

POLICE REPORTS

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

INCLUDING

SIND,

For the Year 1874.



Bombay.

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1875.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Poona, 30th June 1875.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Police Report for the year 1874.

2. The usual statements as per margin, prescribed by the Government of India, are appended.

Statements.

- A—Part I.
- A—Part II., Magisterial.
- A—Part II., Police.
- B to G.

- 10. Statement of Expenditure on Police Buildings.
- 11. Statement of Resignations and Dismissals.

3. As desired by Government, I give the date of the Superintendents' Reports and the dates of the Magistrates forwarding Memoranda. As each Report was received it was carefully examined in my office, and the errors discovered which could not

be corrected in this office were pointed out to the Superintendents. Some of the Superintendents were exceedingly careless in preparing their returns. I deem it undesirable to particularize the offenders, as I have departmentally drawn their attention to this, and I have full confidence that the warning given will secure greater attention in future to this most important duty.

	Superintendent's Report.		Magistrate's Memo.		Superintendent's final letter.	
	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month
Ahmedabad	10	April	12	April	...	...
Kaira	18	March	20	March	20	May.
Panch Máhals	24	February	10	Ditto	18	Ditto.
Broach	24	Ditto	9	Ditto	6	Ditto.
Surat	15	Ditto	24	February.	28	April.
Tanna	15	March	20	March	5	May 1875.
Colába	9	Ditto	17	Ditto	6	Ditto.
Násik	10	February	13	February.	5	March.
Khandesh	17	Ditto	24	Ditto	15	April.

4. Captain Segrave, the Police Superintendent of Ahmedabad, was nearly a month later than any of the other Superintendents in sending his report; this is not due to any fault on his part, but to the fact that he was employed on special duty at Baroda during the months of February and March. Last year he was one of the first Superintendents who sent in his report. Considering the amount of work he had this year, it does him credit that he was able to submit his careful report as early as the 10th April.

5. It is difficult to compare the number of offences committed this year with the number committed last year, owing to the fact that last year some of the Superintendents included in their returns all cases compounded or withdrawn under Sections 188 and 210 Criminal Procedure Code, whilst others excluded these. To secure uniformity Mr. Ashburner, in his No. 211 of 11th February 1875, directed that every Superintendent should include such cases in their returns.

6. The following is the comparative result of cognizable and non-cognizable cases including cases compounded or withdrawn:—

Districts.	Cases ascertained to have occurred.		No. of Persons arrested.		Convicted.		Acquitted and released.		Percentage of conviction to arrests.	
	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
Ahmedabad	3,808	3,316	6,096	5,917	3,361	3,014	3,321	2,304	50	51
Kaira	2,064	1,940	4,055	3,661	1,620	1,530	2,412	2,134	60	61
Panch Mâhâls	797	918	1,308	1,330	720	800	730	600	52	45
Broach	2,051	1,808	3,637	3,178	1,408	600	2,166	2,166	20	30
Surât	2,927	2,975	4,657	5,000	1,977	1,790	2,315	3,208	61	35
Tanna	4,462	5,197	7,710	6,542	3,144	2,554	4,837	2,995	61	54
Colâba	2,128	2,308	4,010	3,768	1,198	1,168	2,810	2,897	20	31
Nâsik	3,474	3,340	6,002	5,000	2,190	1,991	3,770	3,040	30	30
Khandesh	2,458	4,321	5,378	5,705	2,542	2,716	2,801	2,979	41	47
Total..	25,619	26,704	60,661	60,361	19,174	17,349	26,308	22,821	41	43

7. At first sight it appears, therefore, that there has been an

1. Kaira.
2. Panch Mâhâls.
3. Broach.
4. Surât.
5. Tanna.
6. Colâba.
7. Nâsik.
8. Khandesh.

increase of 1,085 crimes during the year as compared with 1873, but in the 8 districts marginally noted the offences referred to in the last paragraph were not included. There were 4,189 such offences. If, for the sake of comparison, this number is deducted from 26,704, the number of

crimes committed in 1874, we have for remainder 22,515, or a

decrease of 2,576 as compared with last year: this is most satisfactory, as it shows a steady decrease during the past four years, the number of offences reported being—

In 1874	22,515
1873	25,619
1872	28,041
1871	31,013

8. I find that were it not for the above-mentioned order issued by Mr. Ashburner, the comparative statement of offences would be as follows:—

	1874.	1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ahmedabad	3,315	3,608	...	293
Kaira	1,729	2,664	...	935
Panch Máhals	787	797	...	10
Broach	1,692	2,051	...	359
Surat	2,625	2,927	...	302
Tanna	4,916	4,457	459	...
Colába	1,580	2,183	...	603
Násik	2,927	3,474	...	547
Khandesh	2,944	3,458	...	514
Total...	22,515	25,619	459	3,563

9. From the above it will be seen that crime has decreased considerably in all the districts except in the Panch Máhals and Tanna; in the former place it is nearly stationary, but in the latter there is a large increase, although the number of offences committed in that district is some 250 less than the number committed in 1872, viz., 5,163.

10. I regret that, as the Superintendents misunderstood Mr. Ashburner's circular, I have no information by me so as to be able to compare the persons apprehended and convicted in 1873 and 1874 in the same way as I have compared the number of offences. Orders will be given to prevent this misunderstanding in future. I am unable to state how many so-called offenders escaped trial owing to their offences being compounded or their cases being withdrawn; and as a considerable time would elapse before I could obtain this information from the different Superintendents, and further, as even under the present disadvantageous circumstances the comparison is favourable for this year, I consider it better not to delay this report for this information.

11. Altogether there were 3,290 fewer persons apprehended in 1874 than in 1873, and the percentage of convictions to apprehensions increased 2 per cent, being 43 per cent instead of 41. This is the highest percentage in the Northern Division during the present decade, and it serves as matter for congratulation.

12. Crime is much below the average of the past 4 years in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Kaira, Khandesh, and Tanna. In Násik it is 299 above the average for the last 4 years. On the other hand, in Colába it is 383 less, and in the Panch Máhals it is 62 less than the average. It is encouraging to see this large decrease and also to notice that even if the offences coming under Sections 188 and 210 of the Criminal Procedure Code are taken into consideration the number of crimes committed in the Division are 1,120 less than the average number committed since 1870, although formerly offences coming under Sections 188 and 210 were omitted.

13. Tanna stands highest in the average of persons convicted to persons apprehended, showing an average of 54 as compared with 41 last year and 30 in 1872. This reflects credit on Colonel Coles, who has done much to improve the Force under his care. Ahmedabad comes next with 51 per cent as compared with 50 per cent last year. Khandesh with 47 per cent is the same as last year. Panch Máhals has decreased from 52 per cent to 45 per cent. Kaira is 42 per cent, and is above its average. Násik with 39 per cent has increased its average by 2 per cent for the last 4 years. Surat has decreased from 41 per cent to 35 per cent. Colába has increased from 29 per cent to 31 per cent, and Broach has fallen from 39 per cent to as low as 30 per cent.

14. As remarked by Mr. Ashburner in para. 35 of his report of last year, the Police have nothing to do with a great part of the crime given in the above statement, and the force is, of course, not altogether responsible for the results shown by it. The Magistrates and the Police must share the praise and the blame between them.

15. To return to the cognizable crime, the most important for which the Police is solely responsible. The number of offences reported was :—

In 1874.....	15,134
1873.....	12,373
1872.....	13,137
1871.....	13,852

16. The increase is only an increase on paper, for in addition to Mr. Ashburner's circular it was by Act XI. of 1874 decided that for the future cases under Sections 323, 428, and 429 of the Indian Penal Code (hurt and certain kinds of mischief) should be deemed

cognizable offences; there were altogether 3,933 of these in the year, and this number should, for the sake of comparison, be deducted from the 15,134 mentioned above. It is as above explained nearly impossible to find out how many cases were compounded and withdrawn, as of course many of these of "simple hurt" were so treated. Including, therefore, amongst actual cases of cognizable crime those withdrawn and compounded, but deducting the 3,933 cases coming under Sections 323, 428, and 429 of the Penal Code, there remains a balance of 11,201 cognizable cases against 12,373 last year; thus it will be seen that the "progressive and satisfactory decrease" noticed last year has continued.

17. The proportion of cognizable crime to the total population of this Division is one crime to every 381.34 persons. Taking each District separately the proportion classified in order of merit, as judged by the results of the year under review, is as follows:—

Kaira	...	...	...	...	1 to 734
Khandesh	...	...	...	...	1 to 486
Panch Máhals	...	...	...	...	1 to 423
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	1 to 379
Násik	...	...	...	...	1 to 361
Surat	...	...	...	...	1 to 347
Tanna	...	...	...	...	1 to 306
Colába	...	...	...	...	1 to 267
Broach	...	...	...	...	1 to 262

18. I append a table showing the amount, &c., of cognizable crime in each District. Table I. shows the actual amount as calculated according to Act XI. of 1874, and Table II. shows the amount as calculated according to the method adopted in 1873.

Table I.

Districts.	Offences.		Persons apprehended.		Convicted.		Percentage of convictions to apprehensions	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
Ahmedabad	2,177	2,188	3,191	3,642	1,909	1,873	59	51
Kaira	1,581	1,065	1,409	3,780	1,012	1,142	71	64
Panch Máhals	520	568	720	780	340	411	47	53
Broach	971	1,335	1,299	2,157	670	674	51	31
Surat	1,464	1,752	1,899	2,427	1,042	1,236	54	51
Tanna	1,631	2,769	2,679	3,416	1,584	2,178	59	63
Colaba	811	1,309	1,589	2,240	570	835	35	37
Násik	1,446	2,033	2,131	3,028	1,170	1,275	55	42
Khandesh	1,772	2,115	2,210	2,807	1,281	1,323	57	47
Total	12,373	15,134	17,127	22,277	9,578	10,947	56	49

Table II.

Districts.	Number of offences.	Cases convicted.	Persons apprehended.	Persons convicted.	Persons discharged or acquitted.	Percentage of Convictions to Apprehensions.		Percentage of cases convicted to No. of cases investigated.		
						1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	
Ahmedabad ...	1,823	1,235	2,989	1,702	1,287	57	60	68	81	
Kaira... ..	845	657	1,234	1,056	210	85	72	78	42	
Panch Máhals ...	562	280	747	411	288	55	61	50	68	
Broach	949	338	1,247	536	685	43	52	35	42	
Surat... ..	1,536	816	1,986	1,168	838	59	55	54	66	
Tanna	1,646	1,061	2,813	1,891	934	67	50	64	67	
Colába	863	395	1,655	724	925	44	36	46	42	
Násik	1,368	757	1,866	967	876	52	55	54	58	
Khandesh	1,609	823	2,224	1,170	961	53	58	51	49	
Total... {	1873...	12,373	6,507	17,127	9,678	7,371	57	57	56	58
	1874...	11,201	6,342	16,761	9,625	7,024	57	57	56	58

19. Cognizable offences have decreased in Kaira by 736. Ahmedabad shows a decrease of 354, Khandesh of 163, Násik of 78, and Broach of 22. In Surat there has been an increase of 72, in Colába of 52, in the Panch Máhals of 42, and in Tanna of 15. In the report for last year the Police Commissioner noticed that "the Panch Máhals and Colába were going from bad to worse," and this year it seems that these two districts are not improving.

20. In para. 38 of the last year's report it was recommended that a column 8 A be inserted in Statement A Part I. to give information regarding the number of cases decided, so that the percentage of convictions might be calculated on these and not on the number of cases investigated by the Police. I beg to bring this opinion of Mr. Ashburner again to the notice of Government. In some Districts there are so many complaints which are merely trumped up and which are utterly devoid of foundation, that the percentage of convictions to cases is made very small, and this owing to no fault of the Police, who however virtually receive blame for it. It might of course be urged that it is not the fault of the

returns and that the Superintendents instead of taking the number of cases investigated should obtain information as to the number decided. They will be directed to do this, but I respectfully hold that the returns should contain a column showing the number of cases decided. Such a column would be of great use and simplify matters.

21. The total number of cases convicted was 6,342, which is 56 per cent on the number investigated against 58 per cent in 1873, 55 per cent in 1872, and 49 per cent in 1871: this, considering that the returns have been calculated differently this year, must be considered as satisfactory. Kaira, which was last year the worst in dealing with this class of crime, is this year the best, its success being as high as 78 per cent against 42 in 1873. Major La Touche deserves the greatest credit for this, and I trust that his success may still continue. Ahmedabad follows next with 68 per cent; this is creditable to Captain Segrave, who has for three years been first, though he now comes second. Tanna comes next with 64 per cent, and it keeps up to the high standard to which it formerly attained. A wide gap separates this District from Surat and Násik, which show only a success of 54 per cent against a success last year of 66 and 58 per cent respectively. Khandesh is steadily improving, showing a percentage of 51 against 49, 49 and 39 in previous years. Panch Máhals with 62 per cent is next, and like last year the number of cognizable offences has increased, but the success in dealing with them has decreased. Colába has hardly increased its reputation, the success this year being 46 against 42 per cent in 1873: 46 was the percentage in 1872. Broach is last with 35 per cent against 42 last year. This is most unsatisfactory, as it only represents one case convicted out of every three cases investigated. I trust that next year as regards this District I shall be able to report an improvement.

22. The total number of persons arrested was 16,761, of whom 9,625 were convicted and 7,024 acquitted. The success is 57 per cent, a fraction higher than last year, and showing that the improvement noticed in 1873 is continuing. Kaira is again first this year, showing a most wonderful success of 85 per cent against 72 in 1873. Tanna has improved from 59 per cent to 67, and Surat from 55 per cent. to 59. Ahmedabad has slightly fallen off from last year, but is better than it was in 1872. Panch Máhals is fifth with 55 per cent, as compared with 61 last year. Khandesh has fallen from 58 to 53 per cent, Násik from 55 to 52. Colába has improved from 36 to 44 per cent, and Broach has fallen from 52 to 43. This, I regret to observe, is not creditable to Mr. Scannel, who was in charge of this District for the whole year less 1 month and 20 days.

23. Taking the mean of success in cases and against persons, the result is as follows:—

Ahmedabad...	...	62½	Captain Segrave, with Mr. Henderson, Assistant.
Kaira	...	65	Major LaTouche.
Panch Máhals	...	61½	Captain Westmacott and Lieutenant-Humfrey.
Broach	...	39	Mr. Scannel.
Surat	...	54½	Captain Westmacott.
Tanna	...	61½	Colonel Coles.
Colába	...	41	6 Superintendents, <i>vide</i> para. 169.
Násik	...	54½	Captain Wilson.
Khandesh	...	54½	Captain Wise, Major Probyn, Mr. Down, as Assistant.

24. I append a statement (No. 3) of non-cognizable cases in which the Police were employed, and also a statement (No. 4) in which they were not employed. Altogether there were 11,570 non-cognizable offences compared to 13,246 in 1873: to these however should be added the 3,933 cases under hurt and mischief. The whole number of offences in 1874 classed in 1873 as non-cognizable is 15,503, or 2,257 more than last year. There is still the great difference observable in the number of cases in which the Magistrates use the Police in the several Districts, but of 1,127 cases in Ahmedabad the Police were employed in 1,024, whilst out of 1,213 in Surat they were only employed in 10. Násik and Khandesh are the only two Districts besides Ahmedabad where the services of the Police are largely used:—

Statement No. 3.—Non-Cognizable Crime in which Police were employed.

Districts.	Offences.	Apprehended.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions to apprehensions.	Property.	
						Stolen.	Recovered.
Ahmedabad	1,024	2,125	1,086	1,030	48	739	739
Kaira	37	64	13	51	80	30	29
Panch Máhals	20	27	8	19	70	294	284
Broach	25	40	11	29	73	113	13
Surat	10	10	1	9	90	...	...
Tanna	37	69	19	50	72	62	62
Colába	31	56	30	26	46	...	...
Násik	203	322	84	238	74	94	94
Khandesh	134	315	61	250	79	334	285
Total...	1,521	3,028	1,313	1,702	56	1,666	1,506
1873...	1,741	4,311	2,552	1,719	40	6,427	4,996

Statement No: 4—Non-Cognizable Cases taken up by Magistrates.

Districts.	Offences.	Arrests.	Persons acquitted.	Convicted.
Ahmedabad	103	150	39	111
Kaira	847	1,807	1,462	345
Panch Máhals	330	532	363	168
Broach	538	981	722	257
Surat	1,213	2,661	2,116	545
Tanna	2,961	3,057	1,729	1,326
Colába	962	1,487	1,160	327
Násik	1,013	1,718	1,240	478
Khandesh	2,082	2,663	1,509	1,143
Total...	10,049	15,056	10,340	4,700
1873...	11,505	22,213	15,368	6,777

25. This is a point of no inconsiderable importance, and appears to me to call for the notice of Government. It is undesirable that except in very especial instances the Police should be any way called in in non-cognizable cases. That their services should have been so largely made use of in the Districts of Ahmedabad, Násik, and Khandesh, is not creditable to the Taluka Magistrates, before whom the greater number of such cases come. It shows that complaints are not promptly taken up at once, but that they are simply turned over to the Police, such a course of proceeding opening the way for many harassing and vexatious proceedings on the part of the Police.

26. The number of persons apprehended in the cases in which the Police were employed was 3,028, out of which 1,702 were convicted and 1,313 were acquitted, the percentage of convictions to apprehensions being 56 against 40 in the previous year. This increase is in a measure due to the fact that hurt and mischief are no longer included amongst the non-cognizable offences. Surat has increased its percentage from 58 in 1873 to 90 in 1874, and in the latter year there were only 10 arrests. That this result should have been obtained is creditable to the Surat Magisterial administration. It shows that the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates themselves promptly investigate all trivial complaints, thus doing away with the necessity of Police interference, and reducing the chances of trumped up cases to a minimum.

27. The Magistrates enquired into 10,049 cases without the assistance of the Police, being 1,456 less than in 1873. 15,056 persons were summoned or arrested, of whom 10,340 were acquitted

and 4,700 convicted, *i.e.*, 31 per cent of the number summoned were convicted against 30 per cent in 1873. This is an improvement, but, as remarked by Mr. Ashburner last year, it is still far from satisfactory, and in my opinion shows a great want of discrimination on the part of the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates. It is to be recollected that it is in these non-cognizable cases that the greater number of false and vexatious complaints occur. I am afraid that more careful enquiry, when each complaint was made, would have resulted in the immediate dismissal of a large number of complaints, and that the want of such careful investigation has led to a large number of persons being summoned or arrested vexatiously.

28. I append a table of the worst offences:—

Serious Offences against the Person and Property.

Districts.	Murder, 303, 303, 306.	Attempts at murder, 307.	Culpable homicide, 304, 306.	Grievous hurt, 325, 326, 305, 329, 331, 332.	Dacoity 305, 307, 338.	Robbery, 304, 307, 306, 302, 303.	Thefts, 379 to 383.	Receiving stolen property, 411, 414.	Kidnapping, 368 to 368.	Conviction cases.	
										Murders.	Executions.
Ahmedabad ...	12	1	5	45	16	33	799	115	7	7	7
Kaira ...	17	3	8	29	3	32	378	57	5	8	3
Panch Mahals ...	2	2	6	7	4	16	228	28	2	1	2
Broach ...	4	1	1	15	3	14	428	20	6	1	1
Surat ...	6	2	2	20	7	25	818	41	1	2	2
Tanna ...	15	1	1	33	31	61	821	34	4	8	20
Colaba ...	5	...	2	5	2	5	447	3	2	3	3
Nasik ...	8	1	6	11	8	19	506	46	4	2	1
Khandesh ...	6	1	6	18	4	15	978	58	9	5	...
Total ...	75	12	37	183	67	218	5,499	401	40	37	37
1873 ...	70	8	40	206	58	213	6,421	445	44	35	22

*Struck off the crime register.

29. There were 75 cases of murder as compared with 70 in 1873, 84 in 1872, and 104 in 1871. The success in dealing with this crime is 49·5 as against 50, 63 and 55 per cent, as compared respectively with 1872. The percentage, I regret to say, has diminished.

30. More murders have been committed in the Kaira Districts than in any other, the number being 17 as compared with 6 last year. 17 persons were convicted in 8 of these cases before the end of the year, and since December 31st another conviction has been obtained. Tanna comes next with 15 cases as compared to 13, 21

and 26 in 1873, 1872, and 1871, respectively; 30 prisoners were arrested, out of which 1 was released by the magistrate, five were pending trial at the close of the year, and 24 were put on trial. Of these, 13 were convicted and 11 were acquitted by the Magistrate and Session Court. (See also para. 160.)

31. Ahmedabad has 12 murders and one case from 1873. 38 persons were arrested, of whom 21 were put on trial and 10 were convicted; the cases of 9 remain pending at the end of the year. I am sorry that the decrease in this crime, which Mr. Ashburner noticed last year, has not continued, the number of murders committed being the same as was committed in 1872. In Násik there are 8 cases, the same number as last year; one case remained from 1873: 8 persons were arrested but only two convicted. In Khandesh there are 6 cases: 16 prisoners were arrested including 5 from last year: 10 were convicted. Last year there were 13 cases of murder in Khandesh; thus there is an improvement in the year under report. Surat has (as last year) 6 cases, in 2 of which convictions were obtained, while 2 were pending at close of year. Out of 15 prisoners arrested 5 were convicted, and the trials of 2 were pending at close of year. In Colába there were 5 cases against 2 of last year; convictions were obtained in 3 cases and 1 was pending at end of year. Out of 26 arrested 8 were convicted, and the cases of 5 were pending on December 31st. In Broach there were 4 murder cases against 9 in last year: 11 prisoners were arrested, but only 1 convicted: the cases of 5 were pending at the end of the year. In the Panch Máháls there were only 2 cases against 5 of last year, and there was also 1 from 1873; the only prisoner who was arrested was convicted.

32. There were 12 cases of attempts at murder against 8 in 1873 and 21 in 1872. Colába was quite free from such attempts whilst there was only one in Ahmedabad, Broach, Tanna, Surat, Násik, and Khandesh, 2 in Surat and Panch Máháls, and 3 in Kaira.

33. There are 37 cases of culpable homicide against 40, 45, and 27 in 1873, 1872, and 1871 respectively. Kaira is first in this crime with 8 cases, and the Panch Máháls, Násik, and Khandesh have 6 against their names.

34. There were 183 cases of grievous hurt, which is exactly the same number as in 1872; in 1873 there were 206 cases. The number of cases in Surat has risen from 12 to 20, in Tanna from 30 to 33, and in

Panch Máhals from 6 to 7: in all the other Districts it has decreased. The crime as usual appears to be prevalent in Ahmedabad. There were 129 convictions or more than two-thirds. In the Panch Máhals, a conviction was obtained in every case: in Kaira in 27 cases out of 29: in Tanna in 29 out of 33: in Ahmedabad in 33 out of 45: in Colába in 3 out of 5: in Broach in 8 out of 15: in Surat in 10 out of 20: in Khandesh in 9 out of 18, and in Násik in 3 out of 11.

35. **Dacoity** has increased slightly during the year, there being 67 cases against 58 last year; in 1872 however there were 95 cases. Nearly half of the dacoity cases occurred in Tanna, there being 31 cases against 15 last year; for explanation of this increase see para. 162. There were 186 persons arrested and 117 convicted. Here is a marked improvement on last year in the proportion of convictions to arrests. Ahmedabad is second with 10 cases against 18 last year. Convictions were obtained in 7 of these; out of the 66 prisoners arrested 22 were finally convicted, and 5 were awaiting trial. Surat has 7 cases against 5 in 1873: convictions were obtained in 2, and 1 was pending, 16 prisoners were arrested, 6 convicted, and the trial of one was pending. In the Panch Máhals and Khandesh there were 4 cases against 1 and 3 in 1873 respectively: in Khandesh 19 were arrested and there were no convictions, the cases of 3 pending at end of year. 7 convictions were obtained in 2 cases in the Panch Máhals, and out of the 15 persons arrested, 4 were convicted, while the case of 1 was pending at end of year. In Násik, Broach, and Kaira there were three cases against 6, 5 and 3 respectively in 1873; in Násik there was 1 conviction, and out of the 12 arrested 1 was convicted whilst the cases of 7 were pending at end of year. There was 1 conviction also in Broach: out of 26 arrested 4 were convicted and 4 cases remained pending at end of year. In Kaira there were convictions in every case, and out of the 19 prisoners arrested 18 were punished: Major La Touche deserves credit for this. Lastly, in Colába there were 2 cases, the same number as in 1873, and of the 21 arrested 14 received punishment.

