,-Seviour Offences againat Person and Property, or againet Property only. Dacoity
 Robbery with hurt. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { By poisonoun or atupify- } \\ \text { ing druga ............... }\end{array}\right.$ (By ocher mesing


Serious mischief and cognate offenees
Larking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made
preparation for hurt House treapase with a view to commi.....................
offence, or having made



Clabs IV.-Minor Offences against the Persom.
Hurt on grave or sudden provocation
Wrongful reatraint and confinementiont.
Rash got, causing hurt or endangent............
Compulsory labour ..........
. $\quad$.
ToraL.....
42
48
4
4
Cuass V.-Minor Offences against Property.

Criminal breach of truat.
Receiving stolen property
Criminal or house-trespage

Torax......





|  |  | manara-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 2 | 8 | ...... | ... | 8 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 45 |  |  | 1 |
| ..... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | **. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| $\cdots{ }^{-\cdots .1}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots 1$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | *..... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots 5$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{*} 3$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 16 | 1 | 17 | ...... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 41 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| -.... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ** | $\cdots$ | . |
| ...... | 1 | 1 | ...... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 7 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 33 | 5 | 37 | 1 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 107 | 1 | ... | 3 |
| 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| 18 | 1 | 8 | 16 | $\ldots$ | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 33 | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| ....... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{6}$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots 6$ | $\ldots$ | .... |
| 19 | 7 | 3 | 23 | $\cdots$ | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 40 | ... | 5 |
|  |  | 14 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | 6 | 5 |  | 3 |
| 6 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 3 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 340 | $\dddot{77}$ | 209 | 50 | $\cdots 1$ | 171 | ${ }^{4}$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 370 | 130 | 1 | 45 |
| 15 |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{9}$ | ... |  |  | ... |  |  | - ${ }^{18}$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 74 | 6 | 71 | 7 | ... | 51 | 3 | ... | 8 | 100 8 | -8 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 21 | $\cdots$ |  | 5 | $\cdots$ | 8 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | 35 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| . | ... |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| 477 | 23 | 401 | 92 | 1 | 238 | 7 | ... | 7 | 497 | 192 | 1 | 51 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





|  |  | malaj | Q1-con | nuted. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 2 | - ... | $1$ | $1$ |  |  | -... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{-}{ }{ }^{26}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| ..... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | …… | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | ... | 2 | ..... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 7 | $\ldots$ | ... |  |
| 28 | ${ }^{\prime} \cdot{ }_{1}$ | 25 | $\cdots{ }^{+\cdots}$ | $\cdots$ | 3 4 | ${ }^{\cdot \cdots} 1$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots 1$ | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 23 | .. | 22 | 1 | ... | 1 | -... | ... | ... | 21 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| 45 | 6 | 81 | .....* | $\cdots$ | 13 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 48 | ... | $\cdots$ | 21 |
| 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | ...... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ...... | ... | ... | ...... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 108 | 7 | 109 | 6 | ... | 23 | 1 | ... | 1 | 126 | 17 | ... | 31 |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 8 | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 14 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 3 | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
|  | ... | $\ldots$ | …… | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | $\cdots$ | 9 | 9 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 15 | ... | 3 |
| 106 | 12 | 115 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 98 | 3 | 21 | 2 |  | 15 |  | $\cdots$ |  | 36 | ${ }_{6}$ | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| 372 | 34 | 3 B 3 | $2{ }^{2}$ | 1 | 187 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 434 | 60 | $\cdots$ | 70 |
| ${ }_{60}^{14}$ | 5 | 11 | 3 3 3 | $\cdots$ | 5 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 11 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 5 |
| 34 | ... | 15 | 23 | $\cdots$ | 16 |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots 6$ | 81 31 1 | 4 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |
| 1 |  | 11 |  | . |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ |  |
| (i)7 | 51 | 601 | 5 | 1 | $2 \%$ | 10 | ... | 10 | 624 | 103 | $\ldots$ | 97 |











[^1]















-Detection and Prosecution of Crime aml Recorery of Proprty Stion. Cócrizable Crime.


| GENERAL STATEMENT of CRIME, showing the Result |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Description of Crime. |  |
|  | . . II. | III. | IV. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 a \\ & 1 a \\ & \frac{2}{2} \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | 115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code | AHMADNAGAR. <br> CLuss I.-Offences against the State, Public <br> Substantive abetment Tranquility, gia, go. |  |
|  | 121, to 130, 505 ... ... | Offences against the State ............................................. |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 187 \\ & 172 \text { to } 190, \ddot{2} \ddot{1} \text { to } 2 \ddot{204,}-21 \dddot{3} \text { to } 25 \ddot{1}, \\ & 2277,288 \end{aligned}$ | Harbouring deserters by master of ahip ........................................... | 8 |
|  | 161 to 169, 217 to 223 .... | Offences by publio servants | 2 |
|  | 193 to 200, 206 to 211, 229, 421 to 424. | False evidence, felse complaints and claims | 9 |
|  | 466 to 477 ... ... ... | Forgery or fraudulently using forged documente |  |
|  | 264 to 267 ... ... $\quad .$. | Offeaser relating to weighing and measuring......... | 9 |
|  |  | Making or using false trade-marks ................... | 10 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 14 |
|  |  | Clasa II.-Soriowe offomoss against the Persom. |  |
|  | 812 to 316 ... | Causing mitarcriage | 2 |
|  | 370 ... ... | Buying or disposing of elaves ............. |  |
| 12 | 884 to 389 ... ... ... | OLass III.-Sorious affences against Property. Extortion | 8 |
| 181414 | 823 | Class IV.-Miner offences against the Pergon |  |
|  |  | Hupt | 960 |
|  | 845 $362,350,358$ | Wrongful confinement ................................ | 1 488 |
|  | , |  | 1,899 |
| 161718 | 417 to 420 | Cusse V-Minor offences against Property |  |
|  | 408, 044 | Criminal misappropriation of property | 34 |
|  | 409 ... ... ... ... | Criminal breach of trust by publio servants, benkers, fo. | 2 |
| 19 | 426 to 429, 434 ... ... | Mieahiof (8imple)............................................................ | 161 |
|  |  | Total...... | 200 |



1) 1


Cases in which Polic*

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|  |  |  | BELGA LM-sontinued. <br> Class VI. Other Offences not specijied above. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | 493 to 498 ... | $\cdots \quad . .$. | Offences relating to marriags .......................... |  |
| 21 | 298 … | $\cdots$ | Offences against religion ................................ | 10 |
| 22 | 420 to 492 | ... . ... ... | Criminal breach of contract of service ............... |  |
| 23 | 500 to 502 ... | ... ... ... | Defamation ..... |  |
| 24 | 504,506 to $\$ 10$ | $\cdots{ }^{\cdots} \times 78$ | Intimidation and insult .. | 2 |
| 25 | 271 to 276, 278, | 284, 287, 288, 290 | Publio and local nuisances ............................ | 69 |
| 26 27 | ... |  | Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI. and <br> XXII., C. P.C <br> Special lame not cognizable by Police | 6 $\mathbf{2}$ 75 |
|  |  |  | Total..... | 164 |
|  |  |  | GRAND TOTAL...... | 954 |

Cases in which Police

| 3 | 172207,28820,20, | Class I.-Offences againgt the State, Publio Tranquillity, fo., fo. <br> Offencer against public justice $\qquad$ <br> False ovidence, fule complaints and claims $\qquad$ <br> Offonces relating to meighing and measuring. $\qquad$ | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 193 to 200. 205 to $211,2209,421$ |  | 1 |
| 7 | 264 to 267 ... ... ... ... |  | 1 |
| 13 | 323 ..... | To | 3 |
|  |  | Class IV.-Minor Offences against the Persos. Iurt............................................................... | 5 |
|  |  | To | 5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll} 403,404 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ 426 \text { to } 420, & 434 & \ldots & \ldots & \cdots \end{array}$ | Class V.-Vinow Ojfinces againat Property. <br> Criminal misappropriation of property $\qquad$ <br> Mischiel (simple) $\qquad$ | 4 |
|  |  |  | 4 |
|  |  | Class VI.—Other Offence not zpecified above. <br> Publie and local nuisances Special lawe not cognaiable by Police ..................... | 8 |
| 25 | $\begin{array}{ccccc} 271 & \text { to } & 276, & 278, & 284, \\ \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \cdots & \ldots 8 & 288, & 090 \end{array}$ |  | 4 |
|  |  |  | 3 |
|  |  |  | 7 |
|  |  | GRAND TUTAL..... | 93 |

lxii

| 15 | 11 | 4 | ...... | .. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .... |
| . 3 | 1 | 2 | **... | ...... |
| 103 | 69 | 34 | $\ldots$ | :..... |
| 29 | 7 | 22 | ... | .... |
| 3 | 3 |  | ...... | $\ldots$ |
| 110 | 46 | 64 | **** | ...... |
| 263 | 137 | 126 | ...... | ...... |
| 2,534 | 1,854 | 678 | 038 | 572 |

were not omployed.

| 2 <br> 1 |  | 2 <br> 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $\ldots$ | 3 | ...... | ...... |
| 13 | 1 | 12 | ...... | ...... |
| 13 | 1 | 12 | ..... | $\ldots$ |
| 12 | 2 | 10 | 86 | $\ldots{ }^{80}$ |
| 20 | 8 | 12 | 141 | 86 |
| 7 3 | $\ldots$ | 7 | $\ldots$ | …. |
| 10 | $\cdots$ | 10 | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$. | , |
| 46 | 9 | 37 | 141 | 843 |



Iniy



| 3 | 172 to 100,201 to 204, 213 to 215, | Class 1.-Offences againat the State, Public Tranquillity, sc., sa. | 16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 161 to 169, 217 to 223 ... ... | Offences by public erryants | 3 |
| 5 | 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 | False evidence, falso complaints and claims | 6 |
| 7 | 264 to 267 . ${ }^{\text {a }}$... ... ... ... | Offences relating to weighing and measuring. |  |
|  | 149, 154 to 150, $160 \ldots$... | Rioting, unlewful assembly, affray | 5 |
| 12 | 384 to 383 ... ... ... ... .. ... | Class Ill.-Serious Offences against Property. <br> Extortion | 32 |
|  |  |  | 6 |
| 15 | $\begin{array}{lcccccc}323 \\ 352,354, & \ldots 88 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & . . & . .\end{array}$ | Class IV.-Minor Offences against the Person. Hurt $\qquad$ | 437 |
|  |  | Criminal force | 164 |
| 101719 | $\begin{aligned} & 417 \text { to. } 420 \quad \ldots \\ & 403,404 \\ & 420 . \\ & 420.429,43 . \end{aligned}$ | Total.... <br> Class V.-Minor Offences against Property. <br> Cheating | 601 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Crimina mizapropriation of property ....................................... | 33 |
|  |  | Mischief (eimple) .................. | 95 |
| 29292929980997 |  | Class VI.-Other Ofences not specifed abuec. <br> Offences rolating to marriage <br> Criminal breaci of contrat of serfico <br> Defamation.. <br> Iutimidation and insult <br> lublic and lownd nuisancers <br> Special lawa not cogaizable by Police | 149 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5 |
|  |  |  | 3 |
|  |  |  | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 25 |
|  |  | Tota | 76 |
|  |  | GRAND TOTAL | Stit |





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| 1 32 3 32 | 1 16 8 8 |  | ….. $\ldots \ldots .$. $\ldots . .$. $\ldots$. | ar. $\ldots \ldots$ $\ldots \ldots .$. $\ldots \ldots .$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -68 | 25 | 43 | .* | ..* |  |
| 749 | 490 | 254 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 0 pending trial. |

were not employed.



Ixxil

$13 p r$


Cases in which Police

lxiv

were not employed.


IXXY

| $1 a$ | 115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code | PUNA. <br> Class I.-Offencos against the State, Public <br> Subsiantive abetmenta Tranquillity, g'c., fec. | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 121 to 130, 505... ... ... ... ... | Offences againat the Etate.................. |  |
| 2 |  | Harbouring deserters by master of ship......................................... |  |
| 3 | 172 to 100,201 to 204,213 to 215, <br> 227,288 <br> $\ldots$ |  | 85 |
| 4 | 161 to 169, 217 to $223 \ldots \ldots$.... | Offences by public servants ............. .............. | 24 |
| 5 | 193 to 200, 205 to $211,229,421$ to 424 , | False evidence, falee complaints and claims ......... | 28 |
| 6 | 465 to $477 \ldots$ | Forgory or fraudulently using forged documents... | 15 |
| 7 | 264 to 267 ... ... ... ... ... ... | Offonces relating to weighing and measuring......... | 11 |
| 8 |  | Making or ueing false trade-marks , .................... |  |
| 9 | 49, 154 to $156,160 \ldots$... ... ... | Rioting, unlawful mssembly, affray ..................... | 13 |
|  |  | Tota | 179 |
| 10 | 312 to 316 | Class II.-SCrious Offences against the Person. Causing misearriage | 3 |
| 11 | 320, ...... | Buging or dieposing of Blnves |  |
|  |  | Totax. | 3 |
| 12 | 384 to 389... ... | Chat III.-Serioue Offence against Property: Extortion. | 2 |
| 13 | 323 | Class IV.-Minor Offences againd Person. <br> IIurt. | 847 |
| 14 | $345 \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad . .$. | Wrongful coninement ..................................... |  |
| 15 | 352, 355, 358 ... $\ldots$.. | Criminal force | 1,103 |
|  |  | Tota | 1,950 |
|  |  | Class V.-Minor Offences against Property. |  |
| 16 | 416 to 420 ... ... ... ... ... | Cheating ... | 44 |
| 17 | 403, 404 ... $\ldots$... .6 | Criminal misappropriation of property ............. | 47 |
| 18 | 409...... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Criminal breach of truat by public sarvants, bankers do. | 16 |
| 18 | 420 to 420, 434... ... ... ... ... | Mischief (simple) ......................................... | 308 |
|  |  | Toral..... | 415 |

Lxxyi


| 20 | 493 to 498 ... ... ... ... | PUNA.-continued: <br> Cldss VI.-Other Offences rot specified above. <br> Offences relating to marriage .............................. | 23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | 298 ... .... .* ... | Offences against religion .... ........ .................... |  |
| 22 | 420 to 492 ... ... ... ... | Criminal breach of contract of service............... .. |  |
| 23 | 500 to 502 ... ... ... ... | Defamation .......... | 30 |
|  | 504, 506 to 510 ... $\ldots$ | Intimidation and insult .................................... | 42 |
| 25 | 271 to $276,278,284,287,288,290 \ldots$ | Public and Loeal nuisances ............................. | 72. |
| 26. | $\begin{array}{cccccc}\ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & . . & \ldots & \ldots\end{array}$ | Offences under Chapters XVIIL, XX,* XXL and XXII., C. P. C. <br> Special lawa not cognizable by Police | 344 |
|  |  | Totaz | 572 |
|  |  | GRAND TOTAL...... | 3,061 |
| Cases in which Police |  |  |  |
| 3 | 172 to $190,201204,213$ to 215,227 288 ... ... | Class I.-Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, \&c., ge. Offences against publio justice $\qquad$ | 14 |
| 5 | 193 to 200,205 to $211,229,421$ to 424 | Fulse buidence, faleo complainta and claims Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray | 1 2 |
|  |  |  | 17 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll\|} \mathbf{3 2 3} \\ 852,355,358 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Calss IV.-Minor Offences against the Person. <br> Hurt <br> Criminal force | $\cdot 1$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | 2 |
| 19 | 420 to 429,434 | Class V.—Minor Offences against Property. Mischiaf (simple) | 1 |
|  |  |  | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 271 to 276, $278,284,287,288,290 .$. | Class VI.-Other Offences not specifed abrve. <br> Public and local nuisances $\qquad$ Specinl laws not cognizable by Police <br> ................... | 48 |
|  | $\cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad . .$. |  |  |
|  |  |  | 61 |
|  |  | GRAND TOT | 81 |






Cases in which Polica


sare not employed.


| $1 a$ |  | SATARA. <br> Clas I.-Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Erc., fic, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code. | Substantive abetmenta ................................... |  |
| 3 | 121 to 130, 505 ... ... ... | Offences against the State . .t.............................. |  |
|  |  | Harbouring desertere by master of thip ............... | **** |
| 4 | 172 to 190, 201 to 204,213 to 215, |  | 2 |
| 6 | 227, 161 to 169,217 to $223 \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ | Offences against public justice ........................... |  |
| 7 | 193 to 200,205 to $211,229,4 \ddot{21}$ to $4 \ddot{2} 4$ | False evidence, false complaints and claims ........... | 4 |
| 8 | 465 to 477 ... ... ... ... | Forgery or fraudulently using forged documente... | 2 |
| 9 | 264 to 267 ... ... ... ... | Offence relating to weighing and measuring ......... | **** |
|  | 482 to 489 ... $\ldots . . . . .$. | Making or uning false trade-marks ..................... | . |
|  | 149, 154 to 150, 160.. ... ... | Pioting, unlawful assombly, affray ..................... | $\cdots$ |
|  |  | Tota | 8 |
|  | 31210316 | Class II.-Seriout Offences against the Porson. Causing misearriage $\qquad$ | 1 |
| 12 | 384 to 389 | Class III.-Serious Offences against Property. Extortion |  |
| 13 | 323 ... ... ... ... | Class IV.-Minor Offences against the Person. Hurt. | 10 |
| 15 | 352, 355, 358... $\ldots$ | Criminal force................................................. | 1 |
|  |  | Tutal..a... | 11 |
| 15 | 417 to 420 | Clate V.-Minor Offences againt Property. <br> Cheating | 4 |
| 17 | 403, $40410 . .$. | Criminal misappropriation of proporty ................ | 10 |
| 19 | 426 to 420, 434 ... $\ldots . .$. | Mischiel (aimple) ........................................ | 10 |
|  |  | Total..... | 24 |
| 20 | 493 to 498 . | Class VI-Other Offences not specified above. Offences relatiug to marriage | 1 |
| 23 | 500 to $502 \cdots$ | Dofamation ..................................................... | 1 |
| 24 | 514,5013 to $510 \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ | Intimidatiun aud insult ... | 5 |
| 25 | 271 to $276,278,284,287,288,200$ | Publio and local puiances | 1 |
| 97 | $\ldots$... $\ldots$... $\ldots$..... | Epocial lawa not cognizable by Pulice ............... | 1 |
|  |  | ta | 9 |
|  |  | GRAND TOTAL..... | 53 |

Ixxsiy


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wer not employed.



Ixxnviii



## Sizithe Crime.

iciopcrations in the Detection and l'rosetution of ('rimu and $\therefore \ddot{q} y$ Stolen.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of COGNIZAL

































cxxiy












|  | EALADGI-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 3 | 100 |  |  | 14 | $\ldots$ | 17 | 9 | 14 |
| 1 | 6 | 100 | 60 | 1 | 27 | ...... | 27 | 1 | 26 |
| 12 | $\ldots$ |  |  | 8 | …… | $\ldots$ | …… |  |  |
| 10 | 2 | 40 | 100 | 13 | 2 | ...... | 2. | 9 | 2 |
| …… | …… | $\ldots$ | ...... | ... | $\cdots$ | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | …… | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ....... |  | …". | ....... | $\ldots$ | $i$ | …… |
| 39 1 | 21 | 74 100 | 85 | 65 10 | 33 | $\cdot$ | 33 | 63 | 31 |
| 88 | 43 | 68 | 74 | 111 | 88 | **** | 88 | 88 | 85 |
| 531 | 1,013 | 50 | 40 | 1,007 | 1,487 | . | 1,487 | 697 | 1,306 |



















STATEMENT
STATEMENT of Additional Police collected for the


## cliii

D.

Protection of Persons and Property, or yartered as n junilion mestre.



[^2]
olvii
E.
xnd Employment of Police.

(5) Column XXXIV, to KXXYIL $4{ }^{*}$ Towns containe at leant 8,000 inhaintantia
 Towns, 0 many polisemen to one aquere mila
(7) Colamis XXXVL and XXXVIL one policoman to momy of the poprulation.
E.
and Employment of Police.

(5) Columns XXXIV. to XXXVIL. A *Tuwn" cuntains at hant 5,0 0 inhabitants.
(6) Cotumn XXXIV. aud XXXV., i.e., in Districts, wo pelliceutan wo mang murs mil-a ia

(7) Culumn XXXVI, and XXXYII. whe jriliceman to so thaty of the propulationt.
clviii
STATEMENT
RETURN slowing Equipment, Discipline, and


Nure.-Thia Statement does not refer to Assigtant Dialfict

## G.

General Internal Management of the Force.


Superintentente or Officers of Lidiber rank.
clx

Showing the Race and Religion or Corm

G.


RFLIGION OR CASTE.


Pulice Commissioner, SI).

- No. 99 bor 1873.

> Camp Lhasalpur, Kheda Distrietn, 21st February 1873.

To

## The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

Judiclal Defartment, Boxbay.
Sir,
I havo the honour to submit tho Police Report of 1871 for the Northern Division of the Presidency. I havo to apologisu for the great delay in its submission. The statements wero now to the Sapcrintendents, and had to be sent back over and over again for corroction, and so tho work of compilation was constantly retarded.
2. Tho division is shown to have an area of 36,794 squaro Statement $\mathbf{E} \quad$ miles, with a population of nearly five millions. It is divided into nino districts, with a distinet Police force for each, with a Superintendent at its head. The District of Khandesh has two Assistant Superintendenta, one for the charge of the Bhil Corps, and the other because of the great extent of the district; for the same reason Ahmadabad has one Assistant Superintendent also, and in the Panch Mabals an Assistant is in charge of the Bhil Corps. The total strength of the Police in the division is 7,227 men, which gives an average of one man to every five square miles, and one man to overy $\mathbf{C 9 0}$ persons of the population. The total cost to Government is nearly 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs per annum, including the cost of Police establishments; but as the Muncipalities of Ahmadabad and Surat contributo to the cost of the Police employed within those towns, Rs. 46,2G1 is recovered from them.
3. In the Panch Mahals, Rs. 3,918 is reccived from tho Rewa Kanta $\Lambda$ gency, for whom a small body of Polico is omployel. but as this body is not a part of the District l'olico, but from what
is known as Extra Guards, their number and cost should have been excluded from the statement. In Tanna the small Municipality of Kelve has paid Rs. 480 for some years-ever since the liability of municipalities to pay for their Police was first discussed. As no other Municipality except Ahmadabad and Súrat pays for Police, it would be right to relieve Kelve from this charge until it is brought forward as a part of a general measure, now that the operation of the Non-Agricultural Cess Act has been suspended. The receipt of Rs. 5,744 in Násik is on account of the small body of Police maintained from the revenues of the Peint State.
4. The strength of the Police is not large, and it is still more weakened by the permanent duties which devolve upon it, such as the guarding of jails, which takes 400 men, and the guarding of lock-ups, treasuries, and the escort of prisoners, which takes 1,400 men, so that the remainder 4,500 men is not sufficient for the effective guarding of the country.
5. About half of the Police is armed with fire-arms, 4,000

Statement F. with swords only, and 70 with batons. I regret to observe such a large number of punishmonts, which, if added to the resignations and desertions, gives a number higher than one-fourth the strength of the force. It points to the arduous nature of the duties, the exacting supervision exer. cised, and the unpopularity of the service.
6. One-third of the offioers are able to read and write, and about one-eighth of the men, which does not speak highly of the educated intelligence of the force; fifteen per cent. of these who are uneducated were under instruction. Broach takes the lead in oducation, and Mr. Cameron deserves credit for the particular attention he pays to the progress of his men : two-thirds of his officers are able to read and write, and about one-fifth of his men.

$$
\text { Statement } \mathbf{G}
$$

7. Statement $G$ is more curious than useful, and may be passed over without remark. 8. Statement $A$ makes a difference between cogaizable and Statemont A. non-cognizable crime. The latter again is divisable in totwo, viz., casesin which the Police were employed, and cases in which the Police were not employed. The former alone is shown in column 4 of Part 2, but the latter has been altogether excluded from the statement. This omission has been supplied by the Superintendents sending in separate returns showing the result of cases in which the Police were not employed. It includes uncognizable cases which were taken up by Magistrates. without the aid of the Police; but I think it should include all cases,
cognizable and non-cognizable, in which the Magistrates acted without the help of the lolice, and the ixturn should always ace. company the Annual Report. larts 1 and 2 would then show Polico operations, and Part 3 will deal with magisterial work alone.
8. I have compiled a short comparative statement of all crime in the division, which I print below:-

Statement I.

| Districts. |  | Ofracen |  | Permane mprebenked. |  | Conveled. |  | Pereontage of coariotan to spimbon. sum. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1870. | 1871. | 180 | 1871. | 1870. | 1871. | 10.0 .1 | $15: 1$. |
| 1 | Almadabad | 4,050 | 5,286 | 6,102 | 7.667 | 3.609 | 4.810 | 0 | \% |
| 2 | Khedm ..... | 2,359 | 1,046 | 4,973 | B,130 | 1,731 | 1,874 | 35 | 13 |
| 3 | Fanch Mahala | 951 | 842 | 1.235 | 1.402 | 671 | 722 | 85 | 81 |
|  | Braach ..................... | 3,031 | 8,047 | 4,662 | 4.142 | 1.8180 | 2.060 | 39 | 42 |
|  | Súrat......... ............. | 3,738 | 4,139 | 6,118 | 6,875 | 2,421 | 2.510 | 32 | 40 |
|  | Tanne ....a... ......... | 4,923 | 7,540 | 0.974 | 13.147 | 3,835 | 4,292 | 34 | 23 |
| 7 | Knlabs | 2,108 | 1,836 | 3.831 | 8.619 | 1,112 | 1.218 | 28 | 31 |
| 8 | Nésile. | 1,881 | 2.898 | 3,219 | 4.833 | 1,401 | 1.202 | 43 | 37 |
| 5 | Khandeah | 3,589 | 3,529 | 4,970 | 8,424 | 2,628 | 2,216 | 83 | 40 |
|  | Total..... | 26,625 | 31,013 | 45,114 | 54, 230 | 12,324 | 21,490 | 428 | 41.1 |

It shows a very large increase in crime, from 26,625 cases in 1870 to 31,013 in 1871 , or 16 per cont.; but the convictions, I am glad to observe, have been nearly as good as they were in 1870. The percentage was $42 \cdot 8$ in 1870 , and in 1871 it is $41 \cdot 1$, showing a decline of $1 \cdot 7$ per cent. But this, it will be remembered, includes cases which were.taken up by the Magistrates without the help of the Police; when these are excluded, the percentage is higher, as I will show further on. The best result is obtained in Ahmadabad, which shows 59 per cent. of convictions; its success in 1870 was equally good, when it showed 60 per cent. Panch Mahals is also very good, showing 51 per cent. against 55 per cent. in the previous year. In Broach, Mr. Cameron has evidently made a vigorous effort, and has brought up his percentage of success from 39 per cent. in 1870 to 49 per cent. in 1871 . In Sórat, Kheda, and Kolaba some improvement has been made. But I regret to observe a great falling off-in Khandesh from 53 to 40 per cent., in Násik from 43 to 37, and in Tanna from 38 to 28.
10. Crime may be said to be stationary in Broach and Khandesh. It has decreased slightls in Kolaba and the Panch

Mahals, but shows a very startling increase in Tanna, from 4,900 cases in 1870 to 7,500 in 1871. Ahmadabad and Násik also ghow an increase of over 1,000 cases in each district, and Súrat an increase of 300 .
11. The following is a statement of cognizable crimes :-

Statement II.

|  | Districti. | Number of Offences. | Cases convictad. | Parsone npprehonded. | Pertone cenvicted. | Pertons discharged or sequitted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Ahmadabad a......................... | 2,261 | 1,333 | 3,310 | 1,791 | 1,584 |
| 2 | K beda ....................e............ | 1.899 | 798 | 2,029 | 1,148 | 867 |
| 8 | Pench Mabals .............e.e.e.e.e. | 492 | 286 | 728 | 432 | 284 |
| 4 |  | 1,047 | 828 | 1,313 | 679 | 709 |
| 8 |  | 1,657 | 800 | 2,248 | 1,260 | 904 |
| 6 | Tanna ............................... | 2,524 | 1,339 | 3,968 | 1,524 | 2,345 |
| 7 | Rolabs .........e. | , 726 | 627 | 1,306 | 613 | 790 |
| 8 |  | 1,381 | 639 | 1.990 | 872 | 1.048 |
| $\theta$ |  | 1.865 | 740 | 2,217 | 1,059 | 1,122 |
|  | Ponding from laty Year....... | 13,852 218 | 6.784 | $\begin{array}{r} 18,199 \\ 418 \end{array}$ | $0,279$ | $9,713$ |
|  |  | 14,070 | ***** | 19,617 | - | . 7 \% 0 |

It shows 13,852 cases, besides 218 pending at the commencemont of the year. I think the cases pending should be excluded from the statement, and their result shown separately, so that the crime statement should deal only with cases which occur during the year. Of these 13,852 cases, convictions were obtained in 6,784 cases, showing a success of 49 per cent.
12. The best result is shown in Ahmadabad, which shows a percentage of success of 73 per cent. of cases tried. Kolaba has worked well in obtaining 72 per cent. Panch Mahals and Súrat follow 69 and 63, respectively. Násik has 55 per cent., Tanna has 53. The rest are a long way below 50 per cent., Broach sharing very badly with only 30 per cent.
13. Of the number 19,617 apprehended, 9,279 were convicted, or 48 per cent., and I am sorry to say that the number discharged an 1 acquitted- 3,713 -exceeds the number convicted. In cognizable cases I think no Superintendent should be satisfied with less then 60 per cent. of connactions out of the number arrested. Panch Mabals has come very near it, it shows 59 per cent., Súrat and Kheda show 56, and $\Delta$ hmadabad 54. The rest are below 50 .