36. Taking the Division as a whole, there were 274 persons charged with dacoity and placed before the Magistrates, of whom 186 were convicted; and assuming the number of cases investigated (72) represent the number tried, the success in dacoity is 52·77 per cent and 67·88 per cent of prisoners.

37. **Robberies** have increased from 213 cases in 1873 to 218. In Tanna, there were 61 cases as compared with 40 last year. The number of convicted

tions was 85, being slightly better than last year's 78. In Kaira there were 29 convictions out of 32 cases. All the other Districts were poor.

Theft. 38. The steady decrease in the number of thefts is most encouraging, the numbers being:—

1874	...	...	...	5,499
1873	...	...	...	6,421
1872	...	...	...	7,368
1871	...	...	...	7,562
1870	...	...	...	6,633

39. There is a decrease in every District except in Colába and Tanna, where there are respectively increases of 7 and 5; in Kaira the decrease is 390, and in Ahmedabad 143. Khandesh, which showed a decrease of nearly 600 cases in 1873, when compared with 1872 shows a further decrease of 152 cases; in Násik, the decrease is 111, in Surat 82, in Broach 46, and in the Panch Máháls 10.

Receiving stolen property. 39. There were 401 cases of receiving stolen property in 1874 against 445 in 1873: this is the smallest number of cases during the past 4 years, 1871 with its 416 cases being nearest. Násik has decreased from 80 to 40 cases, and Broach from 34 to 20, whilst Tanna has increased from 19 to 34; but of 401 cases convictions have been obtained in 307, which result is good. In Kaira convictions have been obtained in every case: in the Panch Máháls in 15 out of 28; in Tanna in 26 out of 34; in Colába in 6 out of 8; in Ahmedabad in 90 out of 115; in Broach in 11 out of 20; in Násik in 30 out of 40; in Khandesh in 45 out of 58, and in Surat in 21 out of 41.

40. The success in dealing with this kind of case in Kaira is something marvellous. Major La Touche writes:—"There is a slight falling off under this head (receiving stolen property) which amounts to 57. All have been convicted, the percentage of persons punished to those brought to trial being over 98, and of property recovered nearly 99."

Kidnapping. 41. This crime is, I am glad to report, on the wane: last year there were only 44 cases, which was the lowest known for 4 years, and this year the number has decreased to 40. In Broach, the number of cases have doubled; in Tanna they have increased from 1 to 4; in Colába from 1 to 2, and in Khandesh from 8 to 9. In all the other Districts there has been a decrease except in the Panch Máháls, where the number has, as last year, been 2.

42. In the Panch Málhals convictions were obtained in both cases, and in Surat a conviction was obtained in the only case which occurred in that district : in Kaira convictions were obtained in 4 out of 5 cases : in Tanna in 3 out of 4 : in Násik in 2 out of 4 : in Broach in 2 out of 6 : in Ahmedabad in 1 out of 7, and 1 was pending at the end of the year, in Khandesh in one out of 9 ; and in Colába no convictions were obtained in either of the cases.

43. The value of property stolen and recovered is shown in the following table :—

Districts.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	Percentage of recoveries in 1873.
Ahmedabad	59,157	35,000	59	31
Kaira	14,538	9,965	69	39
Panch Málhals	17,238	5,458	32	44
Broach	28,302	14,020	50	50
Surat	26,394	9,066	34	30
Tanna	25,696	10,306	40	47
Colába	10,507	5,873	56	29
Násik	33,696	18,321	54	37
Khandesh	45,934	16,255	35	39
Total ...	2,61,462	1,24,264	48	...
In 1873 ...	3,57,073	1,36,776	...	38

44. The total sum Rs. 2,61,462 is Rs. 95,611 less than the amount stolen last year, which in its turn was Rs. 73,628 less than was stolen in 1872 : this is certainly most satisfactory. 48 per cent of the value was recovered in 1874 against 38 per cent in 1873. As 50 per cent was the highest amount recovered in any one District last year, it is most creditable to the Police that 48 per cent should have been recovered in the whole Division. Broach was last year first with 50 per cent : it has recovered again this year 50 per cent, but it is only fifth on the list, being beaten by Kaira, Ahmedabad, Colába, and Násik. On the other hand, the Panch Málhals and Tanna have fallen off, their percentages being 32 and 40 (see postscript after para. 64).

Statement E.

45. The Northern Division consists of 9 districts, including the Panch Málhals, with an area of 33,918 square miles, and a population of 5,771,379. I take the figures from the General Ad-

ministration Report for 1873-74 published by Government. The strength of the Police Force consists of 9 Superintendents of Police and 4 Assistant Superintendents, all Europeans; 18 Inspectors, all Natives, with the exception of 1 Eurasian; 1,279 subordinate officers, all Natives, with the exception of 1 Eurasian; 327 Mounted Constables and 5,797 Foot Police. Of these numbers 14 officers and 68 men are engaged for the Bária and Peint States.

46. The Census Returns afford better data than we have before possessed for calculating the population. In the former Administration Report the population was estimated at 5,895,228; this year it is estimated at much less; and therefore the proportion of Police to population is different. There is 1 policeman to every 4·5 square miles and to every 770 persons. There is a great difference between this and the proportions calculated by the Superintendents, which are respectively 1 policeman to every 4·2 square miles and to every 720 persons. The figures in the Superintendent's return are different to those shown in the Administration Report. Appended is a statement calculated according to that Report:—

District.	Area Square Miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police	
			To Area.	To Population.
Ahmedabad	3,844	829,637	3·13	676
Kaira	1,561	782,738	2·03	1,038
Panch Máhals	1,731	240,743	2·1	292
Broach	1,358	350,322	3·26	840
Surat	1,588	607,087	2·5	935
Tanna	4,052	847,424	5·1	1,059
Colába	1,482	350,405	4·84	1,145
Násik	8,140	734,386	11·23	1,013
Khandesh	10,162	1,028,642	5·9	597
Total... ..	33,916	5,771,379	4·5	770

47. Násik is as last year exceptional, there being only 1 policeman to 11·23 square miles; and consequently there is no wonder that there is naturally a large crime return in this district. Panch Máhals has 1 policeman to every 292 men, and consequently crime is lower there than it is in most districts.

48. The total cost of the Force during the year is shown as Rs. 12,61,755, of which Rs. 12,50,785 was charged to

Police and Rs. 10,970 was charged to private bodies and other Departments: The Bária State in the Panch Máhals and the Peint State in Násik are managed by Government ; the cost of the Police in the former State is Rs. 3,925, and in the latter Rs. 5,785. The sum of Rs. 1,260 in Khandesh is charged to the Political Department, and is part of the cost of the First Assistant Superintendent's Office Establishment.

Statement F.

49. 3,315 men are armed with fire-arms, 4,079 are provided with swords, and 12 have batons only.

50. Fourteen officers and 151 men have been dismissed against 9 officers and 172 men in 1873. The Superintendents of Khandesh and Násik have punished in this way more men than any of the other Superintendents. 237 officers and 808 men were punished by fine or degradation against 285 officers and 1,067 men, who were punished last year. Captain Segrave and Major La Touche have been most severe in this class of punishment, but both have been more sparing in inflicting it than they were last year. I personally regret that the Superintendents do fine their subordinates so much : the pay of the latter is not large, and if they lose some of it by fines, they must become careless and dishonest.

51. The Magistrates punished 23 men under the Police Act, 2 men for " Offences relating to Public Servants," and 3 officers and 33 men for other offences, being a total of 3 officers and 58 men punished judicially against 4 officers and 36 men who were punished judicially in 1873.

52. During the year under report 246 men were rewarded with promotion, and 239 received presents of money : in 1873, 333 men were rewarded with promotion and 221 with presents of money. Last year Major La Touche was so fortunate as to be able to provide 141 men with promotion ; this year he could only provide 69 in this manner : this difference accounts for nearly the whole decrease of 92. The Superintendent at Broach is the most generous in giving money rewards, he having given them to 61 persons : the Superintendent of Panch Máhals on the other hand has only rewarded 5 men, and the Superintendents of Tanna and Surat only 8 men, and of Colába only 10 men.

53. 727 officers and 1,487 men are able to read and write and 104 officers and 890 men are under instruction. This is more satisfactory than last year ; when those under instruction are able to read and write there will be 831 officers and 2,377 men who have attained to this pitch of efficiency, out of a Force of 1,288 officers

and 6,124 men. I am not satisfied with the number of those who can read and write, and I maintain that a policeman ought very seldom to be raised to the rank of an officer unless he is able to read and write.

54. The progress in Ahmedabad has again been the most satisfactory: 138 officers and 291 men being educated against 111 officers and 207 men last year. There has been a small increase in all the other Districts except amongst the officers in Broach and in the whole Khandesh Corps. In Broach there are 57 officers educated against 60 last year, and for two years no officer has been under instruction in that District. In Khandesh there were in 1873, 225 officers and 460 men reported to be able to read and write; this year the number has fallen to 135 officers and 304 men reported as having attained this proficiency. Regarding this Major Probyn writes:

“ 2. The returns of this year do not appear favourable taken in connection with the returns of last year; but they cannot, I think, be fairly compared with the figures of last year, which I had reason to doubt were correct, as the information was not obtained from the most reliable source.

3. The falling off as compared with last year is so great, that it is in itself evidence of the incorrectness of last year's return under the head of Education. The subject is constantly being attended to, and I am satisfied that there is no actual falling off whatever may have been the correct figures for last year. The men of the Bheel Corps comprize about half the strength of the whole Force; as a rule the Bheels are not educated.”

55. In the whole Division 727 officers are educated out of 1,288—56½ per cent—and 1,487 men out of 6,124—24 per cent—or about 30 per cent of the whole Force against 26 per cent in 1873 and 24 per cent in 1872.

56. The number of men under instruction is also greater than last year. There are 104 officers and 890 men so employed against 124 officers and 762 men in 1873. In Broach, Surat, and Khandesh, no officers are under education; this is certainly unsatisfactory and not as it should be, as there are 22 officers in Broach, 53 in Surat, and 143 in Khandesh, who are still unable to read and write.

57. 569 men enlisted during the year, 3,424 are of more than one and under ten years' service; 3,387 are of more than 10 years against 666, 3,292, 3,413, the respective numbers in 1873. The

number who resigned was 116 against 146 last year; 10 deserted, and 97 died. The death rate is still about 1·3 of the strength of the Force.

58. The number of desertions is 10 as compared with 7 last year. Although there is a slight increase, yet when it is remembered that the Force consists of 7,412, it must be considered very satisfactory that the desertions are as low as 10.

59. Jethalal Bhigondas, for untrustworthy work in the Matar dacoity case, has been reduced from 4th Class Chief Constable to Head Constable.

60. Captain Segrave considers that 4th Class Chief Constable Oodey Shunker Dayashunker and 4th Class Chief Constable Keshawal Javerilal are both unfit for the position they hold. The former officer was dismissed in 1873 for making a false report to the 1st Class Magistrate, but was reinstated by Government; the latter was twice recommended for dismissal, but has both times been reinstated by Government.

61. During the year one Inspector and 4 Chief Constables were dismissed and 3 were reduced a grade lower; 1 Chief Constable who was dismissed by the Police Commissioner was restored by order of Government. 20 petitions were received from Head Constables and Constables complaining of being dismissed and degraded by the Superintendents. They were all rejected.

Government Resolution No. 1865, dated 31st March 1875.

Statement G.

62. The 9 Superintendents, the 4 Assistant Superintendents, and the Eurasian officers are the only members of the Police Force who are not Natives. Of the 9 Superintendents 8 are Military officers and one is an uncovenanted officer; 2 Assistants are uncovenanted, and 2 are Military. There are 17 Native Inspectors on pay exceeding Rs. 100, and 1,269 subordinate officers. This number includes the 10 vacancies which are considered here as Natives. Of the total number of 1,291 officers employed, 22 (including the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents) are Christians, 433 are Mahomedans, 99 are Brahmins, 43 are Rajputs. There is one Sikh, 219 are Marathas, 96 are Bheels, 85 are Kolis, 290 are Hindus of other castes, and 3 are Parsis. This gives 34 per cent of Mahomedans and 50·5 per cent of Hindus.

63. There were 6,101 men employed as Constables and 23 vacancies at the end of the year. Of the 6,101, 11 were Christians, 1,976 Mahomedans, 2,775 Hindus, 1,334 Kolis and Bheels, and 5 Jews. This gives 45·5 per cent of Hindus against 51 per cent in

1873, 32 per cent of Mahomedans against a former 31, and 22 per cent of Kolis and Bheels against a former 17.

64. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 47,891 on Police Buildings, and the Superintendents expended Rs. 7,631; altogether Rs. 55,522 were spent on these buildings against Rs. 57,137 spent in 1873.

Statement D.

65. The Punitive posts at Gunjala and Shabaspur in the Ahmedabad Districts were withdrawn on 1st June and 1st July 1874 respectively, and the post at Palej in the Kaira District is to be withdrawn on 31st August 1875, and the post at Pipej in the same District has been withdrawn.

66. Government in para. 13 of their Resolution on the Annual Police Report for 1873 observed "the results on the whole of the operations of the Police generally in connexion with this variety (quoted in the margin) of serious crime are far from favourable." Major LaTouche, in commenting on this, writes with considerable reason as follows:—

Housebreaking in order to the commission of an offence.

of the operations of the Police generally in connexion with this variety (quoted in the margin) of serious crime are far from favourable." Major LaTouche, in commenting on this, writes with considerable reason as follows:—

"I would solicit your attention to the position of the Police as regards housebreaking cases. A Thanna or post consisting of three men have on an average of 20 villages independent of Púras scattered over 689 miles of ground. Besides these villages, they have charge of course of all the road and a heavy amount of day work serving summons. In each of these villages, taking the very lowest estimate, there are 50 men whose occupation when they have nothing better to do, has been from time immemorial, crime. Housebreaking is usually committed on dark and rainy nights. The Police are supplied by Government with neither waterproof clothing nor dark lanterns. Suppose a policeman energetic enough not to mind the rain happens to be patrolling a village, while thieves are housebreaking; the culprits, whose eyes and ears are quite as good as, if not better, than the Police's are, disappear in the dark without the faintest hope of identification, while the falling rain obliterates all foot-marks, so the tracing is out of question. During the last year in more than one instance, Police when patrolling came upon housebreakers so close, that they were compelled to throw down the stolen property before they took to flight and were at once lost in the darkness without hope of identification. With dark lanterns the probabilities of detection in such cases would increase 50 per cent."

AHMEDABAD.

Statistics.

67. Area	...	...	Square miles	3,844
Population	...	...	...	829,637
Strength of Police on 1st January 1875...	...	...	...	1,228
Police to area	...	...	...	1 to 3.13
Police to population	...	...	...	1 to 676

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874	2,188	1,127	3,315
Proportion of crime to area in miles	1 to 1.76	1 to 3.41	1 to 1.16
Proportion of crime to population	1 to 379.18	1 to 736.15	1 to 250.37

Cognizable Cases.

Year.	Cases.			Number of persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and Discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at end of previous year.	Total.						
1873	2,177	15	2,192	3,191	107	3,298	1,909	956	347	10	82	80
1874	2,188	29	2,216	3,642	90	3,732	1,873	1,481	373	..	90	61

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1873	52,789	15,829	29.99
1874	58,416	34,259	58.64

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases ascertained to have occurred.	No. of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1873 ...	3,608	6,696	3,361	3,321	50
1874 ...	3,315	5,917	3,014	2,884	51

68. Captain Segrave was in charge of the Police of this District during the entire year.

69. The total number of offences committed during the year was 3,315 against 3,608 committed in 1873; 3,642 people were arrested and 1,873, or 51 per cent, were convicted. This is not so satisfactory as last year, when 60 per cent were convicted.

70. The reason for this decreased percentage is that formerly Captain Segrave did not enter in his returns crimes under Sections 188 and 210 Criminal Procedure Code; this year he was ordered to include them. Had he made his calculations this year according to the same method as last year, the percentage of convictions to arrests would have been 77.

71. There is an increase of 11 cases in cognizable crime taken up by the Police in 1874 as compared with the preceding year. This is because crimes under Sections 323, 428 and 429 of the Penal Code have been declared cognizable. Were it not for this, there would be a decrease of 354 cases under the head of cognizable offences.

72. Rs. 34,259 was recovered out of Rs. 58,416 reported to have been stolen. This is an increase of 29 per cent under the head of recoveries as compared with last year. This year there being 58.64 per cent of stolen property recovered whilst only 29.99 per cent. was recovered in 1873. Captain Segrave says that the percentage would have been much higher had not the offenders in two cases of dacoity escaped to

foreign territory. They were caught and punished, but only one-seventh of the stolen property was recovered. Captain Segrave draws special attention to the admirable way in which his City Inspector, Row Bahadoor Gajanaud Vithal, has traced out stolen property.

73. There were 12 murders in 1874 as compared with 8 in 1873. In these 12, convictions were obtained in 7, and 1 case was pending at the close of the year. In one of the cases, in which no conviction was obtained, the Magistrate omitted to take the signature of the accused to the confessions they had made, and they were accordingly acquitted by the Session Court. In another case, a man who had murdered his wife, died before the trial; there was evidence against him ample enough to obtain a conviction.

74. Five of the murders were on account of women, four were committed through jealousy, two for the sake of plunder, and one out of revenge. The following are some of the worst cases:—

1. Murder of a wife by her husband on 12th January on account of supposed infidelity.
2. Murder of a villager by 22 coolies of the village Harkbjena Muwara in Mahi Kanta. The Political Agent Mahi Kanta has been requested to investigate the case.
3. Murder of a child by three men on 8th May in the village Hingoli for the sake of her ornaments, value Rs. 42.
4. Murder of a Koli on 16th May by four men of village of Lalla in Dholka Taluka, on account of a family quarrel.
5. Murder of a Brahmin shroff by three Kolis and a Soni, because the Brahmin was in the habit of swindling them.
6. Murder by poison of two boys by a Musalman of Dholka, on 19th August on account of a family quarrel.

75. There were only 5 cases of culpable homicide, which gives a decrease of 5 as compared with 1873: All were detected by the Police, and a conviction was obtained in 3 cases, and one case was under trial at the end of the year.

76. There were 10 cases of dacoity committed during 1874 against 18 in 1873. The Police have been successful in dealing with this class of crime; in 6 cases convictions have been obtained, two were pend-

ing, and in the other two, Captain Segrave reports that a *prima facie* case had been established but that the offenders had not been handed over for trial by the Political authorities.

The following are the worst cases :—

1. An attack by 9 men on some Charuns and a consequent robbery of money, jewels, &c., valued at Rs. 5,296-13-2. Property valued Rs. 256 was recovered and 3 of the offenders were arrested; the other 6 men came from Kattywar, and no trace of the balance of the stolen property could be obtained. This, Captain Segrave says, "was owing to the want of co-operation on the part of the Bajana Durbar."
 2. Some goldsmiths and Banias were attacked by seven men on February 20th, and property valued at Rs. 1,000 was carried off. Five men were arrested, and nearly the whole of the stolen property recovered.
 3. A camelman was proceeding on May 2nd with cash from Dholera to Bata: he was attacked by 8 men near the former place; two bags which were said to contain Rs. 2,350 each were carried off. Rs. 971 was recovered and 7 prisoners were arrested.
 4. On 28th May a woman named Parwati was robbed of her ornaments valued at Rs. 91-7-0. Owing chiefly to the assistance of a Rabari named Gawn Nanga three men were arrested and the stolen property was recovered. The Rabari was given a silver bangle for his good service in this case.
 5. On September 9th twenty-five Wagheria Bheels attacked 2 men who were watching their cattle. The Bheels tied the two men to trees and drove off 15 buffaloes and a bullock. With much trouble the offenders were traced to a village called Walechia Patia under the Dungurpur State. They would have all been secured had not the complainants privately received compensation for their loss. As it was, two Wagheria Bheels with 3 of the stolen buffaloes in their possession have been arrested in the village of Adrora under the Mahi Kanta. A *prima facie* case has been made out, but the accused persons have not been handed over.
77. The other cases of dacoity were not of serious nature, the largest amount stolen being about Rs. 250.

78. During the year one prisoner escaped from the Dhuliakot Jail, but the Police are not to blame, as the man was in charge of a Dhuliakot Jail Peon.

79. Loss by Fire.

	1873.	1874.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad City	1,824	1,50,193
District of Ahmedabad exclusive of City	20,354	12,437
Total... ..	22,178	1,62,630

The difference is owing chiefly to the accidental destruction of Mr. Ranchorlal's mill.

80. The conduct of the Police Force is reported to have been on the whole satisfactory. Only 1 Constable was punished judicially, 18 were dismissed, and 53 officers and 201 men were punished departmentally; 78 received promotion, and 20 received money rewards.

81. The District Superintendent reports that the services of Gajanand Vithal, City Inspector of Ahmedabad, are invaluable. Yusuf Ali, Ghelalabhai Rupshankur, Gopallrao Wasudew, Sultan Khan Moledad Khan and Nanabhai Kawasji are also strongly recommended; the last named has been more successful in dealing with crime than any other Chief Constable in the District.

82. Captain Segrave gives unfavourable reports of four officers. I have already noticed (paras. 60 and 61) three of these; concerning the fourth, the District Superintendent writes:—"2nd Class Chief Constable Dadamia Futihbhai. This officer has on several occasions during the year proved himself untrustworthy, and had it not for good service done in former years I should have reduced him to a lower grade."

83. There is a marked improvement in education; 138 officers and 291 men are reported as being able to read and write against 111 and 207 in 1873; 36 officers and 155 men are under instruction against 38 and 117 last year.

84. Captain Segrave, in his para. 22, writes regarding the great necessity to having legal power to enforce the mustering of suspected persons.
 Bad characters in villages.

85. It is hoped that by degrees the District authorities will be able not only to obtain better educated men as Mukhis but also to secure for them a sufficient remuneration.
 Village Police.

86. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Henderson, is reported as being "very energetic in the discharge of his duties" and as "taking great interest in his work."
 Assistant Superintendent.

KAIRA.

Statistics.

87. Area	... ..	... Square miles.	1,561
Population	... ..		782,733
Strength of Police on 1st January 1875.			754
Police to area	... ..		1 to 2.03
Police to population	... ..		1 to 1,038

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year	1,065	884	1,949
Proportion of crime to area in square miles	1 to 1.46	1 to 1.77	1 to 8
Proportion of crime to Population	1 to 734.96	1 to 885.44	1 to 401.61

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1873	35,407	13,596	38.39
1874	14,488	9,916	68.43

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases ascertained to have occurred.	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1873 ...	2,664	4,055	1,623	2,412	40
1874 ...	1,949	3,651	1,538	2,144	42

Officer in charge.

88. Major LaTouche was in charge of this District during the entire year.

89. Crime has visibly decreased, there being only 1,949 cases as compared with 2,627 in the previous year. When it is borne in mind that out of these 1,949 cases 220 were withdrawn or compounded under Sections 188 and 210 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and these would not have been taken into consideration if the returns had been calculated according to the system of last year, then the decrease is really most creditable, and as the District Magistrate of Kaira observes "it is too decided to be set down as a casual fluctuation." The number of persons arrested was 3,651 and 1,538 of these, or 43 per cent, were convicted; in 1873, 4,055 were arrested and 1,623 or 40 per cent were convicted; if those arrested by order of Magistrate, and in which the Police are not concerned, are omitted from the calculation, the respective results will be as follows:—

Years.	No. of persons arrested.	No. of persons convicted.	Percentage.
1873	1,467	1,051	72
1874	1,844	1,193	65

The decreased percentage is mainly owing to the cases under Sections 188 and 210 Criminal Procedure Code being included this year.