Statement III.-Non-cognizuble Crine with Police aid.

|  | Districta. | Offences. | Appre. bented. | $\begin{gathered} \frac{3}{Z} \\ \frac{3}{3} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Eroperty. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Staten. | Fimpor ed. |
| 1 | Ahmadabad .... | 2,854 | 4.18 .4 | 1,826 | 2,578 | 63 | 857 | 356 |
| 2 | Kbeda ............ | 25 | 3,0:3 | 2,2:5 | 735 | 25 | 85 | 35 |
| 3 | Panch Mabale | 345 | 6019 | $9 \times 3$ | 246 | 43 | 1,729 | 1.235 |
| 4 | Broach | 2,010 | 2,8:9 | 1,3.98 | 1,471 | 31 | 128 | 183 |
| 5 | Súrat | 25 | 01 | 10 | , 33 | 8 | -... |  |
| 6 | Tanda, | 3,917 | 9,027 | 0.003 | 2,0:4 | 23 | 853 | 172 |
| 7 | Kolaba | 1,110 | 2,423 | 1.8:0 | 803 | 24 | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | Nasik . | 24 | 14 | 26 | 18 | 41 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}13 \\ 81\end{array}\right.$ | 813 |
| 8 | Khandesh | 74 | 106 | 33 | 69 | 45 | 613 | 76 |
|  |  | 10.374 | 22.411 | 14.457 | 7.884 | 85 | 3.419 | 2.114 |

14. There were 10,374 cases of non-Cognizable crime in which the Police were employed. I do not know whether tho Police rendered material assistance in the investigation of these cases, or whether in many of them they were only employed to serve tho summons or execute the warrants. The intention of the form is apparently to show the working of the Police in the detection of crime, and I have therefore requested the Superintendents not to include cases in which the Police were merely employed as process servers; such cases can be shown in the statement of cases disposed of by the Magistrate without the help of the Police. A defect in Part 2 of Statement $A$ is that the number of cases and persons pending at the beginning and end of the year is not shown.
15. There were 22,411 persons concerned in these nod-cognizable cases, of whom 14,457 were acquitted, and $7,86 \mathrm{k}$ convicted, the percentage of convictions to apprchensions being 35 . Khandesh takes the lead, and shows a success of 65 per cent. Ahmadabad has done well, and shows 62 per cent., and broach 52 per cent.; but Kheda, Tanna, and Kolaba are only able to show 25 per cent. and under.
16. Taking the mean average percentage of success in cognizable cases and non-cognizable cases in which the Police wero employed, the general result may be shown as under in the order of success :-
17. Ahmadabad
18. Khandesh
19. Panch Mahals
20. Broach
21. Súrat

58 per cent.
56 "
51 " 50 "
47 "
6. Násik ................................ 42 per cent.
7. Kheda ................................. 40 "
8. Kolaba ................................. 34 "
9. Tanna .................................. 30 "
17. The Magistrates took up 0,797 cases without the aid of the Police, in which 12,629 persons were concerned and 4,346 were convicted, equal to 34 per cent. Statement IV.

| Disturets. |  | Offences. | Arreale. | Persone acquitted. | Convicted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Abmadabad ........................... | 171 | 173 | 32 | 141 |
| 2 | Kbeda......................................... | 42 | 63 | 13 | 50 |
| 3 | Pancb Mfobale ........................ | 5 | 5. | 1 | 4 |
| 4 | Broach ................................ |  | $\cdots$ | 3.021 |  |
| ${ }_{8}$ | Súrat .... | 2,457 | 4.536 | 3,021 1423 | 1,815 |
| 7 | Kolaba . |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | N6ik. | 1,423 | 2,699 | 1,767 | 819 |
| 9 | Khandosh | 1,590 | 3,101 | 2,012 | 1,088 |
|  | Total..... | 6,797 | 12,629 | 8,269 | 4,346 |

There is the greatest difference observable in the action of the Magistrates in the several districts-one-third of the whole number of cases being taken up in Súrat alone. In Khandesh, Nasik, and Tanna the Magistrates were also very active, but in Broach the Police were employed in every case, and in other districts the independent work of Magistrates was almost nil. No return has been received from Kolaba as yet. I inquired into the cause of this great difference, but beyond stating that the figures represented the facts, the Superintendents have not given any other explanation.
18. The following table gives the particulars of some of the most serious offences:-
Statement V.-Serious Offences against the Person and Property, 1871.

|  | Districts. | Murdor, 302, 303 398. | Attempt a Murder, 307. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Culpable Ho } \\ & \text { nicide, } 304, \\ & 308 . \end{aligned}$ | Grievaus <br> Hurt, 325, <br> $326,323,331$, <br> $333,335$. | Dacoity, 395 397, 398. | [Robbery, 392, 303, 394, 897 398. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Ahmadabad ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Kheds ........ | 17 | 8 | 2 | 34 | 16 5 | 45 30 |
| 3 | Panch Nabale. | 4 |  |  | 7 | 1 | 12 |
|  | Broach ......... | 8 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 4 | 81 |
| 5 | Surat ........... | 8 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 6 | 46 |
| 6 | Tsnne ........ | 26 | 8 | 7 | 53 | 10 | 79 |
| 7 | Kolabs ........ | 4 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 21 |
| 0 | Nhate......... |  | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 1 | 13 15 | 12 | 32 |
|  | (ofences $\begin{array}{r}\text { Total } \\ \text { in } 1870\end{array}$ | ${ }_{104}^{104}$ | ${ }_{25}^{23}$ | 427 | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 180 \end{aligned}$ | $64$ | $\begin{aligned} & 328 \\ & 205 \end{aligned}$ |

There were 104 murders- 20 were committed in Tana, and in 15 cases convictions were obtained; 18 in Ahmadhad, amil: convicted; 17 in Kheda, and 6 convicted; 12 in kimme h, and 9 convicted. There is a large increase in the number of roblerica, 20; cases in 1870 against 328 in 1871. In dacoities there is a decreaw, from 72 to 64 . 16 were committed in Ahmadabat, and in 12 convictions were obtained. Success would be better if prompt assistance were given by the officers of foreign states. 15 cant' occurred in Khandesh, and 7 were convicted; they avere mostly of grain, caused by high prices and the pressure of famine; in Tama there were 10 cases, and only 2 convicted.
19. The value of property stolen in comaizablo and noncognizable cases is reported at Its. 3,61,117; of this, Ris. 1,39, 919 were recovered. Details are given in the statement below:-

Statement VI.

|  |
| :---: |

The recoveries are 38 per cent. on the losses, but as tho amount stated as loss must depend on the veracity of the complainants, which is not always to be relied upon, and as the amount recovered is accurately known, it follows that this is a percentago upon a fanciful sum, and therefore quite untrustworthy. But taking the figures as they are, the recoveries in the lanch Mahals are the highest, at 55 per cent., and in Nasik at 53 ; Súcat, Tanna, and Broach are about on a par at 45 per cent. The others aro very bad, Khandesh particularly, showing only 22 per cent.
20. I will now refer briefly to the returns of cach district.
21. In Ahmadabad there were 2,261 cases reported and 14

Ahmadabad-Statement A, Part I. less than the success achieved in 1870 . 1,$3 ; 0$ persons were di. investigated, and convictions obtained in 1,33:3 cases, or 73 per cent., which is ono per cent. lens than the: suceess achered in 1870. 1,3is pornon wir dis.
charged without trial ; and out of the 1,990 persons tried, 102 were acquitted by the Magistrates, and 102 by the Sessions Court. The rest were convicted, which gives 90 per cent. of convictions on the number brought to trial.
22. I do not understand Statement $C$, and from the confused way in which the figures are entered by Superintendents in general, I do not think they understand it. For instance in the Abmadabad return, columns 2 and 3 give 26 cases of dacoity- 14 were brought to trial, whicif should leave 12 cases untried; the Superintendent onters 6 in column 5 . The heading of column 2 is "cases committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year'. Should cases which have been tried and acquitted be included in the column? I think not; but the form is anything but clear. Again, it evidently excludes cases in which some of the accused have been convicted, and others are still at large or were arrested within the year. In its present form column 2 can only include cases of the two preceding years in which nobody has been brought to trial; hence column 8 can only refer to persons brought to trial within the year. This is shown in the return as 69 , but column 14 shows only 38 , and the same difference is observable between columins 9 and 15 ; the former shows 7 persons convicted, the latter shows 6 . The form could be improved by column 2 including all cases which occurred in the two years, and a column being added-4-A-to show cases decided in these two years; columns 6 to 12 would then be a record of threo years, and columbs 13 to 18 should rolate to columns 2 and 3.
23. The Superintendent reports that of the 18 murders committed, " one-third were on account of women, the remainder for the sake of plunder, or through jealousy and disputes about land". There wore 16 cases of dacoity, in 12 of which the offenders were sccurod and punished. In six cases the robbers were clearly traced into forcign territory, but it is not stated how many of these were convictod.
24. The Superintendent writes-"I regret to have to observe that the native subordinates in foreign territory do not aid the Police, but rather place obstacles in the way of their detecting crime and apprehending prisoners, and I would suggest that something should be done to induce them to give every assistance to the Police. At present, if a prisoner is traced into foreign territory, there is every chance of his getting off, owing to the delay and correspondence before he is handed over for trial; and in many cases the Mukhi Won't allow any search to be made without an order from the head official of the district. If the treaty between His Highness the

Guikwd and the British Government, dated Cth November 1871, were enforced, I am sure that there would be a great reduction in crime."
25. I shall refer to the treaty when I get an opportunity, but at present I am not able to suggest any measure by which the Guikwád or other chiefs of Native states could be induced to pay more attention to the prompt apprehension of criminala who seek shelter within their borders. I'he Political Agents, no donbt, do their best to assist the Superintendents; but in matters which require prompt action, much time is wasted before they can act in any way.
26. The increase of crime in Kheds "can be easily accounted

Kheds.
for by the late rains, and then the flood, and
indeed in some places it was but the activity of the Police that prevented the Kolis breaking out in their old lont. ing expedition. Notwithstanding the incresse of crime, it is creditable to the District Police, weak-handed and unaupported as they are by Village Police, that the percentage of cases convicted to cases detected is 68.28 against 65.92 for 1870 ."
27. There were 17 cases of murder and 2 of homicide. Of these 19 cases, " 15 were committed to the Sessions, 2 discharged by the trying Magistrate. In one case the murderar is known, but has absconded, and one case remains undetected" * * Of these cases" I (Captain LaTouche) personally inquired into on the spot, 11. In the cases which were not inquired into by me, it was owing either to the inquiry being completed before I could reaich (in several I had started), or to my being at the very time engaged in some other murder casa."
29. Of the 15 cases committed to the Sessions, 6 were convicted, 4 were acquitted, and 5 remainod over at the clowe of the year: "Of the 5 cases pending before the Sessions, 3 have been waiting trial 4 months, and the other 2 a little less."
29. The Magistrate, Mr. Sheppard, in writing of these murders remarks-" I regret that in only aix cases convictions have been obtained; but on this point I must observe that the criterion of Polices success is, in my opinion, rather in the number of cases committed by the Magistrates than in the final resulte before the Courts of Session. The delay before the latter court is so great, and the difficulties of obtaining conviotions in capital ofences in this part of the country so notorious, that I do not apprehend the Police inquiries in these 17 cases being considered unsatisfsotory, when it is noticed that in $\mathbf{1 4}$ out of $\mathbf{1 7}$ the evidence wan considered
by the committing Magistrates sufficient to warrant committal. With every desire to avoid personalities, I am compelled to record my opinion, founded on a careful observation of many of these cases, that had these trials been conducted by either of the Sessions Judges in Gujrat, the returns now submitted would not have disclosed results which could be construed into a reflection on the executive Police or the committing Magistrates."
30. Regarding the concluding remarks of the Magistrates, I have to add that the proceedings of the Assistant Judge were considered by Government and were not approved.
31. Captain LaTouche writes-" I again venture to suggest a photographic apparatus for each Police officer. A small one, with a certain number of prepared dry plates, is got complete for a very trifling sum. The method is very simple; its benefit would be very great." I believe this proposal to use photography as a means of recognizing criminals was considered by Government, and disapproved as unsuited to Indian Police. It requires an educated and accustomed eye to trace a likeness between photographs and the persons or places which they represent. The ordinary native method of tracing an offender by his "pags" or footsteps is more effective, and is suited to native methods. I am quite convinced, from my own experience as a photographer, that the measure could not be carried out with success.
32. Captain LaTouche appears to be rather hard on his men, if I am to judge from the return of dismissals and resignations. There were 42 men dismissed, and 101 resigned. The latter could not be helped, as the Magistrate explains that the resignations were the result of a combination to resist the orders of Government regarding the destruction of stray dogs, and the strike was sufficiently punished by the acceptance of the resignations.
33. The Panch Mahals during the greater portion of the Tanch Mahals. year under review suffered from want of proper supervision, as Captain Westmacott was obliged to give up active work in consequence of his accident in April, and no officer was appointed in his room until the end of the year.
34. The returns show that crime was rather less than in the previous yeir. There were only 842 cases, in which 722 persons were convicted, or 51 per cont. of the number apprehended. It was 55 per cent in 1870. In non-cognizable cases the success was only 43 per cent., but in cognizable cases they did better-in fact the best in the division-at 59 per cent.
35. There were four murdera-one case whe convicted, aud 2 were scquitted; in the fourth case the offenders escaped into foreign territory, and the Durbar has been requested to cause them to be arrested. In the one case of dacoity no conviction was obtained. Two cases are shown as convicted in the return; they relate to cases which occurred in the previous yeara, and were inquired into in 1871. Of 6 cases of highway robbery one only was detected.
36. The Magistrate, Mr. Propert, writes-"The arrangements with the Rewa Kanta for the extradition of offenders are very satisfactory, but delay must ensue to a certain extent even when every effort has been made, while the difficulties of obtaining the surrender of guilty persons from the Bengal Agencies in the east and north of the district are very considerable."
.37. There were 8,047 offences in Brosch in which there were Broach. 2,050 persons convicted, giving a success of 49 per cent. of convictions to apprehensions against 39 per cent. in the preceding year. In cognizable cases alone the success was 49 per cent., and in non-cognizable cases, in which the Police were employed, 52 per cent., or on the whole an average of 501 per cent.
38. Eight murders were committed in the year, and one remained for trial from the past year. Five cases were convicted in the year and one subsequently. Mr. Cameron gives an instance of the daring and unsorupulous way in which the Boras endeavour to compass the ruin of their enemies by making evidence. He remarks of the Karmar poisoning case-" This was one of the most intricate cases of the year, and it gives a fair example of the cunning of the Boras in this district, and the utter want of scruple displayed by them in endeavouring to ruin persons with whom they are at enmity.
"On the evening of the 7th February an old woman, named Bai Gori of Karmar. was brought on a cot to the Broach Taluka Chief Constable's Kacheri with wounds on the head. Her dying declaration was taken by the Sub-Magistrato, and she gave the names of Umar Wali, Jivá Alábasi, and three other Boras of Karmar as the persons who had assaulted her. On the 10th February she died in the civil hospital. The above persons were prosecuted, but discharged by the Magistrate.
"After I took charge of this office on the 7th March I re-opened inquiries into this case, and it was discovered that Bai Gori had been wounded by her own relations, and she was induced by them to give the names of Umar Wali, foc., with whom they were at enmity.
"That three days after she made the dying declaration and was gutting better, she was poisoned by her son Ali Mithá and two other Boras at the hospital. Ali Mithá was convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Court."
39. And another instance-" On the 5th of May a Bora named Mohamed Wali of Karmar rode into Broach and presented himself bleeding in the Court of the Huzur Deputy Collector. He accused Mohamed Husain and Musá Amanji of having murdered his sister and assaulted himself. His younger brother went with a similar complaint to the Full Power Magistrate, Mr. Wilson.
"On inquiry by the Police it appeared that Mohamed Wali murdered his sister with a hatchet just outside his own door, then dashed his head against a wall, and crying out the names of the above persons (with whom he was at enmity about some land dispute) he rode into Broach, occasionally tumbling off in order to bruise himself. Mohamed Husain and Musa wounded their mother immediately to bring a counter-charge against the other side.
"Mohamed Wali was convicted and sentenced to death. The execution was carried out at Karmar on the 22nd November. One can hardly believe in the utter moral depravity displayed in this case, and the facts as narrated above would be believed in by but fow. I may state, however, that there was not the shadow of a doubt of the guilt of Mohamed Wali. He was abused by his own brother and ncar relations at the scaffold, and I had to order them to desist."
40. Thero were 4 cases of dacoity, all of which were detected and convicted, one after the close of the year.
41. The Superintendent remarks-"In most cases of simple assault, complaints are made by either one or both parties of robbery as well, in order to enhance, if possible, the punishment. One case will suffice to show their general tendency for exaggeration. In Fobruary last, Mr. Goslin, of the Trigonometrical Survey, had a scuffe with a Bramin; the latter laid a complaint charging Mr. Goslin with assault and robbery."
42. There were 4,139 cases in Surrat, which is some increase Sưrat. over the number in 1870: 6,875 persons were apprehended and 2,810 convicted, a percentage of 40 against 39 in the previous year. The percentage in cognizable cases was 56, and in non-cognizable 38, so that Police operations show a success of 47 per cent.
43. There were 6 murders, of which three were convicted. One deserves notice. It occurred "near Palsáná, a villago in His

Highness the Guik wad's territory. On or about the Quth September 1871, one Bhagá Kalian, of Mota in the Bardoli Taluha, was murdered under the following circumstances:-
"The wife of the deceased, named Mani, had left Mots and proceeded to the house of her paramour, Fakird Naran, of Sisodra of the Jalalpur Taluka. Some time before the murder the deceased went after her, on which she induced her paramour to do away with him. Fakirá Náran employed a Bawá named Gopaldds Vajiram to hire any one he could, to murder Bhaga Kalián, and promiscd a reward of Rs. 200 for the purpose, and gave as earvest money Rs. 25 to the Bawá, who engaged Hemta Fakira Pinjára of Palsind, and handed over to him Rs. 17. The Pinjaríagreod to kill Bhagi Kalian, and was informed of the date and time his victim was to leave Sisodrá for Motá. While passing through His IIighness the Guikwád's territory, the deccased was waylaid by Hemtá Fakirá and his two accomplices, Rámlá Bhowán and Govind Dayal, all of Palsáná, and by them murdered. The complainant in this case was Kalián Ratanji, father of the murdered man. He stated that on hearing of his son's murder he complained to His Highness the Guikwad's officials, but they would not assist him. He then complained to Mr. Yusaf Ali, District Police Inspector. Inquiries wero at once commenced, and four out of the six persons concerned in the murder were arrested. The wife of the deceased and Govind Dayal, on hearing that the British authorities had taken up the case, fled and committed suicide. Out of the four prisoners apprehended, two, named Fakirá Narán and Gopaldás Vajirám, wero committed for trial to the Sessions Court, where they were sentenced to transportation for life. The other two, named Hemtá Fakira and Ramla Bhowan, were handed over for trial to His Highness the Guikwad's officials."
44. There were sixidacoities and four convicted. Three cases of kidnapping and four of cattle theft are entered in Statement $A$, but do not appear in Statement C, because they were not " professional crimes."
45. There were 7,540 cases in Tanna against 4,923 cases in Tanna 1870. Of these 1,109 were taken up by the Magistrates without the assistance of the Police. This is a very serious increase over the number of crimes reported in 1870, on which the Superintendent, Mr. Gricrtzen, re-marks-"The new form of crime returns increaso to a certain extent both the number of offences and of prisoners, as in several instances both count more than once, appearing again and aybian
as often as charged under different sections, and if convicted under one, the accused may be-and in some instances when a crime is brought alternatively under several sections, must beacquitted under the others, and the comparison with the returns of former years is to thatextent incorrect."
46. As this practice of entering one substantive offence more than once in the return is wrong, I have instructed the Superintendents not to do so.
47. The percentage of convictions to the number of persons apprehended is only 28. In fact, with the largest criminal return, Tanna shows the worst results. In cognizable cases alone the Police succeeded in obtaining convictions in 38 per cent. of the persons apprehended, and in non-cognizable cases in which they were employed, in 22 per cent. Major Coles was the Superintendent for four months of the year, Captain Bartholomew for six months, and Mr. Griertzen for two months.
48. Mr. Griertzen writes-"The increase of crime with 1,490 cases and of arrests with 3,004 looks formidable, the more so as the number of convictions have actually been reduced by 195; the whole blame for this, or even the greater part, is not, I think, attributable to the Police, which will be apparent by an analysis of the nature of increase.
"With the exception of additional 150 cases of serious offences against person or property, the increase is chiefly in offences of trifling nature.
"Under Sections 323, 352, 355, and 358 Indian Penal Code, minor offences against the person, 6,772 persons were arrested or summoned in 2,928 cases, and of these 5,412 were discharged; under Soctions 504, 506,510 , criminal intimidation and insult, 1,214 persons were summoned in 294 cases, and of these 949 discharged, showing under these two heads alone an increase over last year of 712 offences 2,320 arrests, and 2,088 acquittals. The percentage of acquittals for these offences has risen from 75 to 80 ; and while in cognizable cases the percentage of convictions to arrests is 40 per cent., it falls in non-cognizable cases down to about the half or 22 per cent. That so many persons are brought before a Magistrate by bis order on little or no evidence, is no fault of the Police; but that it is done, affects unfavourably the whole Police return, and fritters .away the time of the men by obliging them to serve such an cnormous number of summons. Employing them on unnecessary instead of nocessary work, and in a district where 2,500 cognizable cases occur in a year, the Police can have but little time to.
spare. Neither does it look well that nearly from out of every five persons, three summoned have been discharged.
"It must, however, be admitted that the above mentioncd to per cent. of convictions to arrests is too small, and that tho Police have been too much addicted to arresting accused persons without duly considering the evidence. This tendency I observed long before I saw the returns, and have done my best to check."
49. Not only in serious offences is there an increase, for Tanna enjoys an unenviable pre-eminence in crime of a more scrious nature. There were 26 murders, 5 attempts to murder, 53 cases of grievous hurt, 10 dacoities, 79 robberies, and 1,127 thefts. Of the 26 murder cases, 15 were convicted. Of the 5 attempts to murder, 3 were convicted, 27 cases were convicted out of 53 cases of grievous hurt, of the 10 dacoities 2 only were convicted, and 21 cases were convicted out of 79 robberies, and 553 out of 1,127 thefts.
50. The Police in Tanna must be said to have signally failed in their duties. But some allowance must be made for the frequent changes of the Superintendents and to the proximity of Bombay. Almost every case is manipulated by wakils beforo it comes on for trial, and the great delay between committal by Magistrates and trial by the Sessions Court, enables them to break down the strongest evidence.
51. Captain Portman, Superintendeni at Kolaba, writes -

> Kolaba.
"I hope that on the whole the working of the Police and the state of the district will be considered satisfactory." I regret I am obliged to differ from Captain Portman. The state and efficiency of the Kolaba Police, as shown in the return, is very little better than that of the Tanna Police. Kolaba can only show 44 per cent. of success in cognizablu cases and 24 per cent. in non-cognizable cases, or a mean averago of 34 per cent. in all cases in which the Police were employed. The Superintendent has not sent in any return of the cases taken up by the Magistrate without the aid of the Police.
52. There were 4 murders and one convicted, 3 attempts to - murder, 5 dacoities of which 1 was convicted, and 21 robberics. One of the dacoities was committed by the debtors of a firm of Mir: wadi money-lenders. The bonds were thrown into the river and house ransacked of its other property. The bonds were recovered; but as the informant denied his statements before the Magistrate, the case broke down at Sessions, and the 17 prisoners were acquitted.
53. The number of reported crimes in Násik is all told

Nasik. 2,828, about 1,000 more than in 1870. Of. these the Magistrate took up 1,423 without the aid of the Police. The Superintendent, Captain Scott, attributes the increase to the partial famine, or rather great scarcity which followed the drought in the year and also to the Police " being made better acquainted with their duties now than they were formerly." It appears that Chief Constables formerly used their discretion in entering a crime on the register, "and so many crimes were overlooked, partly from a wish to keep down the appearance of crime and partly because it was believed that offences had not really been committed." If this discretion is exercised elsewhere it shall be stopped forthwith.
54. In cognizable cases a success of 44 per cent. was obtained, and in non-cognizable cases 41 per cent. ; this gives a mean average of 42 per cent. of success in Police operations. This is somewhat a poor return from a Police who are now so much better aoquainted with their duties, and apparently there is room for more improvement.
35. There were 9 cases of murder of which 4 were convicted, 2 attempts at murder, 2 dacoities, 1 convicted, and 3 cases of kidnapping. On the whole Nasik compares favourably with most other districts in its roll of serious crimes.
86. Crime in Khandesh has been salmost stationary, $\mathbf{3 , 5 2 9}$ Khandesh. cases against 3,589 cases in 1870. The success shown is 40 per cent. against 53 per cent. last year ; but the Superintendent, Captain Wise, warns me in his report that, as the figures for 1870 were prepared in a different form, the comparison cannot be taken as altogether correct, In cognizable cases a success of 48 per cent. is shown and 65 per cent. in non-cognizable cases, or a mean average of 56 per cent. .
57. There has been a general increase in serious crime. There were 12 murders and 3 attempts to murder, 15 dacoities, 32 robberies, and 1,273 thefts. On which Captain Wise remarks"The season has been a most exceptionally unfavourable one, such s one as I have not seen during the 13 years I have been in Khandesh. There was no monsoon, and consequently the crops nearly ell failed. The lower classes were willing to work, but there was no labour to be had, while the price of food ran up higher and higher week after week, and had it not been for the importation of large quantities of grain, the distress would have amounted to actual starvation. It is a noticeable fact that in the Dhule Taluka, a
rather troublesome district, but where public morks were at onte commenced as soon as the distress began to be felt, there was not a single case of dacoity, and two cascs of robbery under sice tion 392 during the jear.
"As regards the large number of dacoitics I would remark that none were committed by professional dacoits, and only 3 out of the 15 were of a serious nature, the remainder being the work of a number of half-starved men making raids, and snatching like to many wolves at whatever chanco threw in their way. Threr, in which grain to the aggregate value of Rs. 50-8-0 was taken up from a Thilari encampment, were committed by asang of 10 or 12 men in the same hour, and might bo called one ollence, but for there boing threo complainants, and consequently they have to be entered as three dacoities, and swell the return accordingly. Threv other were committed on similar jungle encampments, and threo in Nawapur Petha, the most unhealthy part of the district, where it is difficult to get men to serve, and where they fall sick as soon as sent there. As an illustration of the state tho district was in, and a proof that the poorer classes were driven by hunger to commit crime, I would call attention to dacoity marked 7, detailed below, in which 17 men attacked and severely beat a man in a field and robbed him of one rupee's worth of Indian corn, and would further point out the fact, that the total amount of loss in 12 cases out of the 16 was only Rs. 657-2-0, a sum less than is stolen in some single cases of theft.
"There have been 31 cases (of robbery) during the year under report under this head, in which 60 persons were approhended, of whom 18 were convicted, 41 acquitted, and one remained for trial at the close of the year. The largest amount stolen in any singlo case was Rs. 443-4-0, while the least was the small sum of annas eight.
"In the district the chief criminal classes are the Bhils, Wanjáras, Pardhis, Mángs, Gárodis, \&c. ; but the great difliculty the Police have to contend with, is the ease with which robbers and thieves can get rid of their stolen property. Nearly every Sonár in the district is a receiver and melter of stolen ornaments, which they purchase at a great advantage from the thieves; and many rich Sowcars also, who would make a great outcry at tho injury done to their 'abru' if their houses were searched by the Police, do not hesistate to take stolen articles when they make money by doing eo. Theso men can do it with impunity, as, if the Police should happen to search them on suspicion and find nothing, there is at
once a complaint to the Magistrate about the zuilum committed. on them as respectable men by the Police, who have thus taken a way their character. If stolen property should be found, the man to whom it belonged, is bribed by a sum exceeding by some few rupees the value of the ornaments found; not to swear to them in Court, and then the Police suffer again and are accused of having injured. a respectable man!. The dacoities are committed in the eastern districts. chiefly by Wanjaras, who live along the boundary of the Nizam's territory, and who evade pursuit by crossing the border, where information and assistance cannot be obtained wil-. lingly. In the west nearly all crime of this description is done by the Bhils, who also cross over into the many neighbouring states to elude pursuit, and divide and get rid of their booty.".
58. The Superintendents speak in favourable terms of the ussistance given thern by the Inspectors and the generality of the Chief Constables, and I have to record my sense of the zeal andactivity and interest in their duties which is uniformly displayed by all the Superintendents of this Division.
59. I am indebted to Mr . Hamilton, my Assistant, for the. labourious duty of compiling this Return.

> I have the honour to $\mathrm{be}_{\text {, }}$, Sir.

Your most obedient Servants.
L. R. ASHBURNER,

Police Commissioner, N.D.

STATEMENT showing the Total Expembiture during the Yutr 1-: on Police Buildings in the Northern Division.

| Expenditure from Departwent Public Work. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (a). Repairs above Rs. $1,000$ $\qquad$ $0,039 \quad 14$ | (d). Petty rejuin to Rs. 1,000 $\qquad$ 3,925 \& 11 |
| (b). Minor Works above | (e). Ditto comstruction up to Rs. 1,000 $\qquad$ $4,455 \mathrm{Ij}:$ |
| Rs. 1,000 and up to <br> 12s. 2,500 $\qquad$ 3,543 $15 \quad 0$ | Total from Police Budgot. 8,381 ij 9 |
| (c). Larger Works above <br> Ins. 2,500 $\qquad$ 31,028 4 3 |  |
| Total frum Depratment, <br> Pullic Works Budget43,611 47 | (g). Mate per man on the total sanctioner number of Police of all grades. $7 \because 2$ |

## L. R. ASHBURNER, Police Commissioner, N. 1.

STATEIENT A., PART. I.

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1 p a
$$ General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the

Part I.-


| $\begin{array}{r} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 75 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\ldots$ $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 1 $\ldots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots 7$ $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 1 $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 84 4 |  | $\ldots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | ... $\ldots$ $\ldots .$. $\ldots$ $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br>  <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots \cdots$ $\cdots \cdots$ | $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\ldots$ |  |  |
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| 89 | 4 | 88 | 47 | ... | ... | . | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | $\ldots$ | .....* |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ** | ......* | *...08 |
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| - ... | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -.. | \#* | \#..... | ...... |
| $\because 41$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots 1$ | $\ldots$ | *.. | $\ldots$ | *..0. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ....... | ......** |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | *.... | ...... |
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| 2 | *. | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | **** | .....** |
| $\cdots 2$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{*} 2$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ...... | .....********) |
| 9 | ... | ... | 0 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ...... | ....... |
| 21 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots 2$ | $\because 19$ | ... | ... | ... | 79 | $\cdots 1$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ....... |
| ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | *.' | $\cdots$ | *** | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | ...... |
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| 14 | 10 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | .....** |
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| 136 | 41 | 33 | 61 | 1 | *- | ... | 26 | 1 |  |  | 114 | kJ |
|  | $p a$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 111 |  |


|  |  | KEEDA. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| $\cdots{ }^{\text {c.... }} 1$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | .......... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| . 11 | $\ldots$ | 11 | …....... | $\ldots$ | 8 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 31 |  | $\ldots$ | -i1 |
| 10 | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 69 | $\cdots_{5}$ | $\ldots$ | 63 |
| ...... | $\ldots$ | . | ......... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | ... | 21 | 1 | ... | 11 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 101 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 74 |
| . | $\ldots$ | . $\quad$. |  | ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 16 | $\ldots$ | 16 | ......... | ... | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 43 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 13 |
| 8 2 | $\cdots$ | 3 2 | …...... | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{2}^{6}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| ${ }_{8}$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{6}$ | ……... | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ......... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | $\ldots$ | 2 | …....... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots 7$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
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| 31 | 2 | 33 | .......... | $\ldots$ | 11 | ${ }^{-7}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 43 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 22 |
| 8 | ... | 3 | ......... | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 4 | ... | . | 2 |
| 28 | $\cdots 1$ | 2 <br> 38 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 12 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots 1$ | 7 | io | $\ldots$ | 20 |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ......... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| is | $\cdots 1$ | 16 | …....... | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{\cdot} \cdot$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | is |
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| 11 | ... | 11 | ......... | $\ldots$ | 7 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 32 |  |  | 18 |
| ...a. |  | ... | ......... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 18 |
| 139 | 4 | 142 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 49 | 5 | ... | 6 | . 230 | 10 | $\cdots$ | 99 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



|  |  | PAN | II Man |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdot 1$ |
| 8 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | .... | $\cdots$ | 69 | ${ }^{*} 8$ | $\cdots$ | $\because 5$ |
| ...... | ... | ... | . | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 8 | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | 74 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 56 |
| ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | ... | :.. |  |
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|  | 1 | 1 | *..... | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| $\cdots{ }^{-1 .}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots 8$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots 1$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ...... | ... | ... | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| $\cdots{ }_{4}$ | ... | $\stackrel{.73}{3}$ | ....... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
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| 7 | $\cdots$ | 8 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{*} 1$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | i1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
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| 2 | 1 | 3 | ...... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 7 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
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| 41 | 7 | 41 | 1 | ... | 11 | 5 |  | 5 | 74 | 1 | ... | 33 |