90. The cause of decrease in the amount of crime is:—

1st. The year under report has been one of comparative plenty and the poorer criminal classes have not been obliged to resort to pilfering to obtain their subsistence.

2nd. The system of patrolling rigorously enforced.

3rd. The strict surveillance maintained by the Police, over notorious bad characters.

4th. The greater use of the "cat" and more attention in disposal of cases by the various Magistrates enforced by Mr. Sheppard, the District Magistrate, which has had a very great effect.

91. Whilst other crimes have decreased to a great extent, murder and serious crimes have increased.

Years.	Murder.	Homicida.	Total.
1873	6	5	11
1874	17	8	25

Of the 17 murders, 8 were convicted, 1 was pending at the end of the year (since convicted), and 5 were discharged. The following are the particulars relating to the most important of these cases:—

- (1) Heranj. In this case 3 Kolis assaulted and wounded a Patidar when watching his field on the night of 21st January 1874; the wounds were fatal, and the deceased died on the spot. The assault was the result of revenge on the part of one of the assailants, whose son was sentenced for having attacked and wounded the son of the deceased. The offenders were on conviction sentenced to be hung. The sentence was carried out.
2. Gobljaj. A Patidar woman carried on an illicit intercourse with a man of her caste. The woman mixed poison in her husband's food on 25th February 1874, and he died immediately from its effects. The woman and the Bhangia, through whom she had procured the poison, were sentenced to be hung. This sentence was commuted to transportation.
3. Nariád. A Musalmanee was kept by a Kalal of Nariád, who subsequently relinquished his connection with her. On the 19th April 1874, through revenge, the woman enticed away the Kala's son, a boy of about 9 years, and killed him, brutally mutilating the boy's body with

the assistance of a " Bhadblunja," and another woman of bad character. All three were sentenced to be hung. The two women were hung; the Bhadblunja was let off by the High Court.

4. A Koli of Umreth had enticed away and brought a Koli woman from one of the Rewá Kánta villages, with whom he contracted the Nitra ceremony. The woman's mother and cousin traced her out and through a Punch obtained her back. The Umreth Koli persisting in following the woman was set upon by her cousin, who knocked him down, and with the assistance of his two Umreth relatives cut his throat, the man dying after a few hours. The murderer was sentenced to be transported for life, the two others being imprisoned for 3 months each. This sentence has been carried out.
5. Ratanpur. On the night of 4th July 1874 a Koli Jithaji of Ratanpur Kapadwanj was watching his field when 3 Kolis of Mahi Kánta came for theft. Being recognized they ran away, closely pursued by Jithaji and others, when on the point of being overtaken one of the offenders shot an arrow, which so injured Jithaji that he died on the 1st of following month. All three persons were sentenced to be hung. This was commuted by the High Court to prisoner No. 1 being hung and prisoners 2 and 3 transported.
6. Dharora. A Koli of Dharora Mátar was indebted to a Bania of his village, who in defiance of the Koli's entreaties and solicitations sold his house and other property in satisfaction of his debts, having obtained a decree from the Civil Court. On the 16th July 1874 the Koli attacked and stabbed with a knife the Bania, who died on the spot. The Koli has been transported for life.
7. Keriaw. A Bania of Nariád had purchased a field from a woman who had held it in mortgage from its owner, a Koli named Jasa Wakha of Bamroli, a village of the Gaikwar's Pargana of Petlad, who persistently refused to give up the possession of the field which he personally cultivated. Having recourse to the Civil Court the Bania obtained the possession of the land. On the 1st August 1874 the Bania accompanied by his Brahmin friend and labourers went to the field to plant rice. On this the original owner, aided by some relatives, assaulted the Bania and the Brahmin with sticks; they both died on the spot.

Five offenders were apprehended, four of whom were convicted and sentenced to be hung; the 5th was discharged by the Session Judge. This sentence was carried out in regard to 3 convicts: the fourth died before execution.

8. Dadasar. A Brahmin carried on an intrigue with a female relation of the murderer who was a friend of his. On the night of 26th August 1874 he went with the murderer to cut some crops. On their return in company with two other persons who joined them in route, one of the men walking behind hamstringed the Brahmin with a bill hook. As soon as the Brahmin fell the others almost cut him to pieces with swords, which they threw within the limits of a neighbouring village. The commission of this crime was not unknown to the villagers, but the offenders being men of position and means and also dangerous characters no one came forward to give information. On the report of the Mukhi of the village where portions of the murdered man's body were thrown, the Police at once energetically set to work and succeeded in collecting strong evidence against the three offenders who were apprehended. All three were sentenced to be hung. This sentence was commuted to transportation.

9. Sawli. On the night of the 22nd October 1874 on the highway between Kapadwanj and Dakor, a party of 30 men of the former place were proceeding to attend at the annual fair at Dakor. A gang of 19 persons, all Waghers and Kolis of the Thasra, Mahudha and Nariad Talukas surprised and assaulted the party who were sleeping in their carts. One of the travellers was so severely hurt that he died on the spot and the thieves then stripped the travellers of their clothes and ornaments and departed. The dacoits for some time succeeded in evading detection, but the Police finally traced them out. Two-thirds of the stolen property was recovered and 18 out of 19 offenders were apprehended and committed to the sessions, where only one was discharged, 2 having turned Queen's evidence. Jenola Waghree, the leader of the gang, was sentenced to be hung, his brothers to transportation for life, and the rest of the gang to various terms of imprisonment.

92. There were 8 cases of homicide as compared with 5 in the previous year. Of these 8, 7 were detected and convictions obtained in 6:

Homicide.

it appears that there was a failure of justice in the seventh.

9. Three cases occurred under this head against 1 in 1873: 2 of these have been convicted and the extradition of the offender in the third is awaited.
- Attempts at murder.
94. There were five cases of kidnapping in 1874: none of these were for immoral purposes: convictions have been obtained in four of them, and in the fifth the offenders have not been given up.
- Kidnapping.
95. There were only three cases of dacoity as compared with five during the previous year: 19 prisoners were taken, out of whom 18 were convicted. There were no professional dacoits amongst the offenders.
- Dacoity.
96. There has been a general decrease in other crimes except in robbery, in which there are 13 cases more than there were in 1873; but out of 65 prisoners 52 or 80 per cent have been punished, and the cases of four were pending at the end of the year.
- Other crimes.
97. This crime has decreased by 69 per cent. In 1874 there were 61 cases, 32 of which were convicted against 47 convictions out of 196 cases in 1873.
- Housebreaking with intent to commit theft.
98. Pecuniary rewards were given to 47 District Police, 44 Village Police, and to 29 outsiders as shown in the subjoined return:—
- Rewards.

Number of rewards.	Receipients of rewards.	Amount.			Promotion.	Remarks.
		Rs.	s.	p.		
55	District Police ...	613	6	8	69	Of this Rs. 500 was proclaimed by District Magistrate, 60 given by a complainant, and the rest was from the Budget grant.
46	Village Police ...	354	9	0		
36	Outsiders ..	314	0	0		
	Total Rs...	1,281	15	8		

99. There is an excess of Rs. 5,606-11-6 on the expenditure on Police Buildings over that for 1873. This is owing to the Lines at Borsad having been completed and handed over by the Public Works Department. Major LaTouche again brings to notice the fact
- Police Buildings.

that the hospital building at Kaira is situated in a very unhealthy site, and that it is very inconveniently distant from the lines.

100. The progress of education is satisfactory, the numbers of those able to read and write being as follows :—

Education.

Years.	Officers.	Men.
1873	59	99
1874	83	224

In addition to these, 13 officers and 119 men are under instruction; this is out of a total Force of 143 officers and 610 men.

101. One officer and 15 men were dismissed during the year, 67 officers and 144 men were punished departmentally, and 1 officer and 13 men were punished judicially by a Magistrate. Last year 1 officer and 36 men were dismissed, 58 officers and 227 men were punished departmentally, and 1 officer and 8 men were punished judicially. Thus, in the year under report, while there has been a marked improvement in efficiency, there has been a decrease of punishment—a fact of itself indicating careful and successful administration by Major LaTouche, the District Superintendent. The proportion of men furnished is 33 per cent. There have been no desertions.

102. There was a change in the Police Inspectors during the year. Rao Saheb Dadaji Bhikaji Superior officers. was transferred to Colába, and Khan Saheb Cursetji Nussurwanji on the 23rd December came to Kaira.

103. Major LaTouche strongly recommends Chief Constables Lall Anoo, Dilbag Khan and Mea Khan Chief Constables. for having done very good work. He also recommends Chief Constables Kumrodeen, Motilal and Gopalrao Bulvunt, and finally he says,—“Of one and all I am gratified in being able to say that they *have tried*, and that have done much better than last year.”

104. I cordially agree with the District Magistrate of Kaira that Major LaTouche deserves the commendation of Government for the way in Office Establishment. which he has administered the Police in the Kaira District.

105. Owing to the increase of population in Kaira, hamlets are daily springing up: these are situated far away from the original villages, and the Watandars naturally refuse to pay for a second officiator to look after these hamlets. Mr. Sheppard, the District Magistrate, is obliged to enforce responsibility from the leaders of the new community, but he remarks "without any provision for salary," this system is hardly a fair one except as a temporary expedient, and I think it would be well to obtain the wishes of Government as to whether in such cases new watans should be created under Section 22 of the new Act." This is a point on which the District Magistrate and Collector has been called upon to make special reference.

106. Mr. Sheppard proposes that criminals should be classified according to sex in order that such record might be useful hereafter to ascertain the effects, if any, on our criminal statistics of our efforts to educate the sexes. I cannot agree with Mr. Sheppard, as I consider the trouble of elucidating this information would be far greater than its value deserves.

PANCH MA'HALS.

Statistics.

107.	Area	...	...	...	Square miles	1,731
	Population	...	...	...	...	240,743
	Strength of Police on 1st January 1875	...	...	...	...	824
	Police to area	...	...	...	...	1 to 2.1
	Police to population	...	...	...	...	1 to 292.16

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874.	568	350	918
Proportion of crime to area in square miles.	1 to 3.05	1 to 4.95	1 to 1.89
Proportion of crime to population.	1 to 423.85	1 to 687.84	1 to 2.62

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1873 ...	11,127	4,067	36.5
1874 ...	12,203	3,650	29.91

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases ascertained to have occurred.	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1873 ...	797	1,368	728	730	52.
1874 ...	918	1,339	598	690	45.

108. Captain R. Westmacott was in charge from 1st January until 18th February; Lieutenant Humfrey from 19th February to 8th December, and Lieutenant Dickson till the end of the year. The office of Assistant Superintendent was in charge of three officers.

109. The total number of offences complained of during the year was 918, of which 568 were cognizable and 350 non-cognizable. Last year there were 797, of which 520 were cognizable and 277 non-cognizable. Of the 918 which occurred during the year 131 were compounded or withdrawn; these were not counted last year. If these are withdrawn for the sake of comparison, there remain 787, i.e. to say, there has been a decrease of 10 cases during the year.

110. There were 2 cases of murder against 5 in the previous year, and one case was remaining from 1873. The only prisoner who was arrested (his arrest was for the 1873 case) was convicted. In one case the murderer is known and will, it is hoped, soon be arrested. The other case occurred at Jhálod on January 17th. A party of travelling Pathans were camped at the village Kahgám; the murdered man, one of the party, saw a man in the dark trying to steal a horse; the thief seeing that he was likely to be caught,

fired an arrow at the Pathan and fled; the Pathan was struck on the left breast, and he died at once. There is no prospect of discovering the murderer.

111. There were two cases and one remaining over. from 1873; in one of the new cases, the prisoner was acquitted, and in the other discharged for want of evidence; the case which occurred in 1873 still remains over.

Attempts at murder.

112. There were six cases of culpable homicide during the year under report against five in 1873; one conviction was obtained, and one case is still pending.

Culpable homicide.

113. There were five cases of dacoity during the year and one remained undetected from last year. All were investigated. One was pending trial before the Sessions Court, two were acquitted, and convictions were obtained in two.

Dacoity.

114. There are 52 officers and 154 men who can read and write, and 9 officers and 219 men are under instruction.

Education.

115. Seventeen men were dismissed in 1874; 8 officers and 77 men were punished departmentally, and 9 men were punished judicially. Last year 7 men were dismissed; 12 officers and 72 men were punished departmentally, and one was punished judicially.

Punishment.

116. Fifty received promotion, 5 received money rewards in 1874 against 18 receiving promotion and 1 a money reward in 1873.

Rewards.

117. The work of Khan Bahadoor Hussain Sbah is reported as satisfactory. Inspector Motilal has been sent to another district, but when he was in the Panch Máhals, he did not display as much activity and vigour in his work as the Superintendent could have desired.

Superior officers.

118. There is a slight apparent decrease in the efficiency of the Police of this District during 1874. The Acting Agent to the Governor in the Panch Máhals thinks this "may perhaps be ascribed to the fact that from August 1st to the end of the year there was no Assistant Superintendent. The configuration of the District, separated as it is by the intervening Bária State into two divisions a considerable distance apart and surrounded on all sides by foreign territory, as well as

General remarks.

the character of the population, render the constant presence of a European Officer in each of the Divisions a matter of considerable importance, both to the prevention and to the detection of crime." In this opinion I concur, and am glad that the vacant Assistantship has been duly filled up.

BROACH.

Statistics.

119. Area	...	...	...	Square miles	1,358
Population...	...	...	...	...	350,322
Strength of Police on 1st January 1875...	...	...	...	...	417
Police to area	...	...	...	...	1 to 326
Police to population	...	...	...	...	1 to 840

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874.	1,335	563	1,898
Proportion of crime to area in square miles.	1 to 1·02	1 to 2·41	1 to '72.
Proportion of crime to population.	1 to 2·62	1 to 622·24	1 to 184·05.

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1873	43,938	21,729	49·4
1874	27,754	13,572	48·8

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases ascertained to have occurred.	No. of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1873 ...	2,051	3,537	1,408	2,165	39
1874 ...	1,898	3,178	960	2,185	30

120. With the exception of one month and 21 days (from 2nd October to 22nd November) when Mr. Kennedy was in charge, the Police in this District were under Mr. Scannell.

121. From the foregoing statements it will be seen that there has been an increase of 364 cognizable offences in the year under report as compared with the preceding year. This is not really the case, as there were 383 cases of hurt and 3 of mischief, which according to the former mode of calculation would not have been classed as cognizable, but this year have been so classed: in reality there has been a decrease of 22 offences.

122. In cognizable and non-cognizable offences taken together there is a decrease of 153 cases in the year under review as compared with the previous year. 3,178 persons were arrested in connection with these cases, but only 960, or 30 per cent, were convicted, which is a most unsatisfactory result.

123. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen is nearly the same as it was last year, i.e., about 50 per cent. In 1874 Rs. 14,020 was recovered out of Rs. 29,302 reported as stolen, and in 1872 Rs. 22,044 was recovered out of Rs. 44,253 reported as stolen, so there is a slight decrease during the year.

124. Four murders took place during the year under report against 9 in the preceding year. In one of these a conviction was obtained, one was pending trial at the close of the year, and in two no convictions were obtained. The following are the particulars relating to the murders:—

- (1). On account of a quarrel one Tikam Bhowsing of Nandgam on December 20th 1873 struck his wife Kasu over the head with a stick. Kasu died on 1st January. Tikam was convicted on a charge of homicide, and sentenced to transportation for life.
- (2.) One Punja Bapu was minding his crops on January 19th. According to his account, he was set on and beaten by 5 men, including one Jagmalia Kewall and 2 of his family. The other two were dependants on the Kewall family, between which and Punja Bapu there had been a quarrel of long standing on account of a mortgage on land. Punja Bapu called for help and 2 men ran up but went away; they declared to the voice of Jagmalia Kewall. Punja Bapu died the following day. The accused were dismissed on account of want of sufficient evidence.

- (3) Hamad Metha and Adam Isey, village Sitpor, were in love with the wife of their brother-in-law Isey Baggas. This woman was living with Adam Isey, and Hamad Metha tried to induce her to live with him instead. On account of this a false charge of theft was brought against Hamad Metha. When the Village Police entered his house on July 16th to examine into the case, he is said to have struck his daughter on the head with a piece of wood. The Police saw the blow struck; the people at the back door heard the blow and the voices of the mother and sister of deceased asking why the child had been killed. The defence was that the child had fallen from the upper-story. The Magistrate dismissed the case.
- (4) One Hasan Kadhu, with 3 others, was travelling on 15th October from Karbhari to Dehej when he was attacked by four armed men. Hasan was attacked by all four; his companions ran away, and the murderers all cut off his head. All four were recognized by Hasan's companions. The case was pending at the close of the year.

125. There was 1 case under this head against two in the preceding year. The case was discharged on account of want of sufficient evidence.

Attempts at murder.

126. No case under this head occurred during the year.

Culpable homicide.

127. Three cases of dacoity occurred during 1874 against the same number in 1873. In one a conviction was obtained, one was undetected, and the third was pending trial.

Dacoity.

128. There were two cases of highway robbery; in one of them no trace of men or property stolen has been found. In the 2nd case Rs. 480 worth of property out of Rs. 617 worth stolen was recovered. Of 6 prisoners 5 were sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and one was acquitted.

Highway robbery.

129. There were no cases of rioting reported during the year, and no cases under Sections 372, 373, 396, and 328.

Rioting.

130. The following tabular statement exhibits the percentage of cognizable cases convicted and property recovered in the several talukas of the Broach District;—

Talukas.	Cases investigated.	Cases convicted.	Percentage.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Percentage.
Broach City	152	76	50	7,701	2,677	34.7
Broach Taluka	173	45	26	1,210	927	76.6
Amod	201	64	31.8	4,240	3,019	71.2
Jambusar	322	97	30.1	11,822	5,622	47.5
Wágra	124	23	18.5	1,540	1,176	76.3
Ankleswar	262	90	34.3	500	82	16.4
Hánsot	119	22	18.4	741	69	9.3

131. The total loss by fire during the year was Rs. 11,415. being about a third of the loss reported in 1873.

Loss by fire.

Stray dogs.

132. The number of dogs destroyed is as follows :—

	1873.	1874.
Dogs	1,680	3,367
Puppies	1,022	1,743

133. Mr. Scannell makes the common complaint regarding the Village Police. Police. The proposed reorganization will, it is trusted, remedy this.

134. There is a difficulty experienced in securing good recruits, but Mr. Scannell states he tries to secure only educated men and men who have been for three years in Guzerat.

135. The conduct of the Police during the year 1874 shows an improvement as compared with 1873 :—

Conduct of Police.

Years.	Dismissed.	Punished.
1873	16	138
1874	11	90

136. The following officers are recommended as having done good service:—Ramchandra Balwant, District Police Inspector; Thakordas Surajlal, Chief Constable, Jambusar; and Sudalsing Jalumsing, Chief Constable of Broach. The Chief Constable of Ankleswar, Narberam Umedram, lately promoted to Chief Constable, is reported as being most energetic.

SURAT.

Statistics.

137. Area	Square miles	1,588
Population		607,087
Strength of Police on 1st January ...		649
Police to area		1 to 2½
Police to population		1 to 935

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874.	1,752	1,223	2,975
Proportion of crime to area in square miles.	1 to 90	1 to 13	1 to 54
Proportion of crime to population.	1 to 347.5	1 to 496	1 to 204

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1873	36,679	10,883	29
1874	26,394	9,066	34

Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases ascertained to have occurred.	No of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1873 ...	2,927	4,857	1,977	2,815	41
1874 ...	2,975	5,098	1,70	3,308	35

138. Captain Portman from January 1st to January 31st, Officers in charge. Khan Bahadoor Yusuf Ali from February 1st to February 20th, and Captain Westmacott from February 20th to December 31st.

139. In 1874 there were 2,975 offences, of which 1,752 are cognizable and 1,223 are non-cognizable. In Crime. 1873 there were 2,927 offences, of which 1,464 were cognizable and 1,463 non-cognizable; thus there has been an increase of 288 cognizable cases and a decrease of 240 in non-cognizable cases. If offences coming under Sections 323, 428 and 429 of the Indian Penal Code are deducted from cognizable and are added to non-cognizable, the result will be:—

	1873	1874	Increase.	Decrease
Cognizable	1,464	1,536	72	...
Non-cognizable	1,463	1,439	...	24

140. In the 1,752 cognizable cases 2,427 persons were arrested, of whom 1,236, or 51 per cent, were convicted, 775 acquitted and 88 remained over for trial at the end of year against 60 per cent for last year.

141. The amount of property stolen in 1874 was Rs. 26,394, of which Rs. 9,066, or 34 per cent, were recovered. In the previous year Rs. 36,679 were stolen and Rs. 10,883, or 29 per cent, was recovered. The year under report therefore shows an improvement over 1873 of 5 per cent of property recovered.

142. There were six murders in 1874 against the same number in 1873. The particulars of them are as follows:—

- (1) In June one Veniram placed poison in his mother-in-law's food, and when she became insensible he broke her neck and threw her body into a dry well. The evidence is reported to have appeared strong against Veniram, but he was acquitted by the Sessions Judge.
- (2) The second was at Jujwa in the Bulsar Pargana; 2 prisoners were arrested, and both were convicted.
- (3) Nicha Limbaree, with his son Pemla Nicha, were accused of going to the house of one Narnu Hansjee and pulling him outside, where Nicha held him down while Pemla stabbed him. Pemla stabbed five people who came to arrest him; he was convicted, but his father was acquitted.
- (4) On 6th November at Ternia Pargana Mándvi, a drunken brawl took place between some Bheels; all joined in it, and a woman named Nani was thrown down and killed. Several prisoners were taken up, but they were all acquitted.

- (5) A case of poisoning pending at the end of the year. It has since resulted in one conviction and one acquittal. A girl had been confined and was living at her mother's. Her husband with a Brahmin came to see her, and gave her some medicine from the effects of which she died. The drugs were analysed and proved to be poison. The husband was convicted, but the Brahmin was acquitted.
- (6) This was under trial at the end of the year, but the prisoners have since been acquitted. On 4th December all the Dher houses of Gandevi, with the exception of one belonging to a man named Ranchorio, were burnt down. Two brothers, Khuslo and Bhiklo, were angry at this, and they tried to burn Ranchorio's house. He remonstrated, and Khuslo, at Bhiklo's instigation, hit Ranchorio on the head, from the effects of which he died.
143. There were two cases under this head during 1874 against none in 1873. On May 8th one **Attempts at murder.** Mussa Isab was given a sweetmeat that made him ill; his wife gave it to Fakira, who gave it to Mussa. Both prisoners were acquitted. In the other case 4 men beat one Ram Venkat, because he would not lend them cooking pots; all prisoners were acquitted.
144. There were two cases in 1874 against five cases in 1873. **Culpable homicide.** In one of these a conviction and in the other an acquittal was obtained.
145. There were 7 cases of so-called dacoity in 1874 against five in 1873. In these convictions were obtained in only two, but one case was pending at the end of the year. **Dacoity.**
146. There were four cases under this head against none of last year. Two have been convicted, one is under trial, and the 4th has been traced to **Highway robbery.** Gaikwari territory.
147. During the year under report, Rs. 95,029 worth of property has been destroyed by fire against **Loss by fire.** Rs. 98,626 during last year.
148. Six men have been promoted, and eight have been given money rewards, against five who received promotion and 14 who received money rewards in 1873. **Rewards.**
149. Ten men have been dismissed, fifteen officers and 97 men have been punished departmentally, and 5 men have been punished judicially. Last year 18 men were dismissed, 21 officers and 127 men were punished departmentally, and two officers and 2 men were punished judicially. **Punishments.**

150. Sixty-seven officers and 85 men are reported as being Education. able to read and write, and 95 men are under instruction. The school goes on satisfactorily, but it can be used only by the recruits and children, as owing to heavy work the men have no time to attend the school.