|  |  |  | NA'SIK. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 6 | $\cdots$ | 8 | . | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 11 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
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| 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\dddot{* 5}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
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| 14 | ... | 12 | . $\cdot$... | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 68 | ... | $\ldots$ | 13 |
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| 2 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 17 | $\cdots 1$ | 15 | ${ }^{-1}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots 2$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots 1$ | 2 | ${ }^{-} \cdot$ | $\cdots$ | 14 |
|  | $\cdots 1$ | * 3 | …... $\cdots$ ..... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots 2$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 8 | ... | 4 | ...... | $\cdots$ | 8 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 6 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
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| 18 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{5}$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 17 | 13 | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ...... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ..' |
| 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 |  | $\ldots$ |  | 7 | 5 | $\cdots$ |  |
|  | $\ldots$ | 3 | .. | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 5 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
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| ${ }^{11}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{*} \cdot{ }^{3}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots 2$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | - ${ }^{1} 2$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
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| 15 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | $\ldots$ | 11 | 3 | 1 | 7 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 14 | 11 | ... | 3 |
|  |  | $\cdots$ |  | ... |  |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  |  | ... |  |
|  | 4 |  | 11 | 2 | 31 | 7 | $\cdots$ | 7 | 121 | 39 | $\cdots$ | 31 |



|  |  |  | NDESE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| .anc. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | *. | $\cdots$ |
| ************) | ..* | ${ }^{\circ} \cdot$ | -0.40 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | ... | ... |
| - 3 | $\cdots$ | 8 | $\ldots$ | ... | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... | ** | 3 | ** | ... | 1 |
| $\cdots$ | ${ }^{*} 1$ | \% | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{7} \cdot$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | … | $\ldots$ | 23 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ...... | $\ldots$ |  | ... | .. | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 8 | ... | . $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | 80 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| .....* | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ..... |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |
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| 11 | $\cdots$ | 12 | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 24 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 |
| 8 | 2 | 8 | ...... | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 17 | ${ }^{-7} 1$ | ${ }^{8} 8$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 12 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{1} 1$ |
| 4 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{27}$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 |
| 10 | $\cdots$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
|  | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  | *- |  | ... | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 15 | $\cdots$ | 12 | ${ }^{\cdots \cdots \cdot{ }^{\prime} \cdot}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 25 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots 2$ | ${ }^{*} 1$ |
|  |  | 9 | **** | ... |  | 1 |  | $\cdots$ | 9 | ... | ... | 2 |
| 12 | $\cdots$ | 11 | $\cdots{ }^{\prime \cdots} 1$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | -37 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 7 |
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| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots \cdot 1$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ${ }^{\prime} \cdot$ |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 |  |  | 1 |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ...... | ... | $\cdots$ | *..... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 8 | $\cdots$ | 7 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | ... |  | 12 | 3 |  | 4 |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ** | ... |  | ... |  |
| 100 |  | 105 | 8 |  |  |  |  | 8 | 171 | 18 | 2 | 46 |



|  |  | AHMADABAD--ontinuod. <br> Class III.-Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | 395, 897, 898 ....................... | Dacoity................................................ | - 16 | 4 | 14 | ..... | $\cdots$ | 12 | 5 | ... | . 5 | 62 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 13 |
| 31 | 399, 402 ...... ........................ | Preparation and maembly for dacoity.............. | -. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ..... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .... | $\cdots$ | ..* |  | ** |
| 32 | 394, 897, 898 ..................... | Ro bbery with hurt. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { By poisonoue or stupify- } \\ \text { ing druga } \\ \text { By ocher means............. }\end{array}\right.$ | - ${ }^{1 \times 1} 8$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{3}$ | . 8 | $\cdots$ | 8 | 23 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots 2$ |
|  |  | In dwelling houe | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | ...... | $\cdots$ | 1. | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 38 | 382, 398................................ | Robbery.............. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { On the highway, between } \\ \text { muneet and eunrise...... }\end{array}\right.$ | - 30 | $\cdots$ | 17 4 | ....... | $\cdots$ | 7 1 | 24 | $\cdots$ | 24 | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 31 12 |
| 84 |  | Serious minchief and oognate offences........... | - 30 | 2. | 8 | ...... | $\cdots$ | 1 | - 8 | onv | ' 8 | 21 | , ... | $\cdots$ | ' 28 |
| 95 | 454, 465, 4.57 to 460 .............. | Larking houne-trespatas or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made proparation for hurt $\qquad$ |  | 3 | 66 | . | 1 | 49 |  | ... |  | 131 | $\cdots$ |  | 57 |
| 86 | 499 to 452............................ | Houno-treapuse with a view to commit an offence, or having mado preparation for hurt $\qquad$ | 4 | $\because$ | 4 | $\ldots$ | ... | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 5 |  | . | 2 |
| 37 | 412,419 ........... .......... ..... | Reooiving stolen property.by decoity or habitually. | 1 |  | 1 | ....... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ..: | 2 |  |  | 2 |
|  |  | Total..... | 207 | 8 | 122 | ...... | 1 | 78 | 45 | ... | 45 | 294 | ... | 1 | 167 |
|  |  | Clasa IV.-- Minar Offencos against the Person. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38 | 834................... ............... | Hurt on grave or suddon provocation ........... | 1 | $\cdots$ | , | ....' | . $\cdot$ | 1 |  | $\cdots$ |  | 1 |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| 39 | 8011 to M4d ........................... | Wrongful restraint and oonflnement............. | 14 | $\ldots$ | 14 | ....... | $\cdots$ | 8 | 2 | ... | 8 | 34 | ... | .. | 30 |
|  |  | Rnsh act, causing hurt or endangering life ... .. | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
|  |  | Compulsory labour | ..... | ..- | $\ldots$ | .....* | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  |  | Alompt at dita | ....0 | ... | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
|  |  | Tor | 15 | *** | 15 | ..... | . $\cdot$ | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 85 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 30 |
|  |  | Class V.-Ninor Offences ngainst Property. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 48 | 159, 456...... . ................... | Larking houne.treppass or house-breaking ...... | 19 |  | 10 | ** | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 11 | ... |  |  |
| 43 | 370 to 882 | Thert ......... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Or Cat te } \\ \text { Ordinary } \\ \text {...................................... }\end{array}\right.$ | 145 949 | 1 | 81 672 | ....... | $\cdots$ | 43 470 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - 61 | 145 1,112 | $\cdots 1$ | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 467 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  | Thent........ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Ordinnry at........ } \\ \text { Attempt at ditlo }\end{array}\right.$ | 949 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44 | 4013 to 408. | - Criminal breweh of trust... | 89 |  | 37 | ...... | 1 | 83 | 2 |  | 2 | 44 | ... |  | 27 |
| 1.1 | 417, 414 | - Minceiving atolen proparty | 137 | 3 | 198 | ...... | $\ldots$ | 89 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 7 | 233 | ... | 1 | 114 |
| 4.7 |  | . Criminal or honse-trospast. | 10. | $\ldots$ | 10 | ...... | ... | 4 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 29 | $\ldots$ | ... | 28 |
|  |  | breaking clomed reerptando |  | ... | ... | ... .. | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  |  | Tota | 1,286 | 4 | 948 | ... | 2 | 642 | 60 | $\because$ | 60 | 1,574 | 1 | 6 | 702 |












\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 21
\(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& 13
... \& \({ }^{\text {..- }}\) \& ... \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& .\(^{\text {.. }}\) \& \({ }^{. .}{ }^{9}\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
R. \\
\hline - \\
4.003 \\
-....
\end{tabular} \& F.a.

$\mathbf{3 2}$
$\ldots .$. <br>
\hline $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots{ }^{\prime} 1$ \& 253 \& ¢7 <br>
\hline ... \& ... \& $\cdots$ \& ... \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ...... \& ...... <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 17 \\
& 65
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 6

30 \& 4 \& 719 \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\frac{1}{8}$ \& 888 \& 29 \& 349
2,167 \& 81
809 <br>
\hline 10 \& 3 \& 2 \& ${ }^{5}$ \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& \& $\cdots$ \& 0 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline 56 \& 11 \& $\cdots$ \& 45 \& $\ldots$ \& . \& $\ldots$ \& 7 \& $\cdots$ \& 71 \& 37 \& 8,041 \& 1.830 <br>
\hline 7 \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& 0 \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& ** \& $\cdots$ \&  <br>
\hline ... \& ... \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& ...... \& ... <br>
\hline 172 \& 51 \& 27 \& 04 \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& 1 \& 16 \& 19 \& 151 \& 75 \& 11,007 \& 2441 <br>
\hline 1 \& \& \& 1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& *..... <br>
\hline 22 \& 13 \& $\ldots$ \& 9 \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& ... \& $\cdots$ \& ...... \& ... <br>
\hline 4 \& $\ldots$ \& 1 \& 8 \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& ...... <br>
\hline 27 \& 13 \& 1 \& 13 \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& ... \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ..... <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 35 \& 20 \& $\cdots$ \& 15 \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& 2 \& \& 41 \& 0 \& ${ }^{179}$ \& <br>
\hline 057 \& 352 \& $\ldots$ \& 805 \& $\cdots$ \& 4 \& $\cdots$ \& 7 \& 4 \& 0 \& 703 \& 24.2:1 \& 14.erio <br>
\hline $\dddot{39}$ \& 15 \& $\cdots$ \& 17 \& ... \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& 2 \& jos \& is <br>
\hline 105 \& 215 \& $\cdots$ \& 79 \& $\ldots$ \& \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& 4 \& 4 \& 1,45 \& 813 <br>
\hline 103 \& 60 \& $\ldots$ \& 53 \& ... \& 7 \& $\cdots$ \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& 1 \& 1 \& 2 \& ..... <br>
\hline \& .. \& ... \& ... \& ... \& \& ... \& \& \& \& ... \& ... \& <br>
\hline 1.246 \& 464 \& ... \& 782 \& $\cdots$ \& 11 \& 1 \& 0 \& 6 \& 1,1,00 \& 202 \& 23.4:4 \& 13,585 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}




|  |  | NA' | -contin | ued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 1 |  | 2 | $\because$ | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 11 | $\cdots$ | ... | 6 |
| ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | *....* | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots \cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots 2$ | ....... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 7 |  | 4 |  | $\cdots$ | 2 |  | $\cdots$ |  | 13 |  |  | 2 |
| 23 | ... | 19 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 7 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 34 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 12 |
| 7 | 8 | 8 | 1. | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | 17 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 48 | $\cdots$ | 18 | ...... | $\cdots$ | 5 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 39 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 20 |
| 4 | ... | 4 | ...... | $\cdots$ | 3 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 0 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ...... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 03 | 4 | 64 | 0 | ... | 19 | 5 | ... | b | 125 | 11 | ... | 43 |
| 15 |  | $10^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 8 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 25 | 3 | .... | 5 |
| ..0 | $\ldots$ | ... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | . $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 23 | $\cdots$ | 14 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 9 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 34 | 9 | ... | 5 |
| 18 39 |  | 9 | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | 34 |  | $\ldots$ | 31 |
| 058 | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | ${ }_{4}^{40}$ | - |  | 20 | 1 | ... |  | 83 |  | $\ldots$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 280 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 6 | 810 | 95 | $\ldots$ | 77 |
| 31 | 1 | 18 | ${ }^{-1.7}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{3} 8$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 28 61 | 2 1 | 30 24 |  | $\cdots$ | 13 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 8 | 42 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | 2 |  | 21 | $\ldots$ | 23 | 1 | ... | 1 | 69 | 50 |  | 8 |
|  |  | . | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 835 | 8 | 579 | 72 | 1 | 343 | 17 | $\cdots$ | 17 | 1,006 | 155 | $\cdots$ | 116 |
|  | XXEI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





xxxviii












|  |  |  | ABA-C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ... |  | $\cdots$ | ..... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| $\cdots 1$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{\cdots} 1$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  |
| ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ...... | ... | ... | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 11 87 | ${ }^{*} 1$ | 888 | $\stackrel{3}{6}$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{85}^{9}$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 10 | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| 99 | 1 | 91 | 9 | $\cdots$ | 94 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 165 | 60 | $\ldots$ | 4 |
| 726 | 6 | 5.11 | 149 | 42 | 527 | 7 | ... | 7 | 089 | 407 |  | 435 |






Datation and Prosecution of Crime and Recocory of Property Sthta． CoiRtzirle Crime．

| R SRSONS． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | property． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\therefore$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ACDOMT } \\ & \text { Dusion } \\ & \text { Deter } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TTED OI } \\ & \text { TAREED } \\ & \text { TEIAT } \end{aligned}$ Triat. | 䐴 | 发． | Numa |  | mina $a t$ | sior |  |  |  |  |
| $\because$ |  |  | 管宫 | 咂 | Sefore | being triut． |  |  | 室 | 20 |  |  |
| － |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  | － |  | \％ | 2 |  | 5 |
| \％ | $\cdots$ | 硆 | ， | \％ |  |  | 易 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | 8 |
| 者 | ！ | ． | － | \％ | － |  | ${ }_{2}$ | \％ | － | ． | E | 2 |
| ， | \％ | 梁 | 할 |  | － |  | 家 | － | ك | 5 | $\frac{\tilde{y}}{\hat{E}}$ | $\frac{2}{1}$ |
|  | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | ． | ${ }^{8}$ | － | － |  |  |  |  |  | － | $\stackrel{ }{2}$ |
| 5 | 震 |  | －8．6． | 晨 | \％ |  | L |  | \％ | － | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | $\dot{\square}$ |
| 惑 | B | 学 | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 管星 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 唇 } \\ & \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 8 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 落 |  | 㾝 | 景 | 硅 | 年 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| xv． | XVI． | xvil | xvm | XIX． | xx． | xxi． | Xxir．＇ | xim | xxiv | xx | xxvi． | xxym． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ba． | 5． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | $\cdots$ | … | 2 | $\cdots$ | ．．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．．．．．． |
| 12 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\mathrm{Ci}_{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 28 | －．．． | $\cdots$ | 28 | $\ldots$ | … | $\ldots$ | … | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 14 | $\cdots 2$ | ．．． | －12 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\text {－．．．．．}}$ | ．．．．．．． |
| $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{1}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | …．．． |
|  |  |  |  | ．．． |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 24 | 1 | ．．． | 23 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |  | ．．． |  |  |
| 138 | 12 | ．．． | 128 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 2 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．．．．． |  |
| 1，762 | 658 | 44 | 1，059 | 1. | 10 | 13 | 34 | 8 | 1，290 | 69 | \％0，378 | 12：13 |





Isiii



L

KHEDA-continued.
Class VI.—Other Offences not specifed above.


| Offences relating to marriage | $\ldots$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Offenees againet religion ..... |  |
| Criminal breach of contract of service |  |
| Defamation.. |  |
| Intimidation and insult |  |
| Public and local nuisances | 1 |
| Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX, XXI. and |  |
| XXII, C. P. ${ }^{\text {c }}$.................. |  |
| Special laws not cognizable by Police | 2 |
| Total... | 3 |
| GRAND TOTAL. | 25 |