151. Mr. Hirjibhai Jivanji, Inspector, continues to work well. Superior officers. Mr. Yusaf Ali was in the course of the year transferred to Ahmedabad; his successor, Mr. Narayen Krishna, appears to be an active and good detective. Chief Constables Lallubhai Dayabhai, Krishnalal Narsidas, Parbhu Bhookhundas, Utamram Pansukram, and Faizali have done well, and the conduct of Chief Constables Chotilal Narundas, Gulam Nabi Banu, and Babaji Dewji has been good. Chief Constable Subhanrao Sugnaji was tried on a charge of torture and acquitted, but he was punished departmentally.

152. Captain Westmacott speaks well of all his Office Office Establishment. Establishment, but he especially mentions his English writer, Mr. Jamnadas Manehlal, and his Sheristedar, Mr. Bhagwandas Thakurdas, as having done particularly good work.

153. Captain Westmacott writes as follows: "There are in Police Buildings. the Surat District 45 outposts, not including some temporary posts in Párdi and Chorási, and of these 11 as per margin are very bad indeed; except for the larger ones which will require engineering skill, the work could be cheaper done if Government would make over a sum of money to me to account for as was done in the Panch Máhals some few years ago, 1871 if I am not mistaken. Those marked with a cross, I do not consider fit for men to live in, in the monsoon at all."

Jaman Kuwa.
Anita.
Mándvi.
Katárgám.
† Supa.
† Matwád.
Chikhli.
† Gandevi.
Dangri.
Párdi.
† Dhagar Mul.

Necessity for strengthening the City Police. 154. I quote and draw special attention to para. 31 of the Superintendent's Report:—

"31. I wish to bring to your notice the very small allowance of men. I have to do the city work with less than 1 man for every 1,000 inhabitants and less than half in proportion to what are allowed in Ahmedabad. If the men did their work properly they would get no sleep night or day, and although I acknowledge the detection and recovery in the city is far from what it ought to be, it is not so much the fault of the men as of the close economy of the present day. In a city like Surat, where every

street holds several houses where stolen property will be made away with, it is absolutely necessary to detect your case promptly after it has been committed, or in most cases there will be neither detection nor recovery of property. I do not, even with the ridiculously small number of men that I have for the city, get the full benefit of their services. By day they have to serve summonses for the Municipality when they should be asleep, and as the Municipality pays nothing whatever to the Police, I trust that duty be made over to the peons of the Municipality. Another reason that I can never get the full use of these men on an emergency, is that having no Police Lines for the city, men live in their own houses and could never be collected together. I respectfully beg that you will take the necessity of City Police Lines being built into your earnest consideration, as also the increase to the City Police and the question of serving Municipal summons."

The acting District Magistrate wrote with reference to this:—
 "I venture to express a hope that the matter, which has year after year been referred to, will meet with favourable consideration on this occasion. I am endeavouring to relieve the Police of the work of serving Municipal summonses in the city."

155. This question is an important one. As regards the numerical weakness of the Force in the City of Surat, I consider that Government should direct that the Municipality take steps to entirely relieve the Police of the duty of serving Municipal summonses. These must in a large Municipality like Surat tend greatly to overwork the Police, and the practical efficiency of the Police would be greatly secured by relieving them of this duty. As regards Police Lines their absolute necessity must be apparent, especially as the City Force is weak, when suddenly wanted their services can be available only with difficulty, as it must be a troublesome and lengthy job to collect together the men who live in their own homes scattered all over the city. I trust this subject will receive early attention at the hands of Government.

TANNA.

Statistics.

156.	Area	...	...	...	Square miles	4,052
	Population	...	...	...	...	847,424
	Strength of Police on the 1st January 1875	...	...	...	...	800
	Police to area	...	...	...	...	1 to 5
	Police to population	...	...	...	...	1 to 1,059

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874 ...	2,769	2,998	5,767
Proportion of crime to area in miles ...	1 to 1.46	1 to 1.35	1 to 1.4
Proportion of crime to population ..	1 to 306	1 to 282.9	1 to 147

Cognizable Crimes.

Years.	Cases ascertained to have occurred.	No. of persons arrested.	Discharged before trial by Magistrates.	Convicted and sentenced.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped.		Pending.	Percentage of conviction to men brought to trial.
						Before trial.	After trial.		
1873 ...	1,631	2,714	779	1,584	279	...	...	72	85
1874 ...	2,769	3,416	681	2,178	548	4	...	55	79.5

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recovery.
1873 ...	22,803	10,821	47.4
1874 ...	25,480	10,090	39.6

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrested.	Discharged by Magistrates before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped, &c.	Pending.	Percentage of conviction to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1873 ...	1,642	2,749	779	1,598	300	...	72	84.2	58.1
1874 ...	2,806	3,485	681	2,178	567	3	56	79.3	62.5

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1873.						1874.						
	Cases.	No. of arrests.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Pending.	Cases.	No. of arrests.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Pending.	Died, escaped, &c.
Murder	13	32	5	10	12	5	15	30	1	11	12	5	1
Culpable homicide ...	5	9	...	8	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	15	47	...	28	11	8	31	178	...	54	109	15	...
Robbery	40	104	41	9	51	3	58	72	14	22	36	...	...
Theft	816	1,346	350	118	852	26	921	1,472	204	253	982	33	...
Receiving stolen property.	19	39	4	6	29	...	34	49	9	12	28	...	...

157. Colonel Coles was in charge of the district for the whole year under report.

158. In 1874 there were 5,767 cases, of which 2,769 were cognizable and 2,998 non-cognizable; in 1873 there were 4,457 cases, of which 1,631 were cognizable and 2,826 non-cognizable. The cause of the apparent *large* increase is owing to Mr. Ashburner's order, to which I have so often referred: if compounded or withdrawn cases were not included in the returns for 1874, they would be larger than those in 1873 by about 459 instead of 1,310. In these cases 6,542 persons were arrested and 3,554 per cent were convicted. In 1874 there were 4,719 persons arrested and 3,144, or 66 per cent, were convicted.

159. There were 1,123 cases of mischief and hurt coming this year for the first time under cognizable cases: if these are deducted from the 2,769 we get 1,646 as being the number which should be used for the sake of comparison between this and last year, *i.e.* to say, there have been 15 more cognizable offences in 1874 than there were in 1873.

160. There were 15 murders in 1874 as compared with 13 in 1873: of these 15, 11 have been convicted and sentenced, 3 discharged, 1 died after committal by Magistrate, 1 not tried. The following are the chief particulars:—

1. Husband killed by his wife's paramour.

2. Father suspecting a woman of having caused the death of his child by witchcraft, killed the woman.
3. Child murdered for sake of ornaments.
4. A man beat his wife, from the effects of which she died.
5. Child murdered for sake of ornaments.
6. Woman strangled her illegitimate child at birth.
7. A blind man killed his sleeping sister-in-law because she had refused to hold criminal intercourse with him.
8. A man murdered his wife's three paramours.
9. A woman found in a well, supposed to have been thrown in by a man who had failed to rape her.
10. Child died from effects of poison.
11. A man killed his wife with an axe.
12. A man killed by his servant aided by another man through enmity.
13. A man quarrelled with his wife; being overcome with drink, he mistook the child for his wife and beat her, and the child died from the effects of beating.
14. Two men beat and killed a woman they believed to be a witch.
15. A man killed his wife, and hid himself in a tree, and then attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself off the tree.

30 people were arrested on charge of murder; of these:—

11 sentenced to death.

5 do. transportation for life.

7 discharged by Session Court.

5 do. Magistrate.

1 died after commencement of trial.

1 pending. Prisoner in hospital.

161. There was only one case in 1874 against 5 in 1873. Culpable homicide. Four Purdesis, who were kept for the purpose of protecting grass, attacked a man with sticks, from the effects of which he died. Three absconded, and one was discharged by Magistrate for want of evidence.

162. There were (including 5 cases not reported to the Police) altogether 26 cases of dacoity and 4 from last year. In 1873 there were only 15, and in 1872 there were 28.

	9 cases occurred in Taluka Wára.
8	” ” Karjat.
3	” ” Kalyán.
3	” ” Sháhápúr.
1	” ” Murbád.
1	” ” Bhiwandi.
1	” ” Salsette.

Including a case which was convicted in 1875, 21 of these have been convicted, two have been discharged, and 3 remain undetected. Four cases which were undetected in 1873 were detected and convictions were obtained. The success of the Police in dacoity cases has been great.

163. Three circumstances require explanation : (a) the cause of so many cases of dacoities occurring in Wára and Karjat; (b) why 5 cases were not reported to the Police; (c) how only Rs. 420 worth of property has been recovered out of Rs. 3,587 reported as stolen.

- (a.) Honia's gang have been out the whole of the year, and although they did not commit many dacoities in this District, still the use of Honia's name has been a very favourite method of extorting (most of these being only extortion cases) ten or twenty rupees from a terrified Patel.
- (b.) The people are reluctant to come forward both from fear and also from idleness. Some property was found and some of an implicated gang confessed to former dacoities which led to investigation and discovery. The complainants fear the revenge of the offenders, and they do not like the trouble of attending the different courts.
- (c.) Rs. 2,526 was stolen in the Mandowan case, which has not been recovered : this case was committed by Honia's gang, and 4 men have been convicted.

164. Two officers and 18 men have been dismissed, 19 officers and 5 men have been punished departmentally; 6 men have been punished judicially; last year two officers and 7 men were dismissed, ten officers and 19 men punished departmentally, and 3 men punished judicially.

165. Two of the Police have been rewarded by promotion, and eight have received money rewards; last year nineteen Police were rewarded by promotion.

Rewards.

166. Sixty-four officers and 74 men are able to read and write against 55 officers and 58 men who were able to do so last year: at that time 12 officers and 100 men were under instruction, now 7 officers and 80 men are under instruction. A Pandit has now been appointed to the school, but owing to the paucity of the men at head quarters, the recruits have to be sent on duty almost immediately they are enlisted, which of course leaves them little leisure to attend school.

Education.

167. The conduct of the Police is reported to be good. Colonel Coles especially recommends Kasamkhan Mahomedkhan, Chief Constable of Karjat, Balsarwut Omrat Savant, Chief Constable of Wára, Ganput Mulhari, Chief Constable of Murbád, and Mr. Balkison Omar-sing, Chief Constable of Sháhápúr, as having done excellent service; he also praises Babaji Govind, Chief Constable of Umbargám. The Superintendent also writes that "the Inspector, Mr. Chinto Vinayek, appears zealous and works well."

Conduct of Police.

COLA'BA.

Statistics.

168. Area	Square miles	1,482
Population		350,405
Strength of Police on January 1st 1875 ...		306
Police to area		1 to 4·84
Police to population		1 to 1,145

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874...	1,309	993	2,302
Proportion of crime to area in square miles ...	1 to 1·13	1 to 1·49	1 to ·64
Proportion of crime to population	1 to 267·68	1 to 352·88	1 to 152·22

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1873	12,297	3,546	28.83
1874	10,507	5,873	55.89

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases ascertained to have occurred.	No. of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1873	2,183	4,020	1,192	2,829	29
1874	2,302	3,783	1,188	2,587	31

169. The undermentioned officers were in charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Colába, during the year 1874 :—

		From	To	Days.
1	Mr. J. Duggan	1st January	5th February	36
2	Captain Portman	6th February	17th do.	12
3	Mr. Fowler	18th do.	27th do.	10
4	Mr. S. Smith	28th do.	31st March.	32
5	Captain Portman	1st April	27th November	241
6	Captain Payne	28th November	31st December	34

170. The Colába Police are not in an efficient state, and Government cannot complain, as it will be seen from the above table that the Superintendents were changed 6 times during the year, and 5 of them held office for less than 40 days at a time. It is little wonder that there is a want of efficiency in the Colába Police Force. An officer is unable in a short term of 6 weeks to know much of the Force: he cannot tell the efficient from the inefficient; his suspicions may be roused as regards a particular officer, but before he has time to verify his suspicions he is relieved by another officer who has the same troubles to encounter as his predecessor had before him.

171. The total number of offences committed during the year under report is 2,302: of these 1,309 were cognizable and 993 non-cognizable. These figures include all cases compounded or withdrawn under Sections 188 and 210 Criminal Procedure Code, of which there were cognizable 311 and non-cognizable 411; deducting these the number of offences is 1,580. Of this number 998 are cognizable and 582 non-cognizable, which, when compared with the entries in the returns for 1873, shows an increase of 187 in the former and a decrease of 790 under the latter head; but if a deduction be made from the cognizable crimes of 210 cases coming under Section 323 Criminal Procedure Code, which has only been made cognizable by the Police since May 1874, the result compared with 1873 is a decrease in cognizable offences of 23. Captain Payne reports:—"On examining the returns for 1872 and 1873, I find in the former year that offences compounded or withdrawn were altogether excluded, whereas in 1873 they were omitted only in the statement of cognizable and shown in that of non-cognizable offences. This will account for the apparent increase of non-cognizable offences in 1873; but if the system observed in 1872 had been followed in 1873, the entry under this head would have been 715 and 1,372. This would reduce the total amount of crime in 1873 to 1,526, and instead of there being an increase of crime in 1873, there was really a decrease, and in 1874 the actual decrease in non-cognizable cases as compared with 1873 is 133 and not 791."

172. The number of cognizable cases in which convictions were obtained is 469, which, out of a total of 1,309 cases, is decidedly bad. In all cases 3,783 people were arrested and 1,188, or 34 per cent, were convicted.

173. The value of property reported to be stolen is Rs. 10,507, of which amount Rs. 5,873, or nearly 56 per cent, was recovered. In 1873, Rs. 12,297 was stolen and only Rs. 3,546, or about 29 per cent, was recovered; thus the Police appear to have been more successful in their recoveries than they were last year.

174. There were five cases of murders reported and investigated during 1874, being 3 in excess of 1873. In 3 cases convictions were obtained, one case was committed to the Sessions in December and cannot be tried until March 1875 as there is no intermediate Criminal Sessions, and one case was acquitted. This delay deserves the attention of Government.

175. In this last case there has most undoubtedly been a great failure of justice, and for this the Police are in no way to

blame. Eight men were apprehended by the Police, 1 for the murder and 7 for abetment of the same; of these 2 were made approvers. The evidence against the accused could scarcely have been stronger, yet when the case was tried at the Sessions all the prisoners were acquitted. In this case the sanction of Government was applied for that an appeal should be made to the High Court against the decision of acquittal by the Sessions Judge, Tanna. Mr. Naylor, however, did not support the recommendation.

176. There were two cases of homicide in 1874 against one in 1873. Both cases were detected, but in only one was a conviction obtained. The case acquitted was one in which some Katkaris stealing salt were attacked and one of their number apprehended by 3 Customs peons, who are said to have beaten him so severely that he died next day in hospital from the effects of this beating. The Magistrate who tried the case deemed the evidence insufficient and dismissed it. The case pending from last year was tried in March 1874, and the prisoner was sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

177. There were two cases of dacoity in 1874 against the same number in 1873. In the first case at Balla in Roha Taluka property to the value of Rs. 594 was stolen. According to the Superintendent, the complainant in this case appears for some inexplicable reason to have purposely misled the Police, and no conviction has been obtained.

(2.) The 2nd case was that of a Constable who was attacked by 5 men, and a warrant which he was serving was forcibly taken away from him. The 5 men were immediately apprehended, but they were eventually acquitted by the Sessions Court.

(3.) Of the 2 dacoities remaining from last year, in the 1st the 5 prisoners were transported for life, and in the second, the Ambeshivtar case, out of 12 prisoners 2 were made approvers, 1 acquitted, and 9 transported for life.

178. New carbines were received and issued during the year to the armed portion of the Force. New accoutrements have been sanctioned and indented for, and they were expected early in 1875.

179. The Superintendent reports a decided want of detective ability in the Police, and says that only 2 men have shown any intelligence in this respect.

Rewards. 180. Rewards to the amount of Rs. 310 were distributed during the year, viz. :—

Policemen	...	... Rs. 135
Villagers	..	... „ 175

181. Two Head Constables and 10 Constables were dismissed in 1874. 15 Head Constables and 29 Constables punished departmentally and 3 Constables were punished judicially, —total 59 punished. In 1873, 2 Chief Constables were reduced, 6 Constables dismissed, 22 Head Constables and 73 Constables punished departmentally—total 103 punished.

General conduct.

182. Education is continuing, 13 officers and 81 men attended the school and 26 officers and 60 men are able to read and write. Rs. 35 was expended in the year for the purchase of books, and Rs. 12 was expended in the purchase of prizes for the boys.

Education.

183. New lines are much needed at Mahád, Nágothna and Roha, but more especially at Mahád, where the present lines are reported as being past repair.

New lines.

184. Mr. Fowler was reported as being unfit for work on account of sickness: Mr. Vasudev Kasinath acted for him and performed the duties satisfactorily. Chief Constable Chinto Vinayek also did good service. Captain Payne speaks well of his office establishment.

Superior officers.

185. The inhabitants of 60 villages in the Alibág Taluka have taken the pledge to abstain from liquor, and the Superintendent thinks that perhaps that is a reason for a decrease in crime. With reference to Mr. Ashburner's remarks in last year's Police Report that Colába has been for 4 years the worst District in the Division, Captian Payne writes as follows :—

General remarks.

“I think this is in a great measure to be accounted for by the fact that when Colába was made a Collectorate in 1871, the men transferred from Tanna to compose the Colába Police were not such as could possibly make an efficient force, the majority being either old and incompetent or very young and inexperienced,—in fact they seem to have been the refuse of the Tanna Police. The old incapables are gradually disappearing and being replaced by young and better educated men, but these are wanting in experience and have yet to learn their duties.”

NA'SIK

186. Area	Square miles	8,140
Population		734,386
Strength of Police on 1st January 1875.		725
Police to area		1 to 11.23
Police to population		1 to 1,013

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874 ..	2,033	1,216	3,249
Proportion of crime to area	1 to 4	1 to 6.69	1 to 2.5
Proportion of crime to population	1 to 361.2	1 to 603.94	1 to 226.03

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1873	67,555	25,313	37.5
1874	33,441	18,152	54.22

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases ascertained to have occurred.	No. of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions.
1873	3,474	6,002	2,198	3,776	36
1874	3,249	5,068	1,991	3,046	39

187. Captain Wilson was in charge of the office of the Superintendent of Násik Police during the whole of 1874.
Officer in charge.

188. - The total number of offences reported to have occurred during the year is 3,249, being a decrease of 225 compared with 1873. The increase is 587 in cognizable crimes and the decrease is 812 in non-cognizable cases. There were 665 cases under Sections 323, 428, and 429. If these are calculated according to the plan adopted before this year we get :—

	1873.	1874.	Decrease.
Cognizable	1,446	1,368	78
Non-cognizable	2,028	1,881	147

which is satisfactory.

189. Out of 32 cases committed to the Sessions convictions were obtained in only 11. In commenting upon this Captain Wilson writes:—"No Magistrates, I am satisfied, could be more painstaking and careful with their cases than ours, and I beg to thank them for their cordial co-operation. The Police are at a disadvantage in Sessions cases; it is always difficult to get the people to give evidence in them, they are so averse to leaving their houses: add to this that the Sessions are held at a considerable distance from the centre of this large District, entailing a long journey to and fro besides the attendance at the Magistrate's court, and it is easy to understand the people's desire to abstain from giving evidence in a Sessions case. I submit that the number of cases detected and submitted to the Sessions is a better criterion of the efficiency of the Police than the number of convictions obtained in each case."

190. In 2,033 cognizable cases taken up by the Police, 3,028 persons were arrested; of these 2,475 were brought to trial and 1,275, or 51·51 per cent., were finally convicted. If the prisoners who were arrested under Sections 323, 428 and 429 of the Penal Code are omitted, the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested is 58·36 against 60 in 1873. In the same way the percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated is 44; but if the omission noted above is made, it becomes 54 against a former 58.

191. There were 8 cases of murder in 1874 as compared with 8 in 1873. Of these 8, convictions were obtained in 2, two were acquitted by the Sessions Court, 3 remain undetected, and 1 man committed suicide. The three undetected cases are as follows:—

- (1.) A body was found in the limits of Pardbari, close to the Nizam's territory, on 20th February 1874. The body has never been recognized, nor is there any one missing from our territory answering to its appearance. It is believed that the murder was committed in the Nizam's territory, and the body deposited in ours.
- (2.) The 2nd was a case in which three of a family at Násik partook of some poisoned food; 2 recovered and 1 died. The Police were unable to discover who had placed the poison in the food.

(3.) A nine-months' child was discovered dead on the banks of the river at Násik ; the navel string had not been cut, and the after-birth was attached to the body. There was extravasated blood under the scalp, as if blows had been received on the head. The case therefore remained a murder, the Police being unable to discover whose child it was. The case was probably one more properly coming under Section 315 of the Indian Penal Code.

192. There was only one offence under this head during 1874. A woman was stabbed in 18 places by her paramour ; she was far gone in pregnancy, she remained in hospital for 6 weeks, was delivered of a dead child, and to the surprise of all she recovered. The offender tried to commit suicide : he was transported for 10 years.

193. There were 6 cases of culpable homicide in 1874 against none in 1873. Convictions were obtained in four.

194. There were 3 cases against 7 last year. Captain Wilson reports that only one was a real dacoity case, the others were merely robbery with violence. The 1st case was committed at Bilwan in the Nizam's territory, 2 miles from Násik Districts : 4 offenders were caught by the Násik Police and their case was pending on the 31st December 1874. In the 2nd case no prisoners have been arrested, and in the 3rd case four prisoners were arrested, two of whom were convicted this year.

195. There were 40 cases against 80 in 1873. Convictions were obtained in 43 per cent against 9 per cent last year. Rs. 1,512 was recovered out of Rs. 1,640 stolen.

196. Mr. Prescott, Inspector of Police, is worthy of mention for the great patience and skill he showed in the detection of a theft of jewellery at camp Deolali ; the whole credit of the recovery was due to him. Mr. Amir Ali, Chief Constable of Násik, has done well, and Mr. Jehangirsha Ardesur is reported as being likely to maintain the high reputation for detective ability he has hitherto enjoyed. Chief Constables Vitoba Ramji and Abdool Islam are reported worthy of mention.

197. Captain Wilson reports that the whole District is badly off for Police buildings. The head quarters are in a rickety state, with no proper quarter guard, store-room or school-room ; they are rented from a private

person at Rs. 15 per month. They only accommodate a portion of the men, the rest finding lodging in the town.

198. 106 men are able to read and write well, 125 fairly, and 100 are able to sign their name or know their letters.
Education.

199. There were 20 officers and 90 men fined and degraded against 32 officers and 123 men similarly treated last year: dismissals were 1 officer and 24 men in 1874, against 5 officers and 33 men in 1873. 12 men were punished judicially in 1874, whilst 4 officers and 16 men were so punished in 1873. In the year under report 11 men have been rewarded with promotion and 49 have received money rewards: last year the respective numbers were 14 and 12.
Conduct.

200. Captain Wilson again comments on the unsatisfactory arrangements under which the Vinchorker maintains a Police of his own: he quotes the District Magistrate:—"The unsatisfactory arrangements regarding Police in the Inam villages of the Vinchorker was referred so long ago as September 1871, but up to this date no final decision has been received from Government. The matter is one of importance, and the District Magistrate trusts it may be decided at an early date. The present arrangements seem to the District Magistrate to be illegal since the passing of the District Police Act, and may therefore at any moment lead to unpleasant complications." I trust this subject may meet with early disposal.
Vinchorker Police.

KHANDESH.

Statistics.

201.	Area	Square miles	10,162
	Population...		1,028,642
	Strength of Police on 1st January 1875		1,722
	Police to area...		1 to 5.9
	Police to population		1 to 597

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year ...	2,115	2,216	4,331 .
Proportion of crime to area in square miles ...	1 to 4.8	1 to 4.58	1 to 2.34
Proportion of crime to population	1 to 486.35	1 to 464.19	1 to 237.51

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1873	66,711	25,188	37.76
1874	45,934	16,255	35.4

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases ascer- tained to have occurred.	No. of cases arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to arresta.
1873	3,458	5,378	2,543	2,801	47.
1874	4,331	5,785	2,716	2,979	47.