Canes in which Polics

| 1 | Section 224, Indian Penal Code. | Escape from Iawful custody | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | " 223, " " | Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a publio esrvant. | 2 |
| 3 | " 228, $\quad$ " ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | Intentional insult to a publio servant sitting in stage of a judicial proceeding | 2 |
| 4 | 17 403. | Dishonest misappropriation of property............ . | 4 |
| 5 | " 379, " | Tbeft ................... | 8 |
| 6 | " 283, | Obstruction to s public way ............................. | 1 |
| 7 | \% 174, " $\quad$ " | Non-atiendance in obedience to an order from a public servant. | 2 |
| 8 | " 426, |  | 1 |
| 9 | " b04, " ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Intentional insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. | 1 |
| 10 | " 200, " $\quad$, | Public nuisameen ...... | 2 |
| 11 | " 323, | Hurt. | 2 |
| 12 | " 100, " | Affray ...................................................... | 1 |
| 13 | $\cdots \quad 352$ | Criminul force. ................ .... .......... . . . . . . . . . . | 1 |
| 14 | Sun ${ }^{193}$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | False evidence. | 3 |
| 15 | Suc. 21 of Act XVIII. of 1854 ... | Animal trespsssing upon Railway | 1 |
| 16 | " 11 of Buabay Act YIII. of 1868 . | Selling poisons without license... | 4 |
| 17 | " 9 \% $\quad$ \% IX. of 1863 | Omisaion of press-marke on cotton bales................ | 1 |
| 18 | "Clanse 4." $\quad$ ". "... | Nuisance .................................................. | 1 |
| 19 | Ditto ... ... ditto | Deing from intorication riotous, \&c. | 1 |
| 20 | Ditto $\because \quad \cdots \quad$ ditto | Indecently ex posing the person. | 1 |
| 21 | Section 19 of Ast I. of $1871 \ldots .$. | Release of catte from a pound without receiving fines | 1 |
| 22 | See. 10 of Reg. XXI. of 1827 Clause 3 . | Sale of opium without license .......................... | 1 |
|  |  | Total...... | 42 |

Lxii





| $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | ..... |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 118 | 69 | 8 | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ |
| 669 | 393 | 286 | 1.729 | 1,288 |

weri not mployed.


| 1 |  | BROACH. <br> Class 1.-Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, ge. fc. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 a$ | 115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Cocle |  |  |
| 1 | 121 to 130, 505...... | Offences against the State................................. |  |
| 2 | 172 to 100,201 to 204,213 to 215 , 227, 288 | Harbouring deserters by master of ship............... Offences against public justice.......................... | 105 |
| 4 | 161 to 169, 217 to 223 ... $\cdots$. $\quad$, | Offences by public servants ............................. | 10 |
| 5 | 193 to 200,205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 | Fhlse evidence, false complaints and claims ......... | 17 |
| 6 | 405 to $477 \ldots$ | Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents... | 8 |
| 7 | 264 to $267 \ldots$ | Offencee relating to werghing and measuring | 4 |
| 8 |  | Making or using false trade-marka............... Rioting unlawful asembly, | 2 |
| 9 | 140, 154 to 150, 160... ... ... ... | Total.... | 146 |
| 10 | 312 to 316... | Clase II.-Seriow Offences against the Person. <br> Causing misearringe | **.... |
| 11 | 370 ... ... ... ... ... | Buying or disposing of slaves ......................... | ..... |
|  |  | Total.... | **** |
| 12 | 384 to $359 \ldots$. | Clues III-Scrinus Offerces againet Property. Extortion $\qquad$ | 4 |
| 13 | 323 | Cluse IV.-Minor Offinces against the Person. Hart. | 335 |
| 14 | 345 ...... | Wrongful conflement .................................... |  |
| 15 | 352, 355, 358 ... $\ldots$... $\ldots$... . | Criminal force ............................................. | 10 |
|  |  | TOTAL.an* | 345 |
|  |  | Class V.-Xinop offences against Property. |  |
| 16 | 417 to 480 ... | Cheating..............., ................................... | 30 |
| 17 | 403, 404 | Criminal misappropriation of property ............... | 26 |
| 18 | $4018 \quad .$. | Criminal breach of trust by publio wervants, bank ere, se. | 6 |
| 19 | 426 to 429, 434... ...... | Mischief (simple) .......................................... | 140 |
|  |  | Total.... | 202 |

Ixviil


lxx
Nore.-The Police Superintendent has explained that


Police wase sugloged in all steve of Hoa-Cognimbin Crime.


Lxxii

worts nos anployad.


| 1at | 115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code | TANNA <br> Class I.-Offenoes against the State, puble <br> Substantive abotments : Tramquillity, gras gro. | ....... |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 121 to 130, $506 . .$. | Offences sgainst the State....................................... | ...... |
| 2 |  | Harbouring deserters by master of ahip................ | ...... |
| 3 |  | Offenees against publie juatice ............................ | 112 |
| 4 |  | Oftences by publio servarts ..................................... | 11 |
| 5 | 193 to 200, 205 to $211,229,421$ to 424. | Fales evidence, falee somplaints and claims ......... | 28 |
| 6 | 465 to $477 . . .1$ | Forgery or fraudulently using forged documenta... | 2 |
| 7 | 264 to 267 ...... | Offences relating to weighing and meosuring-........ | ....... |
| 8 | 482 to $489 \ldots \ldots{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Making or using falee trade-marks, ................... | ...... |
| 9 | 149, 154 to 156, 160 ... $\ldots$.. $\ldots$ | Bioting, unlowful aseathbly, affray ...................... | **.... |
|  |  | To | 151 |
| 10 | 312 to 316... | Clase IL-Serious Offences against the Person. Csuaing miscarriage | 1 |
| 11 | 370 ...... | Buying or disposing of sloves ............ .............. |  |
|  |  | Torai | 1 |
| 12 | 384 to 389... ... ... | CLass IIL.-Serious Offences againat Property. Extortion. | 3 |
| 13 | 323 | Class IV,-Minor Offenses against the Person. Hurt |  |
| 14 | 845 ...... | Wrongful confinement |  |
| 15 | 852, 355, 858 ... $\ldots$... ... $\ldots$..... | Criminal force ....... | 610 |
|  |  | Tor | 2,028 |
| 16 | 417 to 420 | Olass V.-Minor Offences against Property. |  |
| 17 | 403, 404 ... | Criminal misappropriation of proper | 31 69 |
| 18 19 | 409..... $4 . .$. | Criminal breaoh of trust by public mervante, bank ers, \&e. <br> Miechief (eimple) | 4 247 |
|  |  | Tot | 341 |




wacre not enploysed.


|  |  | KOLABA. <br> Class L-Ofences against the State, Public Tranquillity, \&o., So |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $172 \text { to } 190,201 \text { to } 204,213 \text { to } 215,$ | Offonces ngainst public justice ....................... | 22 |
| 5 | 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424. | Fuse ovidence, false complaints and clame......... | 1 |
| 6 |  | Forgery or frnudulontly using forged documente.... | 2 |
| 7 | 264 lo 267 … $\quad \cdots$. $\quad .$. | Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...... | 1 |
| 9 | 149, 154 to $156,160{ }^{\text {a }}$.. | Rioting, unlawful nesombly, <br> Total | 63 |
| 13 | 323 | Clabs IV.-Minor Offences against the Person. IIurt.................................................... | 455 |
| 15 | 352, 355, 358 | Criminal force. |  |
|  |  | Total | 641 |
|  |  | Class V.-Minor Offences against Property, |  |
| 16 | 417 to 420 ... ... ... | Cheating .................................................. | 12 |
| 17 | 403, 404- .- ... ... | Criminal misappropriation of proporty .............. | 8 |
| 18 | 409 ... $\times$.. ... ... | Criminal breach of truet by publie servants, bankors, \&e. | 3 |
| 19 | 426 to 420, 434 ... ... | Mischiof (simple) .......................................... | 100 |
|  |  | Tot | 123 |
| 20 | 493 to 498 | Class VI.-Other Ofences not srecified above. Offences relating to marriage.................... | 5 |
| 23 | 5010 to 502 | Defamation .x.................. | 5 |
| 24 | 504, 506 to 510 | Intimidation and insult................................... | 195 |
| 25 | 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 200. | Publio and local nuisances ............................. | 7 |
| 20 | $\ldots$... ... ... ... ... | Offenees under Cbaptera XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., C. P. C. |  |
| 27 | ... ... ... ... ... ... | Special laws not cognizable by Police ............... | 71 |
|  |  | Tot | 283 |
|  |  | GRAND TOTAL..... | 1,110 |

lxxx


|  |  | NASIK. <br> Class 1.-Offences against the State, Public <br> Tranquillity, \&c., fc. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 a$ | 115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code. | Substantive abstments |  |
| 1 | 121 to 130, 505 ... ... ... | Offences against the State. |  |
| 2 | $137 \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ | Harbouring deserters by master of ship .............. |  |
| 3 | $\begin{gathered}172 \text { to } 100,201 \text { to } 204,213 \text { to } 215, \\ 227,288 \\ \ldots\end{gathered} \ldots, \quad . . \quad .$. | Offences against public justice | 1 |
| 4 | 161 to 169, 217 to 223 .... ... | Offences by public servants ........t. | 2 |
| 5 | 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 | False ovidence, false complnints and claims ......... |  |
| 6 | 465 to 477 ...... | Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents... | 2 |
| 7 |  | Offence relating to waighing and measuring ......... <br> Making or using false trade-marks |  |
| 9 | 149, 154 to 156, 160... | Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray |  |
|  | - | Tot | 7 |
| 10 | 312 to 316 | Class II.-Serious Offences against the Person. Causing miscarriage $\qquad$ |  |
| 12 | 384 to 389 | Class III.-Serious Ofences against Property. <br> Extortion | 1 |
|  |  | Class IV.-Minor Offances against the Person. | 3 |
| 15 | 352, $3205,358 . . . \quad \ldots \quad \ldots$ |  |  |
|  |  | Tutal...... | 3 |
|  |  | Class V.-Minor Offencez against Property. |  |
| 17 | $403,404$ | Criminal misappropriation of propererty | 7 |
| 19 | 420 to 420,434 | Mischief (simple) ...................... | 3 |
|  |  |  | 10 |
| 20 | 493 to 408 | Class VI.-Other Offences not spocifed above. Offences relating to marriage $\qquad$ | 1 |
| 23 | $602 \ldots$ | Defamation |  |
| 24 | 504, 506 to $510 \quad \cdots \quad \cdots 30$ | Intimidation and insult | 2 |
| $\stackrel{23}{27}$ | 271 to $276,278,284,287,288,290$. | Publio and local nuisances ......................... |  |
|  | $\cdots \cdots$ | cial lawe not cognizabion |  |
|  |  | Tot | 3 |
|  |  | GB IND TOTAL..... | 24 |

N.R.-In this Statement have been eutered cases which ware referred to Pulice under Ixxxii


Sention 133 of the C. P. C., aud alm come in which Pulice applid for Wimratia to Magutratme Primonere and for enquiry.

N.B.-The total of column FI. and VII. done not ngree with the total in column V. becnuse chargee entered in columin IV., in 115 casee complainta of offonces were made lxyip
ware not employed.

againat 13 persons remainod untried at the clome of the geer for trial nest jrar. Out of the number of rave to Magistrates but inquiries not commeneed till the clow of the year ISAI.


Ixaxyi


Cuscs in which Pulice

|  | 115117 to 110 Indinn Penal Code | KIIANDESH-continued. <br> Class I. - Offences against the State, $P_{\text {Ibblic }}$ Thanquillity, de., fe. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 / 4$ | 115, 117 to 119 Indinn Penal Code. | Substantive abetments ............................. | 1 |
| 3 | 172 to 190, 201 to 204,213 to 215, <br> 227,288 <br>  <br> 10 | Offences against public justice ......................... | 85 |
| 4 | 161 to 160, 217 to 223 | Offences by publio servants ............................... | 14 |
| 5 | 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 220, 421 to 424 | False exidence, false complaints and claims | 14 |
| 6 | 465 to 4777 | Forgery or fraudulently using forged doeuments... | 3 |
| 7 | ${ }^{264}$ to to 267 | Offences relnting to weighing and measuring ..... | 2 |
|  | 14, 104 to 100, $160 .$. | Rioting, unlawful assombly, afray. |  |
|  |  | Tota | 120 |
| 10 | 312 to 310 | Class II.-Serious Offences against the Person. Causing miscarriage $\qquad$ | 1 |
| 12 | 384 to 389 | Clase III.—Serious Offences against Property. Extortion $\qquad$ | 7 |
| 13 | 323 | Class IV.-Minor Offences against the Person. IIurt |  |
| 15 | 352, 353, 358... | Crimanal fore | 287 |
|  |  | Total..... | 745 |
| 16 | 417 to 420 | Class V,-Minor Ofences against Property. |  |
| 17 | 403, $444 \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad . .$. | Criminal misapproprintion of property | ${ }_{20}^{21}$ |
| 18 | 409 ... $\quad .$. | Criminal breact of trust by public servante, bunkers, |  |
| 10 | 426 to 429, 434 | Mischiof (simple) | 54 |
|  |  |  | 09 |
| 20 | 403 to 498 | Class VI.-Other Offences not specified above. |  |
| 23 | (514) ta 512 | Offeluce relating to marriggo ........... | ${ }^{6}$ |
| $\stackrel{24}{9 .}$ |  | Intimidation and ine....... | 2 |
| 27 |  | Public and local nuisauces | 8. |
|  | .. | Specinl laws not eggnizable by Colice | 105 |
|  | - | To | 618 |
|  |  | grand toral..... | 1.06 |

A.

Cognizarle Crime.
Police Operations in the Detcetion and Prosecution of Crine and
Property Stolen.

| Number of Petrons ar reatedor gummoned. $\rightarrow \rightarrow-\infty$ | Number of Pergons acquitted: | Number of Persona corFioted, including sar8ons orditad to lind Sucuri-- ty, | Property Stolen. | Property Reoovond. | Reyarga |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| V. | VI. | VII. | VIII | IX. | $\mathbf{X}$. |

were not employed.


COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of COGNIZABLE




|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\cdots$ | ..... | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot . .1$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | ...... | ..... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ..... | $\cdots \cdots$ | ... | ..... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| $\cdots$ | io... | $\cdots$ | $00.1{ }^{\circ}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 6066 | 101-29 | 100 | 95 | ....... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | .1.... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 2998 | 14.86 | 100 | 100 | ..... | ... . | $\ldots$ | ...... | ... | ... |
| ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... | .....'. | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 31.78 | 29.24 | 100 | 96.87 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| $\ldots$ | .....* | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ |
| 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ...... | ....... | $\ldots$ | ....... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 23.52 | $13: 95$ | 40 | 26.08 |  | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 14.28 | 16.66 | 14.28 | 100 | ...... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 63.63 | ...... | 70 | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ..... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | …... | :...... | $\ldots$ | ....... | $\ldots$ | *...... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 100 | $\cdots$ | 100 |  | ....... | ...... | ....... | ....... | .. | ... |
| 37.5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ...... | ... | ..... | . | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 41.93 | 32.55 | 97-14 | 87.5 | ....... | $\ldots$ | ....... | ....... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| ... | 25 | $\cdots$ | 100 | ..... | ..... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | 57.14 | …… | 100 | ...... | ...... | ..... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 6576 | 43.75 | 100 | 72.41 | ..... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | ....... | ... | ..... | ....... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ....... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1176 | $5 \cdot 40$ | 50 | $12 \cdot 5$ | .... | ...... | ...... | . | $\ldots$ | . |
| ... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...** | ...... | -•..* | ..... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | ...... | ...... | ..... | ..... | $\cdots$ | ...... | ..... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | ...... | ..... | ...... | ..... | ..... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| 8.7 | 34.37 | 100 | 78.57 | ...... | ...... | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | ...... | . | ..... | $\ldots$ | ..... | ...... | - | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 4313 | 2533 | 83.01 | 5762 | ..... | ...... |  |  | ... | $\cdots$ |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | '.1..' | **.0. | -...4. | *":3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | ..... | .. | ..... | ...... | *.... | ..... | ...'* | ... | ... |
| 75 | ...... | 100 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ..... | ...... | ..... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| $10{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 100 | 100. | 100 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ....... | ..... | … | ..* |
| 100 | 13 | 100 | 71.42 | ...... | ...... | :..... | ....... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ..... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 91.33 | 17.07 | 32.14 | 7777 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $\cdots$ | .. |
| ... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ....:. | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| ... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | v.... | ..... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 66.60 | 20 | 6606 | 100 | ....... | ....... | ...... | ....... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | 100 | 75 | 100 | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 75 | ...... | 75 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | .'. |
| ... | $\ldots$ | …... | …… | ….... | ....... | ....... | ....... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 80 | -3\% 313 | 70** | 100 | ....... | ....... | ...... | ..... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33.33 | 9.09 | 37.50 | 11.1 | ....... | $\cdots$ | ...... | ..... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | . | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 66.25 | 15 | 90 | 30 | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | ....... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 23.57 | ...... | 100. | $\cdots$ | ….... | ....... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 00 | 57.14 | 60 | 67.14 | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| ... | ...... | .... | ...... | ..... | ...... | ....* | ... $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ..... | *..." | .....* | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 69.23 | 27.77 | 100 | 71.42 | ...... | $\cdots$ | ..... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 10 |  | 100 |  | . ...... | ...... | - | ...... | ... | ... |
| 54.83 | 2.236 | 77.7 | 4594 | ...... | ...... | ..... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |








|  |  | KOL | BA. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ... | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | ...... | . | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ..' | **... | ...... |
| , ... | $\ldots$ | * | ..... | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ |
| ... | 1 | ...... | ..... | ...... | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | ... | ...... |
| $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 00 | …... | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | 2 | ...... | :..... | ...... | 26. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 26 | $\because$ | 16 |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | . | ...... | ..... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ...... | .....: |
| ... | 5 | ...... | 20 | ...... | 31 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 31 | $\ldots$ | 19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ... | $\cdots$ | ...... | $100 \cdot$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | … |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 | $\ldots$ |  |
| ... | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | …... | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | 3 |
| ... | 3 | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | 7 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 7 | ….. | 1 |
| $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{1}{3}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots 3$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ….. | ...... | .... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ |
| … | 2 | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\ldots$ | $\ddot{5}$ | $\cdots$ | $\dddot{20}$ | $\ldots$ | - 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ..... | $i$ |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ..... | ….. | ..... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ...... |
| $\cdots$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ |  |
| $\cdots$ |  | . $\cdot .$. | 25 | ...... | 12 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 12 | ..... | 10 |
| ... |  | …… | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | … | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| ... | 3 | $\cdots$ | ..... | ...... | 9 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 9 | ...... | 6 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | ...... | ...... | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ..... | ...... |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | ...... |
| ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ..... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\ldots$ | ..... |
| $\cdots$ | 3 | ...... | …. | .... | 7 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 7 | .... | 6 |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | ... | ...... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ..... |  |
| ... | 35 |  | 17.14 |  | 60 | ... |  |  | 60 |  | 30 |






|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | , ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| $\cdots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | . .... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | ...... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | ...... | ...... | ... | --... | ..... | $\cdots$ | …… | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ....... | ...... | ....... | .-..... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | ...... | ....... | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| ... | ...... | ...... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\ldots$ | ..... | ....... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... | -..... | ...... | ... | ... |
| $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... | ...... | -.... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | …… | ....... | ....... | $\cdots{ }^{-\cdots} 2$ | ...... | $\cdots 22$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ | ….. | …... | ......: | ...... | - | -.... | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | -....0.0. | … | ... |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ....... | ........ | ....... | ...... | ....... | ...... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| $\ldots$ | ...... | ..... | ...... | .... | ...r | ...... | ...... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| ... | ...... | ...... | *....0 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | - | $\cdots$ |
| ... | ...... | .....* | -••••• | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -** | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | -•** | ...... | ...... | ...... |  |  |  |  |  |
| ... | **** | .....' | ...... | .... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ....... | $\ldots$ | *..... | $\ldots$ | ....... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | ...... | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | ...... | ....* | ....... | ..... |  | . |  |  |  |
| $\cdots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ..... | $\ldots$ | ...... | .... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | -.... | $\cdots$ | *....* | ***********) | ..... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | -•1.4 | ....." | ...... | ....'. | ..... |  |  |
| $\cdots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | *.... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ....... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | - $-\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ |  |
| ... |  | ...... |  |  | 922 | *-... | 875 | $\cdots$ | ... |
|  | $p a$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |




|  |  | KHEDA-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 6 | 25 | 10.6 | 29 | 25 | $\cdots$ | ... | 29 | 25 | 4 | 18 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ..... | ... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots 3$ | 100 | 33.3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{19}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 |
| ... |  | ...... | 100 | .....* | 1 | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | ...... | 1 |
| 716 | 20 | 37.5 | 42.3 | 19 | 40 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 19 | 46 | $\cdots 7$ | $\underline{22}$ |
| 46 | 83 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 6$ | 6 | 62 | ... | $\ldots$ | 6 | 62 | 6 | 35 |
| 78 | 108 | $32 \cdot 5$ | $31 \cdot 48$ | 75 | 88 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 75 | 68 | 49 | 48 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | ...... | ...... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | ..... |
| $\ldots$ | ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | . | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... |
| 145 | 227 | $23 \cdot 44$ | 24.60 | 130 | 211 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 130 | 211 | 67 | 132 |
| 2 | 1 | ${ }_{100}^{10.57}$ | 100 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 2 |  | $2 *$ | 1 |
|  | $\ldots$ |  | …… | 14 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 14 | 4 | 2 | ... |
| ... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ....... | …... | …... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | $\cdots$ | ...... | .... | ...... | ...... | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 2 | $44 \cdot 44$ | 50 | 16 | 5 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 16 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
|  | 143 | 76 | 4.89 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 | 104 | 32.72 | $46 \cdot 15$ | 52 | 108 |  |  | 52 | 108 | 30 | 74 |
| 936 | 1,003 | 39.74 | 44.8 | 953 | 1,122 | $\cdots$ | $i$ | 953 | 1,123 | 509 | 733 |
| 21 | 13 | 33.3 | 30.70 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | ... | 9 |  |  |  |
| 74 | $\stackrel{23}{25}$ | 70.27 | 6956 | 118 | 2. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{118}^{22}$ | 13 <br> 24 | 72 | 22 |
| 35 | 25 | 257 | 48 | 86 | 41 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 86 | 41 | 14 | 16 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | ...... | ..... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 1,213 | 1,400 | 38.33 | 41.18 | 1,245 | 1,325 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1,245 | 1,326 | 641 | 862 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 1379 $\cdots$ | 16 .... | \|chern | 25. | 6...3 | 0.45 | .116 | 200 | 17\%0 | 40.31 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 100 | 33.3 100 | $1 . .$. 100 $\ldots$ | 37.5 100 | $\cdots{ }^{\cdots \cdots} 7$ | $\stackrel{1000}{100}$ | $\cdots 7$ | 139 | 100 | ${ }_{100}^{837}$ |
| 3084 | 34.78 | 100 | 7278 | $\cdots 8$ | 2,221 | $\cdots$ | 1,631 | 50.3 | com |
| 100 | 53.22 | 100 | 9423 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| 65.33 | 70.58 | 100. | 100 | 11,650 | 0,582 | 3,480 | 1,058 | 29.02 | 11.04 |
| ... | ...... | .....* | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | ..... | ...... | ... | ... |
| ... | ...... | ..r... | ...... | ...... | **... | ...... | ...... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 51.53 | 49.76 | 100 | 80.76 | 13,142 | 12,019 | 3,056 | 2,003 | 27.81 | 23.7 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14.28 | ...... | 100 | $\ldots$ | ...... | ....... | ....... | ....... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ....: | ...... | ..... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| .... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ....... | ....... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 25 | 20 | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20 | 100 | 100 | ...... | ..... | ...... | ...... | ... | ... |
| 64.28 | 64.7 | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 57.69 | 62.96 | 100 | 9180 | 3,079 | 5.301 | 1,322 | 3.399 | 49 | 6.310 |
| 63.41 | 62.24 | 100 | 0.30 | 23,046 | 21,104 | 7,6id | 8,765 | 27.31 | 27 |
| 31.8 | 46.15 | 100 | $100{ }^{\circ}$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | ....... | …... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 61 | 87.5 | 100 | 05.45 | .-..... | $\ldots$ | ....... | ....... | ... |  |
| 16.27 | 36.58 | 100 | 9373 | ....... | ....... | ...... | ....... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| ... | ..... |  | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| 51.48 | 61.74 | 100 | 05.12 | 31,125 | 20,55 | 8,482 | 0,1:3 | 205 | 31.4 |


|  |  | PUNCII | ramalis | contd. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | $0^{-}$ | 50 | 33.33 | 13 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 6 | $\ldots$ | 14 | 9 | 7 |
| - | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | …: | ...... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ...... | ...... |
| $\ldots$ | $\because$ | ….. | 60. | ...... | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$. | $\cdots$ | 7 | $\ldots$ |  |
| ... | ... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ....... | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | $\ldots$ | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . | $\cdots$ |
| 9 | 3 | $72 \% 2$ | ${ }^{23} 33$ | $\cdots 7$ | - 10 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 3 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 9 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| 32 | 41 | 62.60 | 92.70 | 66 | 64 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 65 | 50 | 55 |
| *.' | 2 | ...... | 100 | ...... | 3 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ..... | $\ldots$ |
| 47 | 60 | 56.31 | 75.75 | 95 | 106 | ... | 7 | $\ldots$ | 113 | 64 | 80 |
| 6 | 11 | 40 | 27.27 33.33 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\ldots$ | 6 | 7142 | 33.33 | 10 | 6 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 6 | 7 | 2 |
| $\cdots$ | 2 | ...... | 50 | ....... | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I |
| ... | 1 | ...... | 100 | ...... |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ....... | 1 |
| 12 | 20 | 58.33 | 35 | 18 | 24 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 24 | 15 | 15 |
| ${ }_{4}^{6}$ | 4 | 50 | 50 | 6 | 4 |  |  |  | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 121 |  | 77.08 | 70.70 | 92 | 78 | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 79 | 73 | 60 |
|  | 163 | 6612 | 75.15 | 141 | 257 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 259 | 115 | 210 |
| 5 | 5 | 80 | 80 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | 3 5 |  |  |
| 30 | 28 | ${ }_{100}^{60}$ | 70.50 | 62 | 48 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 48 | 32 | 31 |
| 1 | 2 | 100 | 50 | 4 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| $\ldots$ |  | ..... | ...... | .. | ...... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ...... | ...... |
| 214 | 243 | 67.55 | 75 | 310 | 395 | $\cdots$ | 6 | $\ldots$ | 401 | 231 | 309 |



|  |  |  | Bno | -con | ued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 4 | 85 | 75 | 35 | 22 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 22 | 35 | 21 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ..." | $\cdots$ | ..... | ..... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ...... | ... |
| 1 | ii | 100 | 91 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 44 | ${ }^{\cdots \cdots}$ | 33 |
| ... | 2 | ..... | 50 | ...... | 0 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 6 | $\ldots$ | 4 |
| 15 | 1 | 26 | $\cdots$ | 40 | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 2 | 40 | 2 |
|  |  | 66 | 35 | $\cdot 7$ | 35 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 35 | 7 | 26 |
| 18 | 22 | 22 | 40 | 32 | 33 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 33 | 32 | 35 |
| 41 | 43 | 53 | 60 | 52 | 79 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 79 | 52 | 69 |
| 5 | 2 | 20 | $\ldots$ | 14 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 14 | 2 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | …: | .....: | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ..... | ...... |
| 90 | 99 | 372 | 351 | 183 | 223 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 223 | 183 | 182 |
|  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 7 | 41 | 28 | 19 | 17 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 17 | 19 | 17 |
|  | $\cdots$ | 50 | ..... | 3 | ...... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 3 | ...... |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ...4 | ... | .... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ; | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | ..... |
| ... | $\cdots$ | . | ...... | . | . | ... | ... | . | ... | ...... | ...... |
| 14 | 8 | 01 | 28 | 22 | 18 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 18 | 22 | 17 |
|  |  | 62 | 50 | 19 | 16 |  |  |  | 16 | 19 | 11 |
| ${ }^{15}$ | 15 | 48 | 33 | 29 | 26 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 26 | 29 | 25 |
| 359 | 324 | 54 | 53 | 654 | 632 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 632 | 654 | 542 |
| 18 | $\cdots$ |  | 53 |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| 41 | 37 10 | 8 | 43 | 69 | 57 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 17 67 | 21 69 | ${ }_{61}^{15}$ |
| 21 | 10 | 23 | 40 | 59 | 20 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 26 | 59 | 26 |
|  |  |  |  | .... | …… | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | ...... |
| 462 | 407 | 220 | 272 | 851 | 774 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 774 | 851 | 650 |





| 14 | 101 | TANNA-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\stackrel{20}{ }$ |  | 52$\ldots .$. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 52.. | 49$\times \ldots$. | \% 21 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ..... |
| i | $\cdots 8$ | 100 | 37.5 | ....... | ${ }^{*} .10$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| -** | $\cdots$ | -** | $\cdots$ | ..... | ..... | $\ldots$ | ... | . | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 42 | ${ }_{62} 12$ | 32.2 | 50 $-21 \cdot 6$ | ${ }^{\prime} .13$ | ${ }_{103}^{23}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 23 103 | 9 | 17 |
| 14 | 20 | 11 | 20 | 18 | 24 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 24 | 15 | 10 |
| 75 | 99 | 43.9 | 13 | 68 | 117 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 117 | 62 | 56 |
| 7 | 12 | 66.6 | 60 | 6 | 14 | $\cdots$ | ..' | ... | 14 | 4 | 7 |
| 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | 2 | ...... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 154 | 224 | 39 | 28.5 | 240 | 353 | . | ... | ... | 353 | 220 | 172 |
| 28 | 47 | $\stackrel{76.3}{ }$ | 25 | 39 | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 85 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6857 | $\stackrel{.108}{ }$ | 1224 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| .... | $\ldots$ |  | …… | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ... | .$^{7}$ | ...... | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ \ldots . . . \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 20 | 37 | 20.3 | 24 | 89 | 48 | ** | ... | ... | 48 |  | 27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23 |  |
| 11 |  | 40 | 40 54 | 17 | 24156 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 24156 | 10 | 9835957 |
| 806 | 1,097 | 60. | 48 | 1,4885 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1,579 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | 1,579 | 1,468 |  |
| 388585 | 72 | 30.390.957.5 | 3368.626.5 | 2473187 | 72120263 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 72120 | - 23 <br> 54 <br>  <br> 18 | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 105 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 60 166 |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
| ... | 166 |  |  | 187 |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 203 \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ | 180 | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ \text {...... } \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 063 | 1,461 | 692 | 54.7 | 1,786 | 2,214 | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,214 | 1,735 | 1,246 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |









cxxyi








|  |  | SUR | T-com | nued. |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ... | ... | ...... |  | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | ، |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... |
| 10 | 16 | $\cdots 80$ | $\cdots$ | 34 | 63 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{-1.7}$ | 34 | 49 |
| 27 | 24 | 96 |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| 16 | 45 | 98 | 91 | 41 | 93 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 93 | 41 | 88 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ..... | ...... |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | .-... | - | ..... | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 74 | 165 7 | 98 38 | 87 85 | 112 | 118 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 112 | 112 | ${ }_{2}^{200}$ |
| 148 | 247 | 87 | 86 | 270 | 411 | ... | $\cdots$ | *** | 411 | 269 | * 385 |
| 1,233 | 1,260 | 66 | 63 | 2,228 | 2,248 | $\cdots$ | ". | $\because$ | 2,248 | 2,169 | 2,040 |








|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| :.. | ...... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | .....: | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  | ....... |  | ... ... | ... .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | ...... | ...... | ....... | ....... | ........ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| $\dddot{77}$ | $\cdots 78$ | 77 | $\cdots \mathrm{Om}$ | ....... | ..... | $\stackrel{\text { …. }}{ }$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 80 | ...... | 80 | 100 | ...... | ...... | ....... | ....... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | ....... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | ...... | *.... | ..... | ...... | ..... | -.... | -..... | ... | ... |
| 59 84 | 64 76 | 59 84 | 95 80 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ....... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 77 | 73.20 | 77 | 78 | .....* | $\ldots$ | ...... | ..... | ... | ... |
| 55 | 43.81 | 56 | 51 | 33,463 | 55,439 | 73,47 | 20,506 | 22 | 33 |



MIM with Result of l'olice Operations.


clxi
C.

Drugs for Criminal parposes, and wher Profrsimal Cimes.