202. Captain Wise was in charge from January 1st until June 8th, and Major Probyn from 9th June until the end of the year: the office of 1st Assistant Superintendent was in the charge of 5 officers, and the 2nd Assistant was changed once.

203. Last year there were 3,458 offences, so it appears at first sight that there is an increase this year of 873, but this is not really the case. Out of the 4,331 offences committed this year 1,395 were compounded or settled out of court. These were not included last year amongst the offences, and if this number is deducted from the 4,331 it will be seen that there were actually only 2,936 offences, *i.e.* to say, 522 less than in 1873.

204. In the same way, if for the sake of comparison the offences which were settled under Sections 188 and 210 be taken away from the total number of cognizable offences, it will be seen that actually there were 1,673 cognizable crimes committed, or 99 less than last year. This decrease is highly satisfactory when it is remembered that last year the decrease was nearly double that in any other District.

205. The total number of cognizable cases was 2,115, in 920 or 43.5 per cent of which convictions were obtained. Altogether there were 5,785 arrests, and 2,716 or 46 per cent were convicted.

206. Rs. 25,188 worth of property, or 37.76 per cent out of Rs. 66,711 stolen in 1873, was recovered. In 1874 Rs. 45,934 was stolen, but only Rs. 16,255, or 35.4 per cent, was recovered. In accounting for this decrease Major Probyn remarks that too much stress should not be laid on this recovery of stolen property, and he points out that if there were 50 thefts and Rs. 50,000 worth of property was stolen, out of which Rs. 40,000 belonged to one robbery in which nothing is recovered, whilst everything is recovered in the 49 other cases, then the percentage of property recovered would be small although the work of the Police would be most creditable to them. This is very true; but Major Probyn does not show that the Police in his District were successful in a large number of cases, but were only unsuccessful in the few cases where large robberies had been committed.

207. There were only 6 cases of murder as compared with 13 last year. Convictions were obtained in 5 cases and 1 was outstanding at the end of the year. 13 persons were apprehended, and 8 were convicted, and 1 acquitted in this case, but the Superintendent made an application to the Magistrate to have the case struck out, and pending decision he has shown it as pending; but it is of course wrong to say that it is one pending disposal. Whatever the decision of the Magistrate, the prisoner apprehended and charged by the Police with the offences was placed on his trial and acquitted by the Magistrate.

208. The following are the principal cases:—

- (1.) On the 3rd March in Dhulia a man named Tulsiram Pardeshi was found dead in his bed, and ornaments to the value of Rs. 324 were missing from his person. From information received 1 Gami was arrested in June and the greater part of the missing ornaments were found. Gami was tried, found guilty and sentenced to death.
- (2.) A man named Kamla Teli heard that his sister carried on improper intercourse with 2 men: he entered a house with the intention of killing these 2 men, but by a mistake he went into the wrong house where there were 5 sleeping: not knowing which were the offenders, he attacked all and killed three and then tried to commit suicide. He was, however, caught and eventually sentenced to be hung.

209. There were 6 cases against 5 in 1873. 12 persons were apprehended, 2 have been convicted, 4 were acquitted, and the cases of 6 were outstanding at the end of the year; but these 6 persons were actually released by the Magistrate, and the Superintendent applied to have the case struck off. His application was granted.

210. There were 4 dacoities reported in 1874 against 3 in 1873. In no case has a conviction been obtained, 19 men apprehended, 16 acquitted, 3 under trial at the close of year. Ten men under trial at the close of last year have all been convicted and sentenced during the year under notice. The above result at first sight appears more unsatisfactory than the facts of the case warrant. In 1 case about 10 Bheels are reported to have carried away 1 rupee's worth of water melons from the bed of the Tapti river. While engaged in pulling up the melons the owner of the field made his appearance and in making their escape one of the Bheels slightly wounded him. In another case near Bhusawal 6 men returning home from the bazar in a drunken state robbed a man they met of 8 annas of copper change.

211. The 3rd case in the Jámner Taluka is a doubtful one; the complainant alleging that he had been robbed by 4 or 5 men. This is the only serious case reported, the robbers being armed; but it is doubtful whether it should be entered as a dacoity or robbery.

212. Twelve robberies occurred in 1874 against 17 in 1873. 21 persons were arrested, of whom 9 were acquitted, 8 convicted, and 4 were under trial. This is an improvement in every respect as compared with last year.

213. There were 58 cases of receiving stolen property in 1874 against 67 in 1873. A slight improvement, and the percentage of conviction to men put on trial is also better, being 86 in 1874 to 84 in 1873.

214. There has been no case of kidnapping for immoral purposes during the year under report.

215. The Superintendent complains most bitterly that in the majority of cases the Sub-Magistrates do their best to harass the Police instead of try-

ing to secure justice: many of the Sub-Magistrates without complaint being made inquire if the Police have been using torture. That the remarks of Major Probyn rest on reasonable grounds is clear from the fact that Mr. Ramsay, the District Magistrate of Khandesh, writes with reference to this:—"I fear that it is only too true that the Sub-Magistrates too often thwart the Police instead of assisting them. They are possessed of a somewhat inordinate idea of their position and powers as compared with those of a Chief Constable, and too often endeavour to pick holes in his conduct rather than assist him and advice him in difficulties. Several such cases have been brought to my notice, and I have never failed to impress on the Sub-Magistrates that it is their duty in all things heartily to co-operate with and assist the Police, and that I will not fail to take serious notice of any opposite conduct."

E. Incation. 216. I have already noticed in para. 54 the remarks of Major Probyn on this subject

217. During 1874 the construction of new lines at Amalner has been commenced under Departmental supervision, and these lines together with those at Jalgaon will be finished before the setting in of the monsoon.

Police Lines.

218. I have much pleasure in drawing the special notice of Government to the excellent work done by Police Inspector Rao Saheb Shivram Pandurang and by Rao Saheb Ramkrishna Daji. The former was most successful in detecting the Dhulia murder case (para. 208) and in breaking up a gang of about 24 professional thieves. Government have already given him a sword and khilat. Ramkrishna Daji is quite new to the District, but by his "indomitable perseverance" he has managed to obtain information regarding various heinous crimes. The following Chief Constables have done good work:—Messrs. Kasinath Lakshmon, Vinayek Vishnu and Madhowrao Sadashiv. The following have given satisfaction:—Eknath Ramkrishna, Syed Jamal, Balaji Wamon, Shaik Zepru and Bhojaraj Venkatram. Narayen Wamon, the Chief Constable in charge of head-quarters, is specially recommended by Major Probyn.

Subordinate Officers.

219. 27 officers and 127 men were punished during the year: out of these 3 officers and 33 men were dismissed the service, and 24 officers and 94 men were punished departmentally by their own officers. As compared with last year, when there were 30 officers and 138 men punished, there is a slight improvement during the year under report.

Punishments.

220. The following table gives a detailed list of the changes which took place:—

Change of Officers.

Office.	Period.		Name.
	From	To	
Superintendent, Police	1st January	8th June	Captain Wise.
	9th June	31st December	Captain Probyn.
1st Assistant Super- intendent, Police.	1st January	22nd January	Lieutenant Baugh.
	23rd do.	1st February	Mr. Cameron.
	2nd February	4th May	Lieutenant Baugh.
	5th May	28th June	Mr. Down.
	29th June	15th November	Captain Payne.
	16th November	31st December	Mr. Down.
2nd Assistant Super- intendent, Police.	1st January	15th November	Mr. Down.
	16th November	31st December	Mr. Vincent.

221. In the 2nd Assistant's charge there were 5 cases of serious crime, 26 persons were arrested: of these 24 were convicted and 1 pardoned; and 1 was acquitted. In 2nd Assistant's charge at close of 1873 there were 170 undetected crimes, at close of 1874 there were about 70. In 1st Assistant's charge there were 12 cases, 29 arrested and 12 only convicted. In 1st Assistant's charge at close of 1873 there were 231 undetected cases, and at close of 1874, 197. Comment is needless: these statistics speak for themselves, and are fully sufficient to show what an evil the constant change of officers is. I trust Government will bear this in mind, and in arranging for transfers take care that there shall not be such a constant change of officers.

222. I cannot conclude my remarks on the working of the Khandesh Police without alluding to the services of this energetic young officer. He prosecuted personally all cases of any importance, and the results of his perseverance have been most encouraging. Major Probyn wishes that Mr. Down's services might be retained as 1st Assistant Superintendent in Khandesh, he of course not losing in a pecuniary point of view.

223. I am glad to be able to inform Government that the District Superintendents have worked well and energetically. The relations between them and the District Magistrates are of a most cordial description. It may appear invidious to name special officers, but I must mention Captain LaTouche and Captain Segrave as taking especial interest in their work and as having brought up the Police under them to a satisfactory state of efficiency.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. P. ROBERTSON,

Acting Police Commissioner, N. D.

P.S.—Referring to paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Report, I doubt if it has been clearly shown that some cases compounded and withdrawn, which would have been deducted formerly, have not been so deducted now : for instance, the number of cognizable crimes committed in Colába is said to be 863 as compared with 811 in last year : if the calculations were made on exactly the same principles in 1874 as they were in 1873, the number would be 783 (paragraph 171), and there would be a decrease of 23 instead of an increase of 52, and the decrease in other districts would be larger than that which is now shown.

STATEMENT of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Northern Division during the Year 1874.

Districts.	Total strength of the Force at commencement of the year.		No. of men included in Column I. discharged on reduction.		No. of dismissals from all other causes.		No. of resignations.		Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in Column I.	
	1		2		3		4		5	
	Regular Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Municipal Police.
Ahmedabad	1,226	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	.....	2.5	.....
Kaira... .. .	753	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	10	.....	3.4	.....
Panch Mhals .. .	856	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	24	.....	4.78	.....
Broach .. .	416	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	10	.....	5.0	.....
Murat .. .	646	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	14	.....	3.7	.....
Tanna .. .	799	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	18	.....	4.1	.....
Colaba .. .	305	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	8.9	.....
Nasik .. .	770	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	19	.....	5.7	.....
Khandesh .. .	1,719	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	18	.....	2.8	.....
Total...	7,492	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	116	.....	3.7	.....

63

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Police Commissioner, N. D.

STATEMENT showing the total Expenditure during the Year 1874 on Police Buildings in the Northern Division.

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.	Amount.	Expenditure from Police Budget.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
A. Repairs (above Rs. 1,000)	6,852 5 5	D. Petty Repairs up to Rs. 1,000	3,826 0 0
B. Minor works (above Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 2,500.)	13,620 2 0	E. Petty construction up to Rs. 1,000... ..	3,804 11 8
C. Larger works (above Rs. 2,500)	27,418 8 9	Total from Police Budget...	7,630 11 8
Total from Department Public Works Budget...	47,891 0 2		F. Rate per man on the total sanctioned No. of Police of all grades.	1 0 5
		Grand total outlay...	55,521 11 10
		G. Rate per man on the total sanctioned No. of Police of all grades. .	7 7 7

E. P. ROBERTSON,

Acting Police Commissioner, N. D.

STATEMENT A, PART I.

STATE
PART I—COGNIZ

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PER							
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Number arrested.							
										Investigated.	Number of cases in column 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases pending at end of year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.	
																By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see c. 149 and 150)
Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police (see note).	By order of the Magistrate (see note) or under Section 46 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given in the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in column 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases pending at end of year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see c. 149 and 150)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												AHMED					
1a	115, 117 to 119, Inq. diva Penal Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 156, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 269 to 278, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	30	..	9	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	12	1
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	234 to 236	Other offences against public justice	6	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	27	1	37	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	301	..
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..
Total..			56	3	60	1	..	..	25	1	..	..	..	329	1
CLASS II.—Various Offences against the Person.																	
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	"	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	307	"	10	1	11	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	35	..
12		"	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
13	304, 308	Attempts at murder	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	5	..	..	6	..
14	376	Culpable homicide	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
15	317	Rape	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
16	317, 318	Unnatural offences	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	305, 306 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	329, 331, 338	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	16	..	16	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	17
19	326, 327, 328	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	326, 326, 326	Grievous hurt	45	1	46	..	..	..	33	4	11	..	11	90	..
21	329	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
22	327, 330, 333	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	34	..	34	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	63	..
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7	..	7	..	..	..	1	1	7	..	7	17	..
25	345 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	5	..
26	314, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 364, 366, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	12	..	12	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	25	..
29	339	Rash act causing grievous hurt	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total..			148	3	150	..	..	..	84	6	24	..	24	277	..

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.										PER	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.				Investigated.		Number arrested.					
			4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases pending at end of year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year. (see Column 1 above).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			AHMEDABAD											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	10	1	11	..	..	7	3	18	..	18	46	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
33	392, 393	Robbery { In dwelling house	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		{ On the highway between sunset and sunrise	17	..	17	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	3	23
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 449	Other robberies	11	..	11	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	22	..
		Serious mischief and cognate offences	26	..	26	1	..	1	2	..	2	2	44	1
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	93	7	99	..	..	36	2	6	1	6	118	..
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			160	8	167	1	..	55	8	27	4	31	262	1
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
38	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	323	Hurt	236	..	234	1	1	98	3	..	..	..	628	7
Total..			376	..	374	1	1	101	3	..	..	..	669	7
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	8	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	..
43	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle	109	1	109	1	..	45	..	4	1	5	111	2
44	408 to 409	{ Ordinary	690	10	698	5	2	513	2	26	3	20	937	12
		{ Criminal breach of trust	49	..	49	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	40
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	115	4	118	1	..	90	2	3	..	3	206	4
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	27	..	27	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	44	..
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	426, 429	.....	9	..	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	21	..
Total..			1,007	16	1,018	7	2	680	4	30	4	34	1,404	18

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, including cases transferred to other Districts.								Number arrested.				
			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.								Within the year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12	
			Investigated.												
			By Police <i>see note</i> .												
			By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 46 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.												
			By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.												
			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.												
			Number of cases pending at end of year.												
			Pending at end of last year.												
			Received by transfer.												
			Total.												
			By Police.												
			By order of Magistrate (<i>see columns 7 and 8</i>).												
CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above.			AHMEDABAD												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	1		2									8	
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	19		20			15		1			1	33	
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion													
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	16		16			8						42	
52		Excise Laws													
53		Railway Laws	8		8			8						16	
54		Salt and Custom Laws	15		15			15						35	
55		Stage Carriage Act													
56		Stamp Act													
57	265, 277, 278, 280, 283, 295 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 81 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	311		311			297						421	
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	68		68			57						90	
		Total..	439		439			390		1			1	654	
		Grand Total..	4,168	28	2,208	10	8	1,395	24	89	8	90	3,615	27	

* 479 cases compounded and withdrawn, columns 6 to 8

A—concluded.

CRIME—concluded.

PERSONS		PROPERTY	
12	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.		
14	Released by Magistrate without trial.		
15	Number actually put on trial.		
16	By Magistrate.	Apprehended or discharged after trial.	
17	By Sessions or High Court.		
18	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		
19	Otherwise disposed of,—e.g., died, &c.,—after commencement of trial.		
20	In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year.	
21	On bail.		
22	Under trial before Magistrate.		
23	Committed to Sessions.		
24	Number of Cases in which property was stolen.		
25	Number of Cases in which property was recovered.		
26	Amount of property stolen.		
27	Amount of property recovered.		

—concluded.

		R. A. P.		R. A. P.	
10	1,897	2,145	229	43	1,678
11	684	46
12
13	86	3
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18
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STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Offence.	CASRS.								PFR				
			Investigated.								Number arrested.				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police and posts.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 66 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Ditto pending at end of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Column 7 & 8).	Within the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			KAI												
1a	115, 117, to 119. Indian Penal Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 139	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 487 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
4	234 to 226	Other offences against public justice	3	3	4	..	1	..	5	..	4	..	4	2	1
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	66	1
6	146, 176, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			7	3	9	1	..	..	9	..	4	..	4	73	2
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.															
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by Thugs	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" Dacoits .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	..
10		" robbers .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" poisons	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Other murders	16	1	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
13	307	Attempts at murder .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	9	26	..
14	304, 309	Culpable homicide	3	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..
15	376	Rape .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	12	15	1
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..
19	325, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..
20	335, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	28	2	30	..	..	..	26	1	2	..	2	49	1
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purposes of extorting property or confession .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	34	..	34	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	32	..
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	6	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	4	1
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	4	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
29	359	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			102	6	107	1	..	..	75	3	19	17	37	165	3

* Convicted after 31st December 1874.

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Social Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.										PER	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.					Number of cases in Columns 8 to 9, in which conviction was obtained.	Ditto pending at end of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Number arrested.	
					By Police <i>see note.</i>	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 56 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Total.	By Police.				Within the year.	
														Received by transfer.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			KAIRA											
306, 307, 308	309, 41d	Decoy	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	18	..
394, 397, 398		Preparation and assembly for decoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Robbery with } By poisonous or } stupefying drugs..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
		} By other means..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		} In dwelling house..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		} On the highway between sunset and sunrise	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		} Other robberies ..	24	..	24	..	..	23	..	..	3	46	..
370, 381, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440		Robbery	12	1	12	..	1	..	4	1	2	4	1	
454, 455, 457 to 460		Sections mischief and cognate offences	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	55	..
449 to 452		Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	61	3	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
414, 418		House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Receiving stolen property by decoy or habitually ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	108	3	110	..	1	..	68	3	2	5	141	
CLASS IV.—Miscellaneous Offences against the Person.			219	..	42	177	..	53	..	..	..	69	475
322		Hurt ..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
341 to 344		Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
336, 337		Wrongful restraint and confinement.	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
374		Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	226	..	45	181	..	56	..	..	..	72	482
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.			1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
438, 439		Mischief ..	48	1	49	..	..	14	..	1	..	15	..
453, 456		Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	46	3	49	..	1	43	..	2	1	3	77	
379 to 382		Of cattle ..	232	9	241	14	3	207	1	11	3	13	490	
406 to 408		Ordinary ..	4	1	5	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	4
411, 414		Criminal breach of trust ..	57	1	58	7	3	57	4	1	5	76	124	
447, 448		Receiving stolen property ..	49	3	52	66	..	4	..	..	..	4	74
461, 462		Criminal or house-trespass ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Breaking closed receptacle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	587	15	602	69	4	418	1	19	4	23	606	

MENT A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

PERSONS.												PROPERTY.					
13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20			21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of—s. p., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.					Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.		
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
		19			1	18									1		
		3				9											
		1				1									4		
		42				40									1		
		7			2	5									24	22	114 3 0
															1		666 1 3
	1	54	1			53									41	36	3,458 0 10
	10	122	1	3	122								5	24	64	4,504 0 0	1,707 0 0
	456	89	3		86								1	1		2 0 0	2 0 0
	7	3			3												
	453	91	2		89									1	1	2 0 0	2 0 0
	1																
	1	15				15											
	24	439	2		431								46	41	2,123 0 0	1,935 2 0	
	30	30	1		29					1			227	203	3,455 12 4	2,204 15 0	
	38	10			10								55	54	2,734 10 0	2,694 10 0	
	116	634	11		623					1							
													428	397	8,313 0 0	7,836 0 0	

—continued.

Rs. s. p. Rs. s. p.

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER				
			4	5	6	Investigated.		9a	9b	Number arrested.					
						7	8			10	10a	10b	11	12	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 98 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused inquiry.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases pending at end of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.	By order of Magistrate (see Column 7 and 8.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.															
KAIRA															
49	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Chapter 38, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province,	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Salt and Custom Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	369, 277, 279, 380, 283, 285 to 287, 239, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			65	..	39	67	..	84	..	..	..	..	54	59
Grand Total..			1,065	37	788	300	4	710	6	35	24	89	1,111	1669	
* This number includes cases withdrawn or compounded under Secs. 186 and 210			230	..	21	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Contains 32 in 21 cases out of 220
 † Ditto 493 in 199 ditto
 ‡ Ditto 525 in 220 ditto

A.—continued.
CRIME—continued.

SONS.		PROPERTY.	
12	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.		
13	Released by Magistrate without trial.		
14	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Number pending at end of year.
15				By Magistrate.
16	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of,—e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.
17			
18	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.
19				Before being put on trial.
20	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
21			
22	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			

—concluded.

18	18	109	109	18	18	109	109	18	18	109	109	18	18	109	109	18	18	109	109	18	18	109	109
19	19	109	109	19	19	109	109	19	19	109	109	19	19	109	109	19	19	109	109	19	19	109	109
20	20	109	109	20	20	109	109	20	20	109	109	20	20	109	109	20	20	109	109	20	20	109	109
21	21	109	109	21	21	109	109	21	21	109	109	21	21	109	109	21	21	109	109	21	21	109	109
22	22	109	109	22	22	109	109	22	22	109	109	22	22	109	109	22	22	109	109	22	22	109	109
23	23	109	109	23	23	109	109	23	23	109	109	23	23	109	109	23	23	109	109	23	23	109	109
24	24	109	109	24	24	109	109	24	24	109	109	24	24	109	109	24	24	109	109	24	24	109	109
25	25	109	109	25	25	109	109	25	25	109	109	25	25	109	109	25	25	109	109	25	25	109	109
26	26	109	109	26	26	109	109	26	26	109	109	26	26	109	109	26	26	109	109	26	26	109	109
27	27	109	109	27	27	109	109	27	27	109	109	27	27	109	109	27	27	109	109	27	27	109	109

compounded or withdrawn cases.
directly.
divor.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Offense.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.		Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		Investigated.				Number arrested.			Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8.)		
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				17	18
1																		
<p>Class I.—Offenses against State, Public Trustworthiness, Safety, and Justice.</p> <p>1a 116, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code.</p> <p>1 181 to 184, 186 .. Offences relating to Army and Navy and Government Stores ..</p> <p>2 203, 467 and 471. .. Rioting or disturbing the public tranquility ..</p> <p>3 271, 316 .. Offences against public justice ..</p> <p>4 224 to 228 .. Rioting or disturbing the public tranquility ..</p> <p>5 143 to 158, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171 .. Remaining public servants or public officers ..</p> <p>6</p> <p>Total.. 4</p>			4	3	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
<p>Class II.—Offenses against the Person.</p> <p>9 302, 303, 306 .. Murder by Things ..</p> <p>10 Decades ..</p> <p>11 Robbers ..</p> <p>12 Other murders ..</p> <p>13 307 .. Attempts at murder ..</p> <p>14 304, 308 .. Culpable homicide ..</p> <p>15 376 .. Rape ..</p> <p>16 377 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>17 317, 318 .. Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..</p> <p>18 306, 306, 309 .. Attempts at, and abatement of, suicide ..</p> <p>19 329, 331, 332 .. Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or constraining another to do or abstain from doing anything ..</p> <p>20 328, 328, 328 .. Grievous hurt ..</p> <p>21 328 .. Administering deadly drugs to cause hurt ..</p> <p>22 327, 329, 332 .. Hurt for purposes of extorting property or constraining another to do or abstain from doing anything ..</p> <p>23 324 .. Hurt by dangerous weapons ..</p> <p>24 303 to 309 .. Attempts to commit ..</p> <p>25 306 to 308 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>26 306 to 308 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>27 371 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>28 323, 324, 325, 327 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>29 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>Total.. 46</p>			46	6	43	1	45	1	46	1	45	1	46	1	45	1	46	1
<p>Class III.—Offenses against the Person.</p> <p>30 323, 324, 325, 327 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>31 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>32 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>33 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>34 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>35 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>36 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>37 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>38 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>39 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>40 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>41 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>42 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>43 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>44 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>45 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>46 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>47 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>48 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>49 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>50 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>51 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>52 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>53 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>54 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>55 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>56 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>57 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>58 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>59 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>60 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>61 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>62 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>63 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>64 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>65 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>66 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>67 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>68 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>69 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>70 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>71 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>72 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>73 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>74 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>75 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>76 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>77 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>78 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>79 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>80 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>81 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>82 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>83 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>84 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>85 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>86 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>87 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>88 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>89 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>90 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>91 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>92 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>93 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>94 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>95 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>96 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>97 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>98 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>99 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>100 322 .. Unnatural offences ..</p> <p>Total.. 41</p>			41	1	40	1	41	1	40	1	41	1	40	1	41	1	40	1

CLASS I. INVESTIGATED. NUMBER ARRESTED. WITHIN THE YEAR. PARCH.

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	LAW.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER.					
			4	5	Investigated.			9a	9b	Number arrested.				
					6	7	8			10	10a	10b	11	12
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 69 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 9a, 9b and 9c in which No. of prisoners pending at end of the year.	pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.														
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity ..	4	1	5	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	15	..
31	390, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ..	6	..	5	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	7	..
		By poisonous or stupefying drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		By other means ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery ..	9	..	6	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	12	..
		On the highway ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		between sunset and sunrise ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Other robberies ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
34	270, 281, 292, 430 to 432, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
25	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Attempt to ditto ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	440 to 443	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	134	5	65	..	..	50	3	..	..	..	93	..
27	412, 413	Attempt to ditto ..	4	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
		House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	162	7	80	..	..	61	6	..	..	..	136	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
38	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	70	..	67	1	..	35	3	..	..	..	134	1
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	8	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	..
40	339, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
41	374	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	74	..	71	1	..	37	3	..	..	..	141	1
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
42	456, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
43	379 to 392	Theft.. .. { Of cattle ..	76	..	51	..	..	29	8	..	..	..	85	2
		{ Ordinary ..	162	4	134	..	..	105	8	..	..	..	240	1
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ..	6	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ..	20	..	16	..	..	15	4	..	..	..	46	3
45a	428, 430	Mischief (simple)..	6	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	33	..
46	347, 438	Criminal or house-trespass ..	5	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	5	..
47	451, 423	Breaking closed receptacle ..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
		Total..	376	5	231	5	..	157	16	9	..	9	423	6

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

	CRIME										PROPERTY						
	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.										Number pending at end of year.						
	Released by Magistrate without trial.										In custody of Police.						
	Number actually put on trial.										On Bail.						
	By Magistrate.										Under trial before Magistrate.						
	By Sessions or High Court.										Committed to Sessions.						
	Finally convicted (including Persons ordered to give security for good conduct).										Number of cases in which property was stolen.						
	Otherwise disposed of,— <i>e. g.</i> , died, &c., after commencement of trial.										Number of cases in which property was recovered.						
	In custody of Police.										Amount of property stolen.						
	On Bail.										Amount of property recovered.						
	Under trial before Magistrate.										Rs. & P.						
	Committed to Sessions.										Rs. & P.						
	Number of cases in which property was stolen.										Rs. & P.						
	Number of cases in which property was recovered.										Rs. & P.						
	Amount of property stolen.										Rs. & P.						
	Amount of property recovered.										Rs. & P.						

continued.

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police not made.	Investigated.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 9, 11, 12 and 13, in which number of prisoners pending at end of the year.	Number arrested.				
						By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 63 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.			Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.														
46	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gaming Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Custom Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 235 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	5	..	..
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by police	4	..	4	..	3	..	..	4	..	..
		Total..	7	..	7	..	4	..	..	9	..	..
		Grand Total..	668	18	470	6	266	29	12	12	773	7		

PANCH MAHALS—

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PLUR.				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in preceding years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police and note.		Investigated.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases from Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year Government Resolution 210.	Number arrested.				
					By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sections of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By or by order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to prosecute.				Total.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												BEO		
10	115, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 256, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coins, stamps and Government Notes ..	8	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	212, 216	Harboring an offender .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ..	6	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 168	Robbery or unlawful assembly ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....			9	1	9	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
8	..	Murder by thurs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	302, 303, 306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	307	Other murders	4	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
14	304, 306	Attempts at murder	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	376	Culpable homicide	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	377	Rape	6	..	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
17	317, 326	Unnatural offences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	329, 331, 333	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	5	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
20	..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	18	5	17	..	1	..	2	..	..	17
22	327, 330, 333	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	4	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
24	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	14	1	15	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
25	303 to 309	Extortion or abduction	6	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
26	346 to 349	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	373, 373	Stealing, keeping, or unlawfully obtaining a weapon for prostitution .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	371	Illegally dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	353, 354, 356, 367	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	4	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
30	358	Real act causing grievous hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total.....			60	5	65	3	25	6	2	..	..	178

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER.					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police see note.	Investigated.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases from Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year. Government Resolution No. 10.	Number arrested.						
						By order of the Magistrate or criminal or under Section 44 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.			Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12		
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			BROACH													
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	26	..
31	339, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		By poisonous or stupefying drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		By other means	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		In dwelling house.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		On the highway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		between sunset and sunrise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Other robberies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	393, 393	Robbery	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	10	..	10	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	18	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	27	1	27	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	23	4
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	171	3	173	1	..	..	16	1	3	..	..	3	74	1
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		Total..	323	4	326	2	..	..	33	3	3	..	..	3	154	5
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																
38	534	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41a	323	Hurt	233	..	313	..	79	..	79	2	..	..	..	..	712	192
		Total..	330	..	321	71	..	..	79	2	..	..	..	..	719	195
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																
42	453, 459	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking	70	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
43	379 to 383	Theft	10	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
		Of cattle	418	5	412	11	..	..	164	9	1	..	..	1	339	17
		Ordinary	16	..	18	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	20	..	18	2	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	31	3
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	41	2	39	14	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	89	36
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9
47a	423, 429	Mischief	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	520	7	499	98	..	..	177	10	1	..	..	1	647	48

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

CRIMES.										PROPERTY.						
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, e. g. died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.		
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			22	23	24	25	26	27
..	16	6	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	3	Rs. a. p. 190 0 0	Rs. a. p. 68 0 0
..
..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13 0 6	..
..
..	..	6	12	10	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	692 0 0	490 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	230 0 0	46 0 0
..	5	32	17	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	23	53	30	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	21	14,669 0 0	7,539 0 0
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	50	106	65	4	37	..	..	..	..	6	123	32	15,783 0 0	8,133 0 0	..	..
..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	65	344	706	..	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	56	654	716	..	188	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	487	234	5	245	..	..	11	..	4	267	268	10,465 0 0	4,593 0 0	368 0 0	..
..	1	15	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	338 0 0	57 0 0
..	1	21	8	1	13	..	..	..	..	1	15	14	314 0 0	307 0 0	..	..
..	..	25	79	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	53	691	341	6	274	..	..	11	5	..	422	399	11,877 0 0	5,345 0 0	..	..

* 4 cases were compounded.

† 174 cases (and 434 persons) were compounded and withdrawn under Sections 168 and 210.

‡ 22 cases (and 54 persons) were compounded and withdrawn under Sections 168 and 210.

§ 2 cases (and 3 persons) were compounded and withdrawn under Sections 168 and 210.

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.										PER	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>see note</i> .	Investigated.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which con- viction was obtained.	Number of cases from Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year, Government Resolution 1015.	Pending at end of last year.	Number arrested.			
						By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 104 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous in- formation was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.				Total.	By Police.	Within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.														
46	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves												
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. O. 285 to 297	Vagrancy and bad character	2		2									4
50		Offences against religion												
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	18	1	18			6						25
52		Excise Laws	1		1									1
53		Railway Laws	3		3									3
54		Salt and Custom Laws												
55		Stage Carriage Act	1		1									3
56		Stamp Act												
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 267, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	107		104		8		97	1				122
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police												
		Total	126	1	124		8		108	1				183
		Grand Total	1,335	18	1,245		108		417	21	11		11	1,890

BROACH

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.			Pending at end of last year.		Number arrested.			
			By Police as made.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 148 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	By Police as made.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 148 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	9a	9b	10a	10b	11	12
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.						Within the year.				
			4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			SU											
1	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes ..	6	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
4	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	324 to 328 ..	Other offences against public justice ..	4	..	4	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	4	..
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 140, 170, 171 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Personating public servant or soldier ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	11	..	9	..	..	5	..	4	..	4	18	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
8		Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	302, 303, 306 ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		.. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	307 ..	Other murders	5	..	5	..	..	2	1	3	..	3	11	..
14	304, 308 ..	Attempts at murder	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	375 ..	Culpable homicide	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	3	..
16	377 ..	Rape	5	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	..
17	217, 336 ..	Unnatural offences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	6	..	6	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	6	..
19	324, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	20	..	18	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	4	..	4	..	..	1	..	5	..	5	11	..
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	10	..	10	..	..	3	..	7	..	7	24	..
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnaping or abduction	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	363, 364, 366, 367 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	18	..	17	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	39	..
29	338 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total..	77	..	73	..	..	35	3	20	..	20	142	..

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.										PER	
			Investigated.										Number arrested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.											
			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.											
			By Police one mode.											
			By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 42 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which an previous information was given to the Police.											
			By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.											
			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.											
			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at close of the year.											
			Pending at end of last year.											
			Received by transfer.											
			Total.											
			By Police.										Within the year.	
			By order of Magistrate (see Column 7 and 8).											
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			SURAT—											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	7	..	4	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	16
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	
33	392, 393	Robbery ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
		
34	270, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
			8	..	8	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	2	17
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	15	..	11	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	16
		
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	15	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	9
		
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
			1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Total....			67	..	43	..	..	..	18	6	3	..	3	96
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1
38a	323	Hurt	272	..	900	..	..	..	47	10	..	..	8	433
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	39	..	38	..	..	..	9	5	4	..	4	59
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	6	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6
41	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			268	..	945	..	..	..	56	15	7	..	7	499
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			24	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
43	379 to 382	Theft ..	1	..	16	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	20
			787	2	547	870	20	38	..	38	913
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ..	87	..	25	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	4	81
		
44a	428, 429	Mischief ..	5	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	41	..	41	..	..	..	21	1	9	..	9	78
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ..	49	..	47	..	..	..	9	1	2	..	2	129
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			973	4	694	..	..	..	435	24	53	..	53	1,208

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

CRIME.											PROPERTY.													
13	14	15	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		16	17	18	19	Number pending at end of year.		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27						
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.									Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
..	5	11	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	77 0 0	71 0 0
..	6	10	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..			
..	..	9	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	21 0 0	23 0 0
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152 0 0	25 0 0
..	..	11	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	125 0 0	14 0 0
..	3	9	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	5	..	68 0 0	27 0 0
..	..	9	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	568 0 0	8 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	12	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	72	38	9	35	..	..	..	..	11	4	36	21	1,054 0 0	475 0 0	..	..	..			
..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	176	230	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	26	36	31	..	9	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..						
..	208	274	194	1	79	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	23	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	52	20	8	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	17	..	308 0 0	248 0 0
..	5	30	12	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	509	24,941 0 0	8,242 0 0	
..	11	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	92	36	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	151	1,056	296	14	68	..	..	..	..	40	3	771	524	25,340 0 0	8,561 0 0	..	..	..			

continued.

Rs. a p. Rs. a p.

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, including cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>see notes.</i>	Investigated.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at close of the year.	Number arrested.		By Police.	Within the year.	
						By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.			Total.	By order of Magistrate (<i>see</i> Columns 7 and 8).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.														
49	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter 19, G. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
50	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
52		Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	12	..	12	..	..	10	1	..	2	15	..
54		Salt and Custom Laws	333	..	..	333	..	238	..	..	..	..	308
55		Stage Carriage Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII of 1867, and any other municipal or local laws ..	Public and local nuisances	116	..	113	..	..	85	..	..	..	129	..
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	9	..	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..
Total..			366	..	151	333	..	327	..	1	..	154	308	
Grand Total..			1,752	4	7,194	233	..	643	50	88	..	68	4,119	

SURAT—

101 cases compounded or withdrawn under Sections 198 and 210 of the G. P. C.

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

SONS.												PROPERTY.				
13	14	15	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		18	19	Number pending at end of year.				24	25	26	27		
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Finally convicted (excluding persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of—d. f., died, so., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial.	In custody of Police.					On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.
													Rs. s. p.			
11	118	28	98	2	401	11	452	743	29	1,224	416	2,011	607	547	26,394	9,060

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			4.	5.	Investigated.			6a.	6b.	Number arrested.				
					By Police <i>see note.</i>	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.			7.	8.	9.	10a.	10b.
1	2	3	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9a.	9b.	10.	10a.	10b.	11.	12.
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			TAN											
1a	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code...	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 239, 260 to 263	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	3	1	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	..
3	467 and 471	Harboring an offender	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	212, 216	Other offences against public justice.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	224 to 226	Rioting or unlawful assembly	7	1	8	2	..	6	..	1	..	1	4	3
6	143 to 153, 167, 169	Personating public servant or soldier	6	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	20	14
6	140, 170, 171	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	17	3	16	4	..	8	..	3	..	3	27	17
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
8	302, 305, 306	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	Dacoits .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		"	Robbers	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
11		"	Poisons	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12		"	Other murders	12	..	12	..	..	6	4	3	..	..	23
13		307	Attempts at murder	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	2
14		304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15		376	Rape	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
16		377	Unnatural offences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17		317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	3	1	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
18		305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	3	1	4	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	3
19		329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 328	Grievous hurt	33	3	33	3	..	20	..	7	..	7	66	
21	329	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapons	4	3	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	13	3	13	1	..	7	1	6	..	6	21	
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	4	1	4	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	6	
26	378, 379	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	17	1	18	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	28	
29	388	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	98	11	100	6	1	65	5	10	..	19	169	11

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

SONS.												PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of.—e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.					Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
							In custody of Police.	On Bail.							
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
1	1	36	4	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	23	171	35	11	124	1	..	..	3	4	3	1	66 0 0	36 0 0	

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PEE.				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.								Number arrested.				
			Investigated.		By Police see note.		By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.		By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which victim was obtained.		Number arrested.		
4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12	13			
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.													TANNA		
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	31	4	26				20	2	6	8	179		
31	398, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity													
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt.	1		1								3		
			10		10				5				19		
33	392, 393	Robbery	2	2	4				2		2	2	2		
			46		46				12				51		
34	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 436 to 440	Other robberies													
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Serious mischief and cognate offences	3	1	4		1	1			2	2	3	1	
36	449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	54	2	54		2		22		1	1	45		
37	412, 413	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	4		4				4				6		
		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually													
		Total..	185	9	160		3	1	68	2	13	14	307	1	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.															
38	331	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1				1		1					1	
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	7		7				4				11		
40	335, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	3		3				2				3		
41	374	Compulsory labour													
	322	Hurt	1,119		200		100	3	157				339	217	
		Total..	1,180		210		101	3	164				396	218	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.															
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	19	3	19		3		8		7		7	35	
43	379 to 382	Theft	26	1	23		4		11				34	8	
			795	25	683		113	24	470	17	26		26	1,071	839
44	408 to 408	Of cattle	10	1	12		2		3				14	3	
45	411, 414	Ordinary	34		34				26				49		
46	447, 448	Original breach of trust	148	3	76		40	2	77		3		177	110	
47	491, 492	Receiving stolen property													
	423, 429	Criminal or house-trespass													
		Breaking glass receptacle													
		Mischief	4		3				1						
		Total..	1,040	22	849		162	28	601	17	36		35	1,383	450

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

SONS.		PROPERTY.	
13	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.		
14	Released by Magistrate without trial.		
15	Number actually put on trial.		
16	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		
17		By Magistrate.	
18	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		
19		By Sessions or High Court.	
20	Otherwise disposed of,—e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.		
21		In custody of Police.	
22	Number pending at end of year.		
23		On Bail.	
24	Under trial before Magistrate.		
25		Committed to Sessions.	
26	Number of cases in which property was stolen.		
27	Number of cases in which property was recovered.		
28	Amount of property stolen.		
29	Amount of property recovered.		

—continued.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
13	171	17	37	117	117
14	17	37	117	117	117
15	37	117	117	117	117
16	37	117	117	117	117
17	37	117	117	117	117
18	37	117	117	117	117
19	37	117	117	117	117
20	37	117	117	117	117
21	37	117	117	117	117
22	37	117	117	117	117
23	37	117	117	117	117
24	37	117	117	117	117
25	37	117	117	117	117
26	37	117	117	117	117
27	37	117	117	117	117
28	37	117	117	117	117
29	37	117	117	117	117

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.										PER			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts. Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.										Number arrested.			
															Investigated.					Number of cases in Columns 6 to 9, in which conviction was obtained.
			4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12		
CLASS VI.— <i>Other Offences not specified above.</i>			TANNA													
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	20
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Custom Laws	..	5	..	1	5	1	4
55		Stage Carriage Act
56		Stamp Act
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	19	1	16	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	303	..	303	..	..	..	396	..	..	..	..	..	396
Total..			331	1	334	6	..	315	..	1	..	1	370	36		
Grand Total..			2,769	56	1,659	284	31	1,219	24	72	..	72	2,651	765		

361 Cases compounded or withdrawn under Sections 198 and 210 of the C. P. C.

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

PERSONS.											PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of.—d., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	4	321	5	..	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	46	302	3	..	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	681	2,748	518	86	2,178	1	..	..	37	19	917	666	25,480 0 0	10,090 0 0

—concluded.

Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.										PER	
			4	5	6	Investigated.			9a	9b	Number arrested.			
						7	8	9c			10	10a	10b	11	12
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police see note	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Column 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Do. remaining at the close of the year in which the accused are either in custody, on bail, under trial, or committed to court of sessions.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
<p>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</p>														
1a	115, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	331 to 353, 360 to 363, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamp, and Government Notes ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	312, 316	Harbouring an offender .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	25	..	7	13	..	5	..	..	..	..	49	201
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	29	..	10	19	..	7	..	..	..	..	62	200
<p>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</p>														
8	302, 303, 305	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12		Other murders	5	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
13	307	Attempt at murder .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	304, 308	Outrage homicide	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15	376	Escape .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	377	Unnatural offences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	1
19	326, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	8	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	326	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	5	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	15	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	13	..	10	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	13	10
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
26	373, 375	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	358, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	13	..	8	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	14	6
29	358	Each act causing grievous hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	59	..	44	9	..	21	1	1	..	1	37	18

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

		SONS.		PROPERTY.	
		1910	1911	1910	1911
12	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.				
13	Released by Magistrate without trial.				
14	Number actually put on trial.				
15	By Magistrate.			Number pending at end of year.	
16	By Sessions or High Court.				
17	Acquitted or discharged after trial.			Before being put on trial.	
18	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			19	Under trial before Magistrate.
19	Otherwise disposed of,—i. e., died, &c., after commencement of trial.			20	Committed to Sessions.
20	In custody of Police.			21	Number of cases in which property was stolen.
21	On bail.			22	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
22	Under trial before Magistrate.			23	Amount of property stolen.
23	Committed to Sessions.			24	Amount of property recovered.

ARBA.

		SONS.		PROPERTY.	
		1910	1911	1910	1911
1	1	1	1		
2	140	140	140		
3	60	64	60		
4	21	23	21		
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
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Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PRR.			
			4	5	6	Investigated.		9a	9b	Number arrested.				
						7	8			10a	10b	11	12	
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>see note</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Do, remaining at the close of the year in which the accused are either in custody, on bail, under trial, or committed to Court of Sessions.	Feeding at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (<i>see Chapter 7, note 5</i>)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
<p>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</p>			COLA BA											
30	395, 397 398 ..	Dacoity ..	2	1	3	..	..	1	..	5	..	5	21	..
31	399, 409 ..	Preparation and Assembly for dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs. { By other means ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	382, 393 ..	Robbery ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ..	Robbery ..	4	2	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
36	449 to 453 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	27	..	27	..	..	15	2	..	..	..	31	..
37	412, 413 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	3	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..
		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	80	3	42	..	..	19	2	5	..	5	62	..
<p>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</p>														
38	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	9	..	9	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	16	6
40	326, 337 ..	Beah act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374 ..	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	323 ..	Hurt ..	438	..	311	127	..	76	..	..	..	..	430	133
		Total ..	447	..	316	121	..	76	..	..	..	..	460	130
<p>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</p>														
43	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	7	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	..
44	379 to 382 ..	Theft ..	16	..	13	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	19	4
45	406 to 409 ..	Of cattle ..	431	7	388	50	..	200	2	..	..	..	601	150
46	411, 414 ..	Ordinary ..	21	..	15	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	16	8
47	447, 448 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	8	1	9	3	..	6	..	..	..	1	9	3
48	461, 462 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	129	5	70	69	..	31	..	..	..	..	96	93
49	423, 429 ..	Criminal or house-trespass ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Breaking close receptacle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Mischief ..	8	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	7
		Total ..	620	11	508	126	..	347	5	7	..	1	762	206

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

SONS.											PROPERTY.				
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including Persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of,—a, b, c, died, &c, after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
..	10	16	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Rs. 2 p.	Rs. 2 p.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	694 0 0	20 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	23 0 0	5
..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	18	1	..	17	..	..	..	6	..	11	7	545 0 0	139 0 0
..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	44	26	1	3	24	..	..	..	5	..	26	10	1,202 0 0	174 0 0
..	14	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	444	120	19	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	468	131	19	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4 0 0	4 0 0
..	13	10	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	608 0 0	608 0 0
..	325	420	35	..	285	..	..	..	3	..	430	307	8,214 0 0	4,686 0 0
..	19	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	8	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	478 0 0	421 0 0
..	114	75	25	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	490	523	76	1	444	..	..	..	5	..	452	326	2,205 0 0	5,009 0 0

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police as made.	Investigated.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	No. remaining at the close of the year in which the accused are either in custody, on bail, under trial, or committed to Court of Sessions.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Number arrested.	Within the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			COLABA											
48	311, 406, 408	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XLX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	296 to 297	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gaming Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws ..	67	1	1	47	..	39	..	..	..	10	78	
55		Stamp Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	269, 271, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances ..	74	..	64	10	..	61	..	..	..	..	59	37
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			171	1	65	57	..	100	..	..	..	107	105	
Grand Total..			1,300	15	960	344	..	409	6	7	..	7	1510	730

Cases compounded and withdrawn under Sections 186 and 210 of the C. P. C.

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

SONS.											PROPERTY.					
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of—e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.		
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	In custody of Police.	On bail.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..
..
..
..	5	91	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	24	92	5	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	29	183	17	..	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,243	960	140	14	835	..	..	..	..	10	5	470	256	10,507 0 0	5,873 0 6	

—concluded.

Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER						
			4	5	Investigated.			9a	9b	Number arrested.					
					6	7	8			10a	10b	10c	11	12	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>see note.</i>	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, under Section 44 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no bona fide information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number pending at the end of year from Columns 6 to 8.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10a	10b	10c	11	12	
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			NA												
1a	115, 117 to 118, Indian Penal Code.	Substantive abetments ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	381 to 389, 260 to 263, 497 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes ..	12	2	14	..	..	3	..	4	..	4	17	..
3	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	5	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	6
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		Total..	26	2	26	2	..	14	..	4	..	4	44	6	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.															
8	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder by Thugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" Dacoits ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		" Robbers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" Poisons ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
12		Other murders ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
13		Attempt at murder ..	1	..	1	1	1	..
14		804, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	6	..	6	4	13	..
15		376 ..	Rape ..	14	..	12	..	2	17	1
16		377 ..	Unnatural offences ..	2	..	2	1	..
17		317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	3	..	3	4	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	7	1	7	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	8	1	
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt ..	11	2	13	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	15	2	
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	4	1	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	15	12
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ..	4	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	10	1
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 364, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	16	..	16	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	19	3
29	398 ..	Hash not causing grievous hurt ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		Total..	85	5	70	11	..	32	..	5	..	5	107	23	

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

CRIMINALS.										PROPERTY.									
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Number pending at end of year.		22	23	24	25	26	27					
							20	21											
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.		Released by Magistrate without trial.		Number actually put on trial.		Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of.—s. 9, died, &c., after committal.		Number pending at end of year.		Number of cases in which property was stolen.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount of property recovered.	
		By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Courts.			In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						Rs.	Rs.			
..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	31	9	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	16	..	14
..	2	18	14	..	10
..	..	4	3	..	2
2	2	48	25	3	21
..
..	..	1	1
..	..	7	3	..	5
..	..	13	6	..	4
..	..	4	10	..	4
..	..	1	1	..	1
..	..	4	2	..	2
..	..	7	6	..	4
..	..	11	2	..	2
..	..	9
..	10	17	12	..	2
..	..	11	5	..	2
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..	..	29	12	..	10	2	1	20 0 0	15 0 0					
..	2	20 0 0	10 0 0			

STATEMENT

PART I.—COOMIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES										PER	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.										Number arrested.	
			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.										Within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			NASIK—											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	3	1	4	..	..	1	2	..	3	3	13	..
31	399, 401	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		By poisonous or stupefying drugs	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
		By other means	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
		On the highway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		In dwelling houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	393, 393	Robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3
		On the highway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		In dwelling houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		In transit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		In places of public resort	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		In places of public resort	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Other robberies	7	..	6	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	9	3
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Serious mischief and cognate offences	10	1	10	..	1	..	2	1	4	..	4	7
		Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	63	1	63	..	..	..	15	1	3	..	3	50
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	6	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	2
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
		Total....	90	3	91	..	5	..	23	4	7	2	9	108
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	21	..	11	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	13
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
40	326, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
41	374	Compulsory labour	653	..	100	..	458	..	154	4	..	..	..	179
42	328	Hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	955
		Total....	675	..	110	..	466	..	154	4	..	..	..	192
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
43	458, 458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	42	..	42	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	11
		Of cattle	54	1	55	..	..	..	26	1	..	..	..	80
		Ordinary	554	3	557	..	..	..	290	7	3	..	3	739
44	406 to 408	Theft	37	1	38	..	15	1	9	1	..	..	..	34
		Criminal breach of trust	40	2	42	..	2	..	20	1	..	..	..	88
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	26	2	28	..	66	..	22	1	1	..	1	54
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
47	461, 463	Breaking down receptacle	19	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	13
		Mischief	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
		Total....	840	9	716	..	128	..	8	404	12	3	..	1,004

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

SONS.

PROPERTY.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Number pending at end of year.				24	25	26	27
								Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
								In custody of Police.	On bail.						
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.															
Released by Magistrate without trial.															
Number actually put on trial.															
Finnally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).															
Discharge/disposed of, —s. s. clud. &c., after commencement of trial.															
Number of cases in which property was stolen.															
Number of cases in which property was recovered.															
Amount of property stolen.															
Amount of property recovered.															

continued.

		5	3		1	1						2	2	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
														278 0 0	121 0 0
			4											...	...
			1		4									41 0 0	...
			1											20 0 0	3 0 0
		9	4									7	4	247 0 0	19 0 0
		3	11			4						7	6	324 0 0	170 0 0
			11		4									...	...
		14	46	16	6	26		2				43	21	2,376 0 0	643 0 0
			5	3		3								...	...
												1		...	...
		31	64	36	14	34		3			8		35	4,258 0 0	974 0 0
													
		3	31	19		3								...	...
		1												...	...
		236	794	504		306		4		1				8 4 0	0 4 0
		239	815	523		294		4		1			1	0 4 0	0 0 0
			11	5		6						16	7	819 0 0	329 0 0
			73	34		28						65	51	2,042 0 0	1,594 0 0
			74	703	268							598	468	24,045 0 0	13,620 0 0
			1	28	28							18	9	517 0 0	447 0 0
			17	66	29									1,640 0 0	1,612 0 0
			24	120	70									...	...
													
			1											...	...
			24	6										...	...
													
		1	24			18								...	...
1	120	1,038	400			572			31	2		639	540	29,044 0 0	17,162 0 0

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER			
			4	5	6	Investigated.		9	10	Number arrested.				
						7	8			11	12			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and resolved by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous accusation was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 4 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number pending at the end of year from Columns 6 to 8.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Trial.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Column 1 and 2).
1	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			NASIK—											
48	311, 406, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter 19, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	369, 377, 378, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws ..	Public and local offences	293	3	238	59	..	265	1	1	..	1	255	74
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	3	..	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Total..			309	3	242	68	..	268	1	1	..	1	297	87
Grand Total..			2,083	31	1,371	630	3	896	32	20	2	29	1,755	1,27

Number of persons pending at the end of last year 25, from which 20 are accounted in Column 10. The remaining 15 are struck off by the Magistrate.

21 Cases compounded and withdrawn under Sections 168 and 210 of the C. P. O.

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

CRIME												PROPERTY.				
13	14	15	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		16	17	18	19	Number pending at end of year.			24	25	26	27	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of—died, etc., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial.					
											In custody of Police.					On bail.
									Number of cases in which property was stolen.		Amount of property stolen.					
2	523	2,475	1,150	41	1,275	26	4	6	705	678	25,441 12 0	10,161 18 0		
..	5	370	68	..	313	1	..	1	1	0 0 0	0 0 0		
..		
concluded.																
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STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CARDS.							PER						
			4	5	Investigated.			9a	9b	Number arrested.						
					6	7	8			10	10a	10b	11	12		
															By Police see note.		By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases pending at end of year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	Within the year.
Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases pending at end of year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	Within the year.				
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												KHAN				
1a	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code...	Substantive abetments ..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
2	131 to 136, 138 251 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy, and Government Notes ..	10	..	10	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	1	17	..
3	212, 216 ..	Harboring an offender ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice ..	11	..	10	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
5	143 to 153, 167, 168 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	11	..	10	..	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	116	9
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	4	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Total..			30	1	31	1	..	23	1	1	..	1	..	152	9	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																
8	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Thugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
11		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		..	Other murders ..	5	..	5	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	6	..
13		307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
14		304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	6	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	6
15		376 ..	Rape ..	8	..	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	12	..
16		377 ..	Unnatural offences ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
17		317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	3	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	12	..	11	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	10	..
19	325, 331, 338 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335-338 ..	Grievous hurt ..	18	2	18	2	..	9	1	10	..	10	28	2		
21	..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	0	..	8	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	9	10	
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ..	9	1	9	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	31	..	
25	340 to 349 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	20	..	17	3	..	7	..	1	..	1	22	4		
29	338 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			97	3	91	5	..	36	3	26	..	25	145	24		

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

SONS.												PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of,—s.s., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
..	8	10	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	4	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	53	14	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	60	23	2	56	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	3	13	..	1	..	10	1	..	1	..	1	..	334 0 0	130 0 0	
..	6	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	30	19	16	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	4	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	15	11	3	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	9	18	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	72	114	65	6	61	1	..	..	6	..	2	1	354 0 0	130 0 0

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER				
			Investigated.								Number arrested.				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.								Within the year.				
			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.								By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).				
By Police and posts.								By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under section 89 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.				By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.			
By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under section 89 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.								Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.				Number of cases pending at end of year.			
Number of cases pending at end of year.								Pending at end of each year.				Received by transfer.			
Total.								By Police.				By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12		
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.													KHANDESH		
30	385, 397, 399	Dacoity	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	19	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with (By poisonous or strychnine drugs hart. By other means .. In dwelling house, On the highway between sunset and sunrise .. Other robberies ..	4	..	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	11	..
33	391, 393	Robbery	8	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..
34	276, 281, 393, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	10	..	10	..	..	4	3	..	..	25	..
35	454, 455, 487 to 490	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	59	..	59	..	..	36	..	3	..	78	..
36	448 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
37	413, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total..			97	..	97	..	..	50	7	3	..	8	181
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.															
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	75	..	75	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	3
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	33	..	30	13	..	10	..	..	..	30	19
40	335, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	34	..	7	17	..	3	..	..	..	11	33
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	323	Hurt	498	..	357	125	..	92	2	..	..	457	168
Total..			544	..	396	157	..	110	2	..	..	500	163
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.															
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	55	..	55	..	..	30	3	..	..	24	..
44	379 to 383	Theft (Of article Ordinary ..	79	2	78	34	..	44	3	4	3	7	89		
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	84	5	83	3	3	45	12	14	..	1,049	50		
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	81	1	28	7	..	15	3	1	..	25	5		
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	58	1	55	4	..	45	3	..	7	33	1		
48	451, 452	Breaking close receptacle	76	..	60	16	..	37	..	..	..	63	16
49	428, 429	Mischief	38	..	19	11	..	5	..	..	..	14	4
Total..			1,218	9	1,148	75	3	591	31	19	11	30	1,367		

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

SONS.											PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of—i.e. died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
							In custody of Police.	On Bail.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
..	..	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	10	4	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	53	14	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	60	22	2	56	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	324 0 0	130 0 0
..	3	15	..	2	10	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	30 0 0	..
..	6	6	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	19	10	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	15	9	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	19	15	11	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	9	16	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	72	114	46	6	61	1	..	..	8	..	3	1	354 0 0	130 0 0

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES										PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.		Expatriated in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		By Police not made.		Investigated.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which complaint was withdrawn.		Number of cases pending at end of year.		Number arrested.		
									By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 49 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.					Pending at end of year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.
			4	5	6	7	8	9			10	11	12	13			
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.													KHANDESH				
30	395, 397, 398	Decoity ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	..
31	359, 402	Preparation and assembly for decoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	391, 397, 398	Robbery with { By prisoners or straying dogs hurt. { By other means .. In dwelling house, On the highway between sunnads and sunnias .. Other robberies ..	4	..	4	1	..	2	11	..
33	391, 393	Robbery ..	3	..	3	1	15	..
34	270, 291, 292, 430 to 432, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offenses	6	..	6	4	1	11	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 459	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	15	..	15	6	3	25	..
36	445 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	59	..	59	25	..	3	78	..
37	413, 418	Receiving stolen property by decoity or habitually ..	3	..	3	2	2	..
Total..			97	..	97	..	..	..	..	30	7	3	..	..	161	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																	
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	75	..	75	5	9	3
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	23	..	23	12	35	19
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	24	..	9	..	17	3	11	25
41	374	Compulsory labour ..	453	..	453	457	196
42	323	Hurt	2
Total..			644	..	644	..	187	..	130	3	..	..	..	..	600	195
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																	
43	453, 456	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	55	..	55	30	2	24	..
44	379 to 383	Theft .. { Of article .. Ordinary ..	78	3	76	3	44	3	4	..	3	7	89	3
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ..	284	3	281	34	3	4	15	12	14	..	..	..	1,016	10
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ..	51	1	50	7	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	25	6
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ..	56	1	55	4	..	..	..	45	3	..	..	..	53	1
48	451, 452	Breaking close receptacle ..	75	..	60	15	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	63	16
49	426, 429	Mischief ..	29	..	12	..	17	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	14	4
Total..			1,718	9	1,138	75	3	204	..	11	19	11	26	..	1,967	90	

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.										PER		
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.					Number of cases pending at end of year.	Pending at end of last year.	Numbers arrested.			
					By Police and courts.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 99 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases pending at end of year.			Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.
															By order of Magistrate (see Columns 1 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS VI.— Other Offences not specified above.			KHANDESH												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs, of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX., C. P. C. 295 to 297	Vagrancy and bad character	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	..	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	..	Excise Laws ..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	..	Railway Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	..	Salt and Custom Laws ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	..	Stage Carriage Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	..	Stamp Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 278, 280, 283, 235 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1887, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances ..	..	..	45	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ..	..	..	50	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			129	..	113	..	16	..	111	1	..	..	..	160	18
Grand Total..			2,715	14	1,365	..	254	3	920	25	65	11	50	2,505	949

A—conclud'd.
CRIME—conclud'd.

PERSONS

13	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	
14	Released by Magistrate without trial.	
15	Number actually put on trial.	
16	By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.
17	By Sessions or High Court.	
18	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
19	Otherwise disposed of,—e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	
20	In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year.
21	On Bail.	
22	Under trial before Magistrate.	Before being put on trial.
23	Committed to Sessions.	
24	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	
25	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	
26	Amount of property stolen.	
27	Amount of property recovered.	

PROPERTY

—concluded.

4																					
837	4	86	9	14	9	3	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1,896	193	35	100	107	8	11	107	8	1,084	166	4,391	0	18,763	0							
564																					
0	0	0	1,329	1	8	11	107	8	1,084	166	4,391	0	18,763	0							

Rs. s. p.
Rs. s. p.

Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law.	* Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and		
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested.		
							1873	1874	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			AHMED						
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 290 to 263,	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Govern-	..	..	..	..	..	..
	467 and 471 ..	ment Notes.	11	10	73.73	50	13	13	
3	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice ..	14	11	78.57	72.73	1	13	
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	33	37	66.66	27.02	231	301	
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	3	3	100	100	7	2	
		Total..	62	64	70.96	40.98	323	330	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 390 ..	Murder by Thugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" Dacoits ..	2	1	50	..	3	..	
10		" Robbers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" Poison ..	3	1	100	100	7	3	
12		Other murders ..	4	11	75	54.54	4	35	
13		307 ..	Attempt at murder ..	1	1	100	..	2	2
14		304, 306 ..	Culpable homicide ..	10	8	50	60	16	6
15		376 ..	Rape ..	9	4	32.22	25	10	4
16		377 ..	Unnatural offences	1	1
17		317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	1	75	..	6	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	13	16	77.77	66.78	13	17	
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt ..	46	46	66.66	71.73	126	90	
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	3	100	..	1	3	
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	2	..	..	..	..
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	31	24	48.38	47.05	4	63	
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ..	9	7	44.44	18.29	26	17	
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion ..	2	2	50	50	3	5	
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully con-	6	13	66.66	66.66	20	35	
29	338 ..	Causing death or grievous hurt ..	..	1	..	100	..	1
		Total..	146	160	61.26	56	337	277	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.									
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity ..	12	11	61.66	63.63	68	48	
31	399, 401 ..	Preparation or assembly for dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 399 ..	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means ..	3	3	100	33.33	8	4	
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery .. { In dwelling-house ..	2	2	..	50	5	3	
		{ On the highway, between sunrise and sunset ..	16	17	75	35.29	38	33	
34	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 436 to 440 ..	Other robberies ..	8	11	50	27.27	20	32	
35	454, 455, 457, to 460 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	14	25	64.28	4	17	45	
36	449 to 452 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	40	29	54.75	36.36	78	115	
37	412, 413 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	3	..	..	..	5	..
		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	3	..	50	..	3	..	
		Total..	106	108	74.52	32.73	242	283	

B

Crime with Result of Police Operations.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.										Amount and percentage of property recovered.				
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.		
		1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
ABAD.														
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..	..
..	
..	13	8	5	66.66	38.46	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	15	9	69.63	61.53	66.33	89.89	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	301	177	65	32.74	17.94	51.97	83.07	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	5	2	71.42	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	330	205	81	38.94	20.90	66.04	85.18	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	25	62	25	..	100	..
..	
..	3	6	2	28.57	66.66	33.33	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	35	3	19	76	22.85	100	42.10	..	42	..	42	..	100	
..	2	1	1	50	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	5	7	18.75	100	80	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	3	1	..	25	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	66.66	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	14	11	72.22	64.70	92.85	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	90	77	69	47.61	63.23	77.92	96.81	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	4	..	75	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	63	31	33	25	34.92	95.23	65.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	17	6	9	23.07	11.76	100	22.22	..	96	..	61	..	63.54	
..	6	3	1	37.5	20	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	25	17	22	30	48	28.62	54.54	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	277	165	169	35.71	45.94	73.72	75.14	25	300	25	108	100	51.60	
..	
..	48	33	35	13.23	45.83	25.12	62.85	3,105	5,356	378	3,480	13.45	64.94	
..	
..	4	11	4	137.6	50	100	50	76	61	7	..	9.21	..	
..	3	..	1	..	33.33	..	100	77	16	3	15	3.89	93.75	
..	
..	33	31	23	50	45.45	90.57	68.18	1,536	993	198	356	12.89	86.21	
..	32	9	13	15	34.37	33.33	61.11	107	731	4	494	3.73	87.67	
..	3	45	3	35.29	4.4	60	66.66	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	1	119	57	69.22	53.73	85.96	97.75	9,448	3,337	1,896	6,290	20.06	67.86	
..	
..	..	3	..	66.66	..	100	..	215	..	215	..	100	..	
..	
..	4	287	142	152	40.90	40.76	69.71	76.97	14,564	16,516	3,996	10,635	19.88	64.29

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested			
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			AHMEDABAD					
36	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	..	100	..	1	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	21	18	82.00	11.11	58	41
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	2	100	50	2	3
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	333	Hurt .. .. .	..	356	..	37.52	..	632
Total..			23	376	43.47	26.88	60	676
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking	11	8	51.54	13.50	17	15
43	379 to 382	Theft	29	110	73.91	40.90	132	113
		Of cattle	604	100	82.11	73.28	1,028	940
44	406 to 408	Crucial breach of trust	49	48	36.73	36.73	68	40
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	119	119	79.90	75.83	194	200
46	447, 449	Crucial or house-trespass	31	27	59.37	40.74	62	44
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	..	100	..	2	..
	432, 429	Mischief .. .. .	..	9	..	22.23	..	21
Total..			355	1,022	77.40	68.53	1,503	1,422
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
46	311, 409, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, Dacoits, robbers and thieves .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	6
49	Chapter XLX., G.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	21	19	85.71	79.94	30	33
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	..	100	..	4	..
51	.. .. .	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	4	16	100	50	12	42
52	.. .. .	Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	.. .. .	Railway Laws	16	8	100	100	20	16
54	.. .. .	Salt and Custom Laws	6	15	100	100	17	35
55	.. .. .	Stage Carriage Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	.. .. .	Stamp Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	268, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 288, 290, 291 to 294, section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances	440	311	97.90	97.19	563	421
E	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	68	68	83.23	83.82	84	90
Total..			608	430	86.47	88.85	731	654
Grand Total..			1,700	2,916	81.17	60.24	3,191	3,649

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
		1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874				
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—concluded.													
..	41	2	24	200	..	100	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	1	22-64	14-65	86-68	109	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	682	..	221	..	20-74	..	76-47	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	676	22	246	25	26-09	68-63	71-64	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	2	2	39-41	6-66	63-5	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	114	83	72	60-60	59-64	177-77	94-44	6,395	6,340	3,030	3,211	47-38	50-64
3	962	716	633	66-21	62-07	86-21	83-36	27,227	21,521	6,962	17,319	26-63	64-94
..	40	29	18	25	42-50	88-62	94-44	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	240	145	164	65-97	64-16	88-27	93-90	4,540	3,638	2,695	2,996	63-72	78-06
..	44	37	22	51-61	34-09	86-48	68-18	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	21	..	2	..	9-52	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1,426	1,022	913	68-74	59-48	86-39	92-89	38,173	41,999	12,905	23,520	83-80	56-40
..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	28	26	21	86-68	63-63	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	60	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	49	12	32	75	64-76	75	71-97	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	16	19	16	85	100	99-47	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25	16	83	76-47	62-86	81-26	86-66	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	121	550	396	94-84	97-98	97-09	98-48	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	90	76	86	83-74	84-84	94-78	97-67	26	1	3	1	10-71	100
..	664	708	594	82-29	81-26	80-01	91-78	26	1	2	1	10-71	100
3	3,650	2,258	2,145	69-82	61-62	84-84	87-81	62,789	58,416	15,829	24,269	29-98	58-64

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases (as indicated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and		
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested.		
							1873	1874	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.								KAI	
1	116, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	181 to 188, 189 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	281 to 289, 290 to 293, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	6	1	66.66	..	6	1	
4	219, 215 ..	Harbouring an offender	1	1	..	100	1	2	
5	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	7	(1) 5	37.5	100	8	3	
6	148 to 153, 157, 158	Binding or unlawful assembly	4	3	50	100	25	60	
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			18	10	47.2	90	60	75	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Drugs .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	16
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		..	..	1	(2) 1	..	..	3
11		..	..	..	1	..	100	..
12		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13		..	..	5	(3) 16	69	44	9
14		..	..	1	2	100	38	6
15		..	..	5	(4) 10	60	80	16
16		..	..	1	1	100	..	1
17		..	..	1	..	..	..	1
18	..	..	3	4	33	50	1	
19	..	..	1	7	100	100	1	
20	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	
21	..	..	31	(5) 30	48	86.4	48	50
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	..	2	..	50	..	6	
24	..	..	27	24	37	62.5	25	
25	..	..	7	6	43	50	14	
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	..	10	4	60	75	16	
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			95	100	45.2	69.4	140	148	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
30	..	..	5	3	60	100	18	
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	..	..	6	4	83.3	68	13	
34	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
35	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
36	..	..	19	24	61.5	95.8	23	
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	..	..	97	(6) 12	7.5	20.7	86	
39	..	..	106	(7) 63	24.0	50.5	110	
40	..	..	1	..	100	..	1	
41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			316	111	24.6	69.3	199	143	

(1) Three of last year. (2) One of last year. (3) One of last year. (4) Two of last year. (5) Two of last year. (6) One of last year. (7) Two of last year.

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
		1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874		
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
RA.													
..
..	1	6	1	66.66	..	66.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	4	6	50	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	60	8	64	33	91.30	100	95.43	100	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	75	16	73	40	94.66	86.58	97.26	100	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	530	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	2	100	65.66	100	100	1,373	..	..	..	344	..
7	30	11	25	66.66	65.63	100	72.73	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	1	3	100	15.66	100	33.33	31	58	7	..	..	..
..	23	3	23	40	65.21	66.66	65.21	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	3	1	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	1	3	100	65.66	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	50	30	46	53.43	64	70.66	91.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	5	..	16.66	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	32	18	23	48.57	71.87	94.44	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	6	13	6	71.43	82.23	76.63	83.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	3	6	3	50	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
17	186	96	154	84.28	85.94	79.16	79.23	1,317	629	11	371	00.82	62.66
..	19	37	19	100	94.73	66.66	94.73	406	15	34	..	10.66	64.66
..
..	13	14	9	69.23	66.23	71.43	100	190	105	42	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	100	..	100	100	..	26	..	9	23.66	8.57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
3	51	16	43	75.91	62.35	94.44	100	305	114	..	..	..	..
..	6	31	7	31.43	62.33	82.23	71.43	..	666	100	437	33.78	73.12
..
..	55	37	54	84.54	68.26	65.37	80.14	11,646	3,638	3,023	1,173	25.06	32.06
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
3	145	178	133	75.27	80.27	84.30	80.96	12,607	4,568	3,250	1,706	25.77	37.23

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested.	
							1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KAIRA								
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
37a	323	Hurt .. ..	..	219	..	24.2	..	544
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .. ..	..	2	..	100	..	3
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	5	4	..	40	..	7
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total...			5	236	40	24.7	8	554
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
41a	428, 429	Mischief .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking	165	(8) 49	24	28.6	13	13
43	379 to 382	Theft Of cattle Ordinary	143	(9) 49	34.5	8.7	176	83
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	626	(10) 341	48	87	610	461
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	61	(11) 5	..	60	7	4
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	19	49	31.5	81	28	78
47	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total...			1,021	553	40.3	75.7	876	728
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, Dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. ..	..	7	100	100	14	18
49	Chap. XXXVIII, C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	9	..	..	..	..	..
50	395 to 397	Offences against religion .. ..	..	1	100	100	3	4
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	1	1	100	100	..	..
52		Excise Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Custom Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	269, 277, 279, 380, 383, 285 to 286, 339, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other municipal or local laws	Stamp Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57		Public and local nuisances	114	77	95.6	98.7	129	81
58	.. ..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total...			124	85	98.6	98.8	146	113
Grand Total...			1,581	* 1,092	41.5	64.9	1,409	11,780

(8) One of last year.

(9) Three of last year.

(10) Nine of last year.