None of these cases really come

* Mrullarpoora, 27th November 1870-Some men entered in a field at Mullarpoora for cutting rice. (Soce, 30th March 1871-Three persons were robbed by 5 persons on the rosd within the limits of Boorsad, 21st May 1871 - Two persons ooming from Cambay were attacked by 6 men, all belonging
$\ddagger$ Kuttul, 26th May 1871 -Nine persons were attacked by 6 men and Rs. 397-13-0 takon and 213-14.0
Wala, 27 th May 1871 -Seven men went into a field and stole 8 annast worth of mangoes; they
Wala, 28th Augut 1871 - Sis men
(Wala, 28th Auguth 1871-Six men went into a field and stole 2 annes of grass, Six men commitcxlvi

under the aignification of Decoily.
One Prisoner acquitted by Sessions.
Soce, and Re. 113-12.0 stolen.

recovered. Five men committed to Sestions and aequitted, 1 turned Quecu's ovilence.
were eent before the Full Powar Mngistrate who discharged the cace.
ted to Seseions and 4 men got 2 jeare each, and 2 acjuitied.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | M | HAL |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thuggee... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Dy } \\ \text { etrangulation }\end{array}\right.$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | ... |  |
| Ey poieon ......... | *.... | ... | ... | ...... |  | .'. | ... | ... | ... | ... |  |
| Dacoity on land.................... | 4. | 1 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 35 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 31 |
| Dacoity on water ................. | ...... | ... | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . |
| Robbery by administration of poisonous or deloterious druga:- <br> (a) with murdor. | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| (b) without murder ......... | 20 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 52 | 20 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 43 |
| Other professional crimes, vide:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eidnapping ................ | 1 | 1 | 3 | ...... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Catlle theft... | 78 | 69 | 44 | 101 |  | 76 | 54 | 47 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 192 |









N.B.-Figurcs for 1809 not shown in this Meturn, as the Report for the gear was sent from the
clvini

 dix

C.

Drugs for Oriminal purposes, and other Profissiomal Crimes.


# STATEMENT 

## STATEMENT of Additional Police collected for the









## $\operatorname{cld} \mathrm{X}$

D.

Protection of Persons and Property, or quartered as a panilice measurt.

$\operatorname{clx} x$
STATEMENT
Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

| District. | Sanctioned Strenoth of Police Force. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sirength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipul and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial hovenues. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { 品 }}{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1. | 11. | III. | IV, | V . | VI. |  |  | VII. |  | IX. | X. | XI. | XII |
| A hmadubad | . | 2 | 3 | 222 | 100 | 862 | . | 45 | 200 | ...... | 15,309 |
| Kbeda | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 142 | 35 | 575 |  | ** | $\cdots$ | ...... | 0,600 |
| Panch Mahale ................. | ** | 2 | 2 | 111 | 36 | 673 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 10,800 |
| Broach .......................... | .. | 1 | 2 | 76 | 22 | 314 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | **** | 5,163 |
| Surat ............................. | ... | 1 | 2 | 119 | 23 | 504 | $\ldots$ | 22 | 100 | ...... | 7,548 |
| Tannm .............................. | . | 1 | 2 | 140 | $\ldots$ | 679 | ... | 1 | 3 | ...... | 16,001 |
| Kolaba | ** | 1 | 1 | 54 | $\ldots$ | 223 |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 8,314 |
| Nasil ............................. | *** | 1 | 2 | 111 | 29 | 548 |  | 1 | 8 | ..... | 10,261 |
| Khandegh ...................... | ... | 3 | 3 | 205 | 83 | 1,264 |  | *.. | $\ldots$ |  | 22,800 |
|  | ** | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 5064 | .... |
| ToTac...... | 1 | 13 | 18 | 1,243 | 328 | 5,642 | - | 69 | 311 | 5,064 | 1,05,796 |

(1) Columns IV. and V. inolude European Constables according to pay.
(2) Column XII, includes local and personal, but not travelling allowunces.
E.

Cost of Police.


$$
27 p a \ddagger
$$

clasi

E.
and Employnant of I'olice.

(5) Columus XXXIV. to XXXVII: A "Town" contuins at least 5,000 inhahitantr.
(6) Colnmens XXXIV, and XXXV., i.e., in Districts, ono policeman to wo many witare Duliti in Townes so many polisemen to one equare mile.
(7) Columns XXXVI, und XXXV1L, one policemaa to eo many of the prpuintish.

RETURN showing Equipment, Discipline, and


None:-This Stutement dues not refor to Lisistant District
F.

General Internal Managenont of the loree.

superiatendents or Offeets of higher rank.

Showing the Race and Religion or Cante of

G.

Officers and Men cmployed in the Police.


Jumelat Departhent.

Bombay Castle, 201 h Septemler 1873.
Letter from the Commissioner of Police, S.D., No. A.241G, dated 30h December 1852-Submits a report on tho state of crimo and working of the Police in the several Districts of the Southern Division for tho year 1871.
Letter from the Commissioner of Police, N.D., No. 20f, datod 21st Febraary 1873-Submits a similar report for the Northern Division.
Resolotion.-These reports are for tho calendar year 1871, and therefore lose much of their interest from tho long time that has elapsed since the events to which they relato occurred. Mr. Havelock's letter for the Southern Division is dated 30th December 1872, and Mr. Ashburner's for the Northern Division, the 21st February 1873. The dates on which the reports of the several Superintendents were forwarded with their annual statements aro not mentioned, so that Governmont are not in a position to say whether the delay is attributable to those officers or to tho oflices of the Police Commissioners; but wherever the blame may lic, it is not creditable to those concerned, and His Excellency looks to tho Commissioners to use every endeavour to prevent such unreasonable delay occurring again.
2. The new forms of statements havo now been alopted for the first time in the Northern Dirision; but as the old ones wreo used for the returns of 1870, the comparison of the statistics has given rise to a good deal of inconvenience and trouble. Onoxamining them, moreover, there appears to bo some difference in tho manner in which some of the columns are filled in, in the two divisions. For instance, in the Northern Division in Part I. of Statoment A., the number of prisoners actually put on trial (Column XV.) corresponds with the total of those acquitted or dischargel after trial by the Magistrates or higher Courts (Columns XVI. and XVII.) 1ar
and of the persons finally convicted (Column XVIII). In the Southern Division on the contrary, Column XV. comprises the totals in Columns XVI. to XVIII., plus the number shown in Column XXII. as under trial by the Magistrate. Government are of opinion that the method adopted in the Northern Division is correct, and that Column XV. should only embrace those cases in which the trial of a prisoner has been completed and not those in which it is still pending.
3. Looking at the total number of crimes of all descriptions cognizable by the Police during the year, there were in the Southern Division 11,862 as against 11,018 in the previous year, showing an increase of 844 or $7 \cdot 6$ per cent. In the Northern Division there were 13,792 in the current year; but in the returns for 1870 this class of offences has not been shown separately, so that a similar comparison cannot be instituted. Taking cognizable and non-cognizable offences together, the two Divisions contrast as follows :-

|  |  | 1870. | 1871. | Increase. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northern Division ..... | 26,625 | 31,023 | 4,398 |  |
| Southern Division ..... | 25,058 | 29,876 | 4,818 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 51,683 | 60,899 | 9,216 |

This gives an average increase of 16.5 per cent. in the Northern and of 19.2 in the Southern Division, or one of 17.5 over the whole.
4. The difficulty of making out these statistics from the returns is much enhanced by the manner in which the totals in different districts are made up. In some cases the whole of the crimes in a district are added up at the end of the statement relating to it, whilst in others the totals on each sheet only are so, or the totals in non-cognizable cases in which the Police were employed, are occasinnally kept separate from those of cases in which their services were not made use of. It should be a standing rule that a total for each district should be shown at the end of its own statement for both classes of cases.
5. The following table exhibits the result of the action of the Police in all classes of cognizable cases in the several districts :-


The percentages of convictions to committals thus stand as follows:-

| Northern Division. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Almedabad | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | . | ** | $\cdots$ | $80 \cdot 7$ |
| Kaira ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90.4 |
| Panch Mahals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . $\cdot$ | ... | ... | 863 |
| Broach ... | ... | ... | ..* | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $49 \cdot 2$ |
| Súrat ... | . $\cdot$ | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | . | . | ... | 61.8 |
| Tanna ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $61 \cdot 3$ |
| Kolaba ... | . | .. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots \cdot$ | ... | ... | $63 \cdot 3$ |
| Násil ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | $51 \cdot 1$ |
| Khandesh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | - | $60 \cdot 1$ |
| Wholo Division..s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $66 \cdot 7$ |
| Southorn Division, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ahmadnagar | ... | ... | . $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | -.. | ... | $59 \cdot 5$ |
| Belgaum | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64.1 |
| Kanara ... | ... | . $\cdot$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $52 \cdot 6$ |
| Dharwar | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | .. | . | 74.1 |
| Kaladgi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\therefore$ | $47 \cdot 0$ |
| Poona ... | ... | -•• | *. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | . | $47 \cdot 6$ |
| Ratnagiri | - | ... | . $\cdot$ | ... | ... | ... | . | . | $44 \cdot 4$ |
| Shatara ... | . $\cdot$ | $\cdots$. | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | ... | $68 \cdot 2$ |
| Sholapur | ... | -•• | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | . | . |  | $59 \cdot 0$ |
|  | - | : |  |  | Wh | Divi |  | .. | $60 \cdot 9$ |

It is observable that while in the Northern Division there is only one district in which less than half the number brought to trial were convicted, there are three in the Southern Division, and there are none in the latter in which the convictions exceed 80 per cent., while in the Northern Division there are three. Particular

- Captain Segrave.

Captain La Touche. Cuptain Westmacott. credit is due to the Superintendents* of these three districts and the Police under them for the success of their operations during the yoar.
6. Turning to the four classes of crime for the prevention or detection of which the lolice are specially responsible, viz, dacoity, robbery, theft, and reception of stolen property, tho following results have been obtained:-


The increase in the number of serious crimes is in all the remarkable cases, e. g., Kaira, Násik, and Khandesh in the Northern Division, and "Ahmadnagar, Kaladgi, and Sholápur in the Southern Division, attributed by the several Superintendents to the unfavorable nature of the season, which drove many to commit outrages for the sake of procuring food. In the most remarkable case, that of Kaira, in which the thefts increased from 595 to 1,196 , the Superintendent states that it was only the activity of the Police that prevented the Kolies breaking out in their old looting expeditions.
7. The percentage of convictions to committals for trial varies considerably in the different districts-


The returns of Poona and Ratnagiri are by no means creditable to Lieutenant-Colonels Henderson and Johnstone; but, as both these officers have now left the Police, it is hoped the Police administration of the districts will improve under their successors. The percentage of convictions in Broach is low, but, as noticed by the Police Commissioner, is improving under the vigorous measures of Mr. Cameron, whose difficulties in dealing with a clever and unscrupulous population and a bad village Police are very great.
8. While in the Northern Division the number of murders, attempts to murder, and culpable homicides, although fluctuating in some districts, has remained the same (154) as in the previous year, that in the Southern Division has increased by 18. In the latter on the whole the convictions in investigated cases has increased by $2 \frac{1}{2}$, having in 1870 been $39 \cdot 1$ and in $18714 \cdot 16$. The percentage in the Northern Division in the latter year was 53.8 , which exceeds that of the Southern Division by over 12 per cent. The most remarkable cases are those in the Broach District, quoted by the Police Commissioner in paragraphs 38 and 39 of his report. Their detection reflects great credit on Mr. Cameron and his Police. So much is truth sometimes stronger than fiction that if these had been introduced as incidents into the pages of a romance, they would have been considered exaggerated or utterly improbable, and Mr. Cameron's report is accordingly quoted in full:-
"38. Eight murders were committed in the year, and one remained for trial from the past year. Five cases were convicted in the year and one subsequently. Mr. Cameron gives an instance of the daring and unscrupulous way in which the Boras endeavour to compass the ruin of their enemies by making evidence. He remarks of the Karmar poisoning case-‘This was one of the most intricate cases of the year, and it gives a fair example of the cunning of the Boras in this district, and the utter want of scruple displayed by them in endeavouring to ruin persons with whom they are at enmity.
'On the evening of the 7th February an old woman, named Bai Gori of Karmar, was brought on a cot to the Broach Taluka Chief Constable's Kacheri with wounds on the head. Her dying declaration was taken by the Sub-Ma-
gistrate, and she gave the names of Umar Wali, Jiví Alabasi, and three other Boras of Karmar as the persons who had assaulted har. On the 10 th Febriary she died in civil hospital. The above persons were prosecuted, but discharged by the Magistrate.
' After I took charge of this office on the 7th March I roopened inquiries into this case, and it was discovered that Bai Gori bad been wounded by her own relations, and she was in. duced by them to give the names of Umar Wali, \&c., with whom they were at enmity.
' That three days after she made the dying declaration and was getting better, she was poisoned by her son Ali Mithá and two other Boras at the hospital. Ali Mithé was convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Court.'
"39. And another instance-" On the 5 th of May a Bora named Mohamed Wali of Karmar rode into Broach and presented himself bleeding in the Court of the Huzur Deputy Collector. He accused Mohamed Husain and Musí Amanji of having murdered his sister and assaulted bimself. His younger brother went with a similar complaint to the Full Power Magistrate, Mr. Wilson.

- On inquiry by the Police it appeared that Mohamed Wali murdered his sister with a hatchet just outside his own door, then dashed his head against a wall, and crying out the names of the above persons (with whom he was at enmity about some land dispute) he rode into Broach, occasionally tumbling off in order to bruise himself. Mohamed Husain and Musa wounded their mother immediately to bring a counter charge against the other• side.

[^3]9. The district of Tanna still enjoys the unenviable notoriety noticed in previous years for cases of violence to the person in various shapes, the number under "hurt" (Section 323) almost equalling that in the whole, of the rest of the Division; but the most marked increase in the serious crimes mentioned in the preceding paragraph has been in Poona, in which it has risen from 20 to 34. The result of Police action in them, morcover, has been extremely unsatisfactory, for out of the whole 35 cases investigated, including one belonging to the previous year, in ouly 12 wero convictions obtained against 16 out of 82 prisoners brought to trial. In the latter respect Sholapur also takes a bad place, for out of 30 investigated cases (including some from 1870) convictions were only obtained in 6 cases against 8 out of 56 prisoners tried. The district most successful in detection and obtaining convictions in this class of cases has been that of Surat, in which convictions have been obtained against the whole of the prisoners in all the soveu cases investigated.
10. The result of Police action in the recovery of stolen property has been as follows:-



The attention of the Police Commissioner, N.D., should be called to the careless manner in which columns XVI. to XXI. of Statement B. for his Division have been prepared. In Tanna and Kolába the value of stolen property is not given at all for 1870 , so that it is impossible to ascertain the percentage of recoveries for that year. In Broach the totals of the percentages under the different heads of crime have been added up to represent the percentage under each class, and in Khandesh the precentages have not been calculated at all.
11. The question of the re-organization of the Village Police is at present under the consideration of Government. A Committee composed of the Police Commissioners and some of the most experienced District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police
was appointed to report on this very important subject generally, and more especially on certain proposals relating to it, which were placed before them. The Report has now been submitted, and is at present before Government.

## JOHN NUGENT,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.
To
The Commissioner of Police, S.D. The Commissioner of Police, N.D. The District Magistrates.
The District Superintendents of Police. The Government of India
The Under Secretary of State for India $\}$ (by letter). The Editors' Room.
J. M. Campbell, Esquire.


[^0]:    General Remarks.

[^1]:    xxxvill

[^2]:    Showing Strongth, Cost, Dishibution,
    HNTMGLVIS

[^3]:    - Mohamed Wali was convicted and sentenced to death. The execution was carried out at Karmar on the 22nd Noven. ber. One can hardly believe in the utter moral-depravity displayed in this case, and the facts as narrated above would be believed in by but few. I may state, however, that there was not the shadow of a doubt of the guilt of Mohamed Wali. He was abused by his own brother and near relations at the scaffold, and I had to order them to desist.'"