* This contains 220 compounded

† These contain 535 persons of 230 compounded and withdrawn cases, be 69 28 instead

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.
1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—continued.													
..	544	..	82	..	15.80	..	97.73	..	3	..	2	..	100
..	3	..	3	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	7	..	97.50	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	554	6	91	97.50	16.06	80	97.80	..	2	..	2	..	100
..	1	..	15	30.77	100	80	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	5	88	72.17	95.55	83.83	97.72	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	90	99	429	14.68	22.93	90.09	98.13	5,999	2,123	4,101	1,935	68.36	91.74
2	453	505	75	..	..	..	100	12,774	3,455	4,364	2,204	33.38	63.79
..	4	3	89	70.57	95.70	80.02	93.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	91	22	10	39.23	12.82	73.33	100	2,000	3,734	1,970	3,698	75.76	96.96
..	78	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
4	732	709	634	71.46	85.10	88.2	98.26	21,373	9,313	10,335	7,835	48.85	84.13
..	18	14	18	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	3	4	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	91	128	87	96.12	95.60	96.87	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	112	145	100	96.57	90.47	97.24	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
24	1,804	1,153	1,193	71.75	63.30	87.84	85.73	85,607	14,486	13,596	9,914	39.99	66.43

(11) One of last year, and withdrawn cases. otherwise the percentage in column 13 would be 66.34.

(12) One of last year.

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and		
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice							PANCH		
10	115, 117 to 119, L.P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 139 .. .	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 .. .	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	212, 216 .. .	Harbouring an offender .. .	1	..	33.33	..	3	..	
4	224 to 236 .. .	Other offences against public justice .. .	3	3	100	66.66	3	3	
5	143 to 153, 157, 163 .. .	Blotting or unlawful assembly .. .	1	1	100	..	1	1	
6	140, 170, 171 .. .	Personating public servant or soldier .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total....			9	4	66.66	60	15	4	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 306 .. .	Murder by Thugs .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		..	..	1	..	100	..	1
10		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
11		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13		5	1	40	100	9	1
14		3	4	3
14		5	6	20	16.66	6	6
15		3	6	100	..	4	5
16	
17		1	4	100	75	1	6
18		6	5	83.33	80	6	5
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	7	9	41.85	77.77	20	9
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	..	10	10	80	80	17	15
24	..	..	3	1	100	..	2	1
25	..	..	3	3	50	100	3	3
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	..	7	9	41.85	100	15	3
Total....			51	48	50.98	67.41	91	61	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only									
30	305, 307, 308 .. .	Dacoity .. .	3	5	100	40	3	15	
31	399, 402 .. .	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	304, 397, 398 .. .	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means .. .	3	5	..	60	7	7	
		{ In dwelling house .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..
		{ On the highway, between sunrise and sunset .. .	..	..	..	28.57	..	12
		{ Other robberies .. .	6	1	50	..	12	1	
		Attempt to ditto .. .	1	1	..	..	2	1
34	370, 381, 262, 430 to 432, 435 to 440 .. .	Serious mischief and cognate offences .. .	1	3	..	29.33	1	3	
		Abetment to ditto .. .	..	..	..	..	4	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 .. .	Larking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt .. .	64	65	70.50	76.93	126	93	
		Attempt to ditto .. .	1	6	100	100	1	5	

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount and percentage of property recovered.						
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
MAHALS.														
..	
..	..	2	..	..	33-33	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	2	2	..	100	66-66	100	100	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	3	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	14	2	81-5	80	93-85	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	2	2	2	50	..	50	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	6	1	33-33	100	37-50	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	1	..	..	40	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	5	5	35-23	37-4	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	2	4	75	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	1	4	100	50	100	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	5	4	63-33	50	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	13	3	30	66-66	60-15	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	10	10	29-41	66-66	50	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	3	50	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
..	3	6	3	16-66	100	50	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	41	66	48	25-26	57-37	87	81-39	13	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	2	14	100	36-66	100	36-57	..	118	..	64	..	34-22	
..	7	2	5	..	37-15	..	30	247-15	141	41	3	16-53	2-12	
..	13	4	3	..	14-66	..	66-66	123	84	102	16	32-92	19-04	
..	1	..	..	25	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	3	..	33-33	..	33-33	91	218	..	..	..	..
..	93	86	76	26-39	77-41	93-02	92-30	5,229	5,315	1,031	655	19-71	10-09	
..	3	1	3	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number of persons arrested.	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PANCH								
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	412; 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			78	89	69-28	68-63	147	135
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
32	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	4	66	100	36-76	5	135
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	4	3	71-43	90-96	17	6
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
41	374	Compulsory labour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			11	72	81-81	87-6	22	142
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
3	453, 456	Larking house-trespass or housebreaking .. ..	..	1	..	100	..	1
43	379 to 381	Theft .. { Of cattle	70	53	70	54-71	110	87
		Ordinary	127	125	77-95	77-77	236	241
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	3	6	66-66	..	5	..
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property .. ..	..	20	..	23-32	13	4
45a	425, 429	Mischief (simple)	26	26	53-64	53-57	43	51
46	417, 448	Criminal or house-trespass .. ..	..	6	..	..	..	..
47	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	1	3	100	80	1	4
Total....			232	236	71-65	66-52	415	429
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, Dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX, G. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Provinces	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Custom Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	162, 277, 278, 290, 293, 295 to 296, 299, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances	5	3	60	33-33	8	5
58	Local Laws	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	19	4	86-33	75	12	4
Total....			17	7	58-63	57-14	20	9
Grand Total....			398	456	67-58	61-40	720	760

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
0a	0b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
MAHALS—concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..
..
..	136	86	106	46.00	63.70	90.03	61.13	5,705	5,274	1,174	636	20.57	15.96
..	136	4	44	80	26.88	100	86.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	12	5	70.58	63.33	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	143	38	50	13.73	20.26	100	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	87	80	80	65.17	44.27	91.26	84	1,639	2,726	1,774	1,389	65.73	47.33
..	241	177	160	79.91	63.48	96.61	95.02	1,906	4,578	623	668	32.08	26.91
..	..	3	..	60	100	..	..	88	..	28	..	..	..
..	8	9	3	68.33	27.5	77.77	100	38	..	150	..	20	14.17
..	51	35	36	49.97	68.82	95	180	566	..	197	..	708	3.12
..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	468	..	20	89.09
..	5	1	4	100	80	100	100	34	..	56	..	20	19.58
..	3	..	3	..	66.66	..	66.66	80	..	30	..	5	25.00
..	429	296	256	68.74	55.94	94.67	94.1	5,400	4,337	2,893	2,711	54	42.86
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	5	6	4	75	30	100	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	10	3	30.33	75	70	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	16	7	65	44.44	91.26	67.14	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	750	498	464	60.6	62.09	80.35	83.67	11,127	12,308	4,067	3,650	36.5	29.91

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and		
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested				
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.									
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abettments	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	7	3	47.8	33.3	3	3	
13	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender	1	..	100	..	3	..	
14	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	4	6	60	66.6	5	7	
15	143 to 153, 157, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	1	..	100	5	..	
16	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			14	10	50	60	31	10	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by Thugs	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" Dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		" Robbers	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" Poison	..	..	25	..	5	..
12		Other murders	..	..	80	25	4	11
13		307	Attempt at murder	2	3	50	..	11	4
14		304, 308	Culpable homicide	4	1	60	..	2	5
15		376	Rape	1	5	..	30	1	6
16		377	Unnatural offences
17		317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	1	100	..	10	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	3	5	100	60	3	5	
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	22	15	31.3	44	44	113	
21	339	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	3	4	..	60	15	10	
23	334	Hurt by dangerous weapon	17	15	17.6	47	27	20	
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	3	6	..	33.3	2	3	
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	..	..	..	7	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	7	4	57.1	50	23	5	
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	1	..	100	..	..	..
Total..			77	65	38.9	38.4	179	132	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
30	385, 397, 398	Dacoity	3	3	33.3	33.3	9	26	
31	399, 401	Preparation or assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery	By poisonous or stupefying drugs	..	..	..	..	..
			By other means	1	..	..	..	3
			In dwelling house	..	..	..	..	..
			On the highway between sunrise and sunset	14	10	21.4	10	30	
Other robberies	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	32	36	9.3	7.8	41	27	
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	124	174	15.3	9.9	48	75	
36	449 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	..	3	..	..	..	3
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			174	232	14.9	9.4	131	291	

BRO

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874		
98	99	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ACH:								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..
..	3	8	3	50	33.3	50	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	5	7	60	71.4	60	71.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	16	15	36.09	60	50	73.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	4	..	30	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	17	7	33.3	9	36.3	14.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	2	4	25	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	10	..	18.1	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	3	4	..	30	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	10	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	3	4	66.6	40	66.6	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	113	41	105	13.1	45.1	19.5	48.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	10	15	10	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	29	18	25	14.8	27.5	22.22	29.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	3	7	..	26	..	28.5	..	94	..	94	..	100
..
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	5	21	6	54.5	40	57.14	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	192	155	174	24.4	35.3	27.09	30.6	..	94	..	94	..	100
..
..	26	20	6	65	15.3	65	66.6	24,351	190	14,579	66	59.8	35.7
..
..
..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30	..	100	..
..	6	18	6	..	63.3	..	33.3	..	662	..	490	..	70.28
..	13	30	12	16.6	5.5	16.6	8.3	144	230	21	46	14.5	20
..	27	40	23	58.6	11.1	44.9	13.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	75	41	53	64.5	32	75.90	48.2	4,098	14,669	710	7,539	17.3	51.30
..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	159	150	106	50	23.2	44.65	24.9	28,623	15,763	15,240	8,133	53.5	51.68

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of Persons arrested.			
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	4
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	11	8	29	..	29	6
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	323	Hurt .. ..	..	383	..	26	..	94
Total..			11	392	99	20.2	28	914
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	28	10	14.2	10	6	3
43	379 to 382	Theft Of cattle	28	20	42.8	10	32	1
		Ordinary	447	423	47.6	36.4	534	536
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	15	18	20	27.7	18	18
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	24	20	26.4	55	76	24
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	12	43	16.6	11.8	19	85
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	428, 429	Mischief .. ..	..	3	..	..	..	6
Total..			570	527	41.8	34	684	686
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, Dacoits, robbers and thieves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX., C.P.O.	Vagrancy and bad character .. ..	..	3	..	50	..	4
50	295 to 297	Offences against Religion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognisable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act	19	13	84.2	61.5	80	49
52		Excise Laws	3	1	100	100	4	1
53		Railway Laws	18	3	80	33.3	24	5
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	2
56		Stamp Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	266, 277, 278, 280, 288, 285 to 296, 299, 291 to 294, section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	66	107	87.7	91	154	126
58	.. ..	Other special and local laws cognisable by Police	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total..			126	137	87.3	85	263	187
Grand Total..			872	1,353	42.1	31	1,290	2,157

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.				
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
concluded.														
..	4	..	4
..	6	38	6	35	..	35
..
..	904	..	844	..	15.2	..	15.3
..	914	28	854	3.5	15.1	3.5	15.1
..	3	0	3	66.6	33.3	44.4	33.3	1,161	1	40	..	3.4	..	
..	5	31	3	48.8	20	48.2	23.3	1,264	789	1,127	388	89.8	81.1	
..	536	476	487	48.2	44.6	53.9	55.9	9,645	10,465	3,983	4,593	40.7	43.6	
..	16	15	15	18.7	31.2	30	29.2	1,987	338	147	57	7.4	16.8	
..	24	72	22	65.7	54.1	49.4	59	1,268	314	1,142	307	90.06	87.7	
..	85	26	85	55	7.05	42.2	7.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	605	629	621	49.7	39.4	54.05	44.1	15,315	11,877	4,889	5,945	41.7	45.0	
..	
..	4	..	4	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	89	80	47	77.5	59.1	77.8	61.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	4	1	75	100	75	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	24	5	63.2	20	88.2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	126	153	125	79.8	89	80.8	89.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	187	202	184	79.8	77.5	79.8	78.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,157	1,249	1,954	51.1	31.2	53.6	34.4	43,838	27,754	21,729	13,573	49.4	45.0	

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 4, 7 and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and		
			1973	1974	1973	1974	Number of persons arrested.		
							1973	1974	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.								SU	
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	151 to 153, 158 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	251 to 254, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	5	3	60	60	16	3	
2	213, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	10	4	50	75	12	9	
5	143 to 153, 157, 159 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	1	..	..	..	5
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Favouring public servant or soldier	1	1	100	..	6	1	
Total...			16	9	75	25	34	18	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 304 ..	Murder by Thug	1	..	..	..	16	..
9		..	..	1	..	..	..	..
10		..	..	1	..	..	..	..
11		..	..	2	..	..	..	..
12		..	..	1	..	..	..	..
13		307 ..	Other murders	2	5	..	40	9	11
14		304, 306 ..	Attempt at murder	2	2	..	..	..
15		305, 308, 309 ..	Culpable homicide	3	3	60	50	11	7
16		375 ..	Rape	4	4	..	25	4	4
16		377 ..	Unnatural offences
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	..	2	..	100	..	4	
18	305, 308, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	7	6	57	50	7	5	
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	2	..	50	..	14	..	
20	325, 326, 328 ..	Grievous hurt	10	15	30	55	20	40	
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 329, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	4	..	25	5	11	
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	28	10	60	30	61	24	
24	323 to 326 ..	Kidnapping or abduction	3	1	33	100	5	1	
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	13	17	30	64	31	22	
29	338 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total....			79	79	38	46	135	142	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
30	393, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	3	4	67	50	15	16	
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation or assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt	7	6	14	50	17	16	
33	392, 398 ..	Robbery	3	3	50	..	6	3	
34	379, 381, 382, 420 to 423, 425 to 440 ..	By other means	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	On the highway, between sunrise and sunset	16	9	18	12	25	17	
36	449 to 452 ..	Other robberies	6	11	..	9	10	16	
37	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	1	100	..	3	1	
Total....			48	42	38	31	108	94	

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount and percentage of property recovered.					
Number of persons received by transfer.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
RAT.													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..	..
..
..	3	10	3	31	66	50	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	6	13	67	77	89	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	6	7	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16	25	22	56	54.5	76	54.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	32	..	61	..
..	11	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	9	2	37	20	37	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	2	3	..	20	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	6	6	43	57	50	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	48	18	44	36	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	41	..	11	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	24	56	26	45	10	51	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	4	1	..	50	50	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..	22	52	19	34	55	34	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	142	162	133	91	37	35	46	52	..	32	..	61	..
..
..	16	16	11	66	35	37	54	6,345	77	1,505	71	28	92
..
..	16	13	10	12	37	15	60	82	64	77	8	95	12
..	8	6	6	30	..	50	..	65	162	60	36	61	24
..	3	..	5	..	66	..	100	..	125	..	14	..	..
..	17	36	11	10	11	11	18	1,095	66	43	27	4	11
..	16	7	9	..	19	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	39
..
..	9	11	9	36	44	26	44	162	506	26	8	15	1
..	1	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	12	12	56	100	56	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	96	103	72	26	35	27	40	7,680	1,054	1,503	475	26	45

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested	
							1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			SURETY					
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	3	1	50	..	6	1
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	14	38	14	33.48	24	59
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	..	6	..	33.33	..	6
41	374	Compulsory labour	1	..	..	..	2	..
	333	Hurt	..	200	..	23.50	..	433
Total..			17	345	17	23.67	31	499
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
43	458, 459	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	23	14	63	57	36	28
43	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle	24	16	64	62	49	20
		{ Ordinary	641	547	65	68	940	913
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	23	25	31	28	48	31
44	428, 429	Mischief .. .. .	..	4	..	..	..	5
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	31	41	48	51	40	79
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	17	47	43	19.15	37	130
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			768	694	62	61.24	1,163	1,208
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	1
49	Chapter XIX., C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	7	1	100	100	25	1
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	3	2	35	50	15	6
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Provinces	Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Hallway Laws	36	12	91	83	44	18
54		Salt and Custom Laws	143	233	98	99	106	305
55		Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	268, 277, 279, 280, 288, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 81 of Act VII of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances	64	115	63	75.22	87	128
58	..	Other special and local laws cognisable by Police.	3	3	80	66	9	4
Total..			238	364	92	89.58	376	462
Grand Total..			1,186	1,427	65	60.47	1,309	2,437

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.			Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
concluded.													
..	1	1	3	17	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	50	11	30	14	14.29	27	30	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	3	..	33.33	..	66	..	..	..	..	..
..	433	..	236	..	15.70	..	49.57	..	..	..	..	..
..	499	12	374	16	15.61	33	29.93	..	..	..	..	..
..	22	32	22	54	10	56	50	.. 806	.. 399	.. 427	.. 349	.. 70	
..	30	46	20	51	60	65	66	28,252	24,641	8,451	8,243	33	
..	913	860	865	57	59	63	65	..	..	..	..	.. 87
..	31	41	30	30	36	34	30	..	..	..	..	.. 33
..	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	79	29	76	47	49	65	56	..	..	..	..	..
..	129	36	36	31	9.53	33	34	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	1,308	1,044	1,098	84	51.39	69	61	29,958	25,340	8,853	8,581	30	
..	
..	1	25	1	27	100	22	100	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	15	5	26	69	25	60	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	43	16	34	63	66	61	..	..	..	..	..
..	346	196	306	87	94	87	94	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	129	86	118	69	74.41	69	81	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	4	9	4	67	50	67	50	..	..	..	..	..
..	463	374	453	89	69.60	89	69	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	1,427	1,720	2,011	54.97	40.4	60	61.46	26,679	24,304	10,983	9,066	29	

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested.			
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.								
1a	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..	TAN
1	121 to 126, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 254, 260 to 262, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes ..	2	4	50	35	9	3
3	212, 218 ..	Harbouring an offender ..	1	3	..	50	1	1
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice ..	7	8	25.5	62.5	10	9
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	rioting or unlawful assembly ..	4	6	50	16.6	40	24
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			20	20	40	40	66	44
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
9	..	Murder by Thugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	302, 303, 306 ..	" Dacoits ..	1	..	100	100	3	6
11	..	" Robbers ..	2	2	..	..	3	1
12	..	" Poisons ..	9	12	66.6	50	25	23
13	307 ..	Other murders ..	2	2	50	50	4	2
14	304, 305 ..	Attempt at murder ..	5	1	20	..	9	1
15	376 ..	Culpable homicide ..	4	2	..	..	5	1
16	377 ..	Rape ..	4	..	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318 ..	Unnatural offences ..	4	4	75	25	6	1
18	365, 394, 399 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	11	4	81.8	50	13	3
19	329, 331, 332 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	1	1	100	..	1	..
20	325, 326, 328 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	21	26	76.1	79.4	51	66
21	328 ..	Grievous hurt ..	3	4	100	50	14	6
22	327, 330, 333 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	1	5	81.8	45.6	20	25
23	..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	374 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapons ..	11	13	81.8	..	60	1
25	346 to 348 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ..	1	5	..	..	..	..
26	373, 375 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ..	..	1	..	..	..	2
27	371 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	17	15	58.8	66.6	23	22
30	339 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			92	107	65.2	60.7	186	190
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
30	306, 327, 308 ..	Dacoity ..	9	35	37.5	57.1	37	178
31	359, 402 ..	Preparation or assembly for dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	304, 307, 309 ..	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs ..	..	2	..	..	..	3
		{ By other means ..	6	10	83.3	60	19	18
33	332, 309 ..	Robbery .. { In dwelling houses ..	4	4	50	50	11	2
		{ On the highway, between sunrise and sunset ..	21	46	57.1	26.2	68	63
		{ Other robberies ..	12	8	33.3	..	27	4
34	376, 381, 393, 430 to 433, 435 to 449 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	50	50	51	39.2	99	45
36	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	3	4	100	100	6	6
37	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			112	164	67.8	40.2	267	308

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
NA								Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra		
..
..
..	3	5	1	59.5	33.3	..	100	..	..	1	..	..	100
..	1	..	1	100	100	..	100	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	3	5	29	85.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24	18	25	24.8	2.9	..	68.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	44	26	32	84.6	18.1	..	89.4	25	..	1	..	100	..
..
..	6	3	6	33.3	50	..	33.3	60	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	66	..	..
..	23	15	16	44	39.1	..	73.9	50	..	..	31	36	100
..	2	1	4	28	50	..	100	25	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	9	1	11.1	..	..	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	5	1	62.5	100	..	100	100	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	12	3	76.9	66.6	..	83.3	66.6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	60	31	71	49.8	69.9	..	81	67.3	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	6	14	5	35.7	66.6	..	35.7	60	..	..	..	..	..
..	29	13	22	50	55.6	..	76.9	69.7	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	5	37.5	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	20	20	36	57.8	78.6	..	86	84.6	..	..	..	100	..
..
..	120	137	171	69	74.4	..	68.8	72.5	143	66	66	36	62
..
..	178	30	171	33.5	66.7	..	29.3	68.4	3,704	4,555	66	328	1.7
..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
..	10	18	16	69.4	63.3	..	94.4	83.3	77	291	7	95	39.6
..	2	5	4	45.4	50	..	100	25	..	..	..	..	..
..	53	37	30	42.6	42.3	..	78.3	56.4	572	364	30.2	41	62.9
..	4	8	8	7.4	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	45	84	44	76.7	90	..	99.2	81.6	6,500	1,200	2,650	202	100
..	6	5	6	62.5	100	..	100	100	13	68	23	4.5	..
..
..	300	120	269	55.9	64.9	..	78.4	68.1	10,918	6,907	2,292	1,346	20

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained (no cases discarded).		Number and			
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874		
1			6	6	6	6	0	0		
2			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874		
			Total number of cases investigated during the year Columns 3, 4, and 5 of Schedule A.						Number and	
			Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained (no cases discarded).						Number of persons arrested.	
TAMPA										
36	324	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	1	60.0	100	0	1		
37	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	0	2	0	57.1	2	11		
38	336, 381	Bath sex, causing hurt or endangering life	0	2	0	66.6	0	5		
39	316	Compulsory labour	0	303	0	51.8	0	200		
40	323	Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0		
41	323	Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0		
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			7	314	65.6	57.3	22	314		
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.			320	1,067	65.7	57.9	1,066	1,043		
42	455, 456	Landing horse-traps or horse-breaking	6	22	20.3	26.3	19	23		
43	519 to 522	Theft	43	27	64.3	40.7	75	42		
44	406 to 408	Ordnary	654	921	60.1	57.3	1,291	1,428		
45	411, 415	Receiving stolen property	17	14	52.9	57.1	20	17		
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-breaks	30	24	85	75.4	20	45		
47	451, 461	Breaking closed receptacle	111	315	43.2	66.3	132	217		
48	429, 429	Mischief	0	3	0	30	0	4		
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			12	30	66.6	60	70	57		
49	311, 400, 461	Belonging to gangs of thugs, drovers, pedlars, and thifters	0	0	0	0	0	0		
50	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Offences against religion	1	6	60.0	100	1	30		
51	385 to 397	Offences against religion	0	0	0	0	0	0		
52	385 to 397	Offences against religion	0	0	0	0	0	0		
53	385 to 397	Offences against religion	0	0	0	0	0	0		
54	385 to 397	Offences against religion	0	0	0	0	0	0		
55	385 to 397	Offences against religion	0	0	0	0	0	0		
56	385 to 397	Offences against religion	0	0	0	0	0	0		
57	385 to 397	Offences against religion	0	0	0	0	0	0		
58	385 to 397	Offences against religion	0	0	0	0	0	0		
59	385 to 397	Offences against religion	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Grand Total			1,355	1,974	66.6	61.7	2,070	2,416		

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		2		Number of persons arrested.	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquility, Safety, and Justice.			COL					
1	115, 117 to 119, I.P. Code	Substantive abetments	1	..	100	..	1	..
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	2	1	33-33	..	3	1
4	467 and 471	Harbouring an offender .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	312, 316	Other offences against public justice	3	2	20	65-66	11	4
6	224 to 228	Rioting or unlawful assembly	26	26	37-14	20	310	330
7	143 to 153, 157, 168	Personating public servant or soldier	1	..	..	..	1	..
8	146, 170, 171 .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			45	29	26-65	24-13	320	364
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
9	302, 303, 305	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..
10		Decoits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		Robbers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Poison .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
13		Other murders	4	4	50	60	10	26
14		Attempt at murder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
15		Culpable homicide	1	2	..	50	1	4
16		Rape	1	..	..	..	1	..
17		Unnatural offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
18		Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	4	..	50	1	6
19	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	4	..	50	4	4	
20	325, 326, 328	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
21		Grievous hurt	14	5	50	60	30	4
22		Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
23		Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	5	..	100	4	15
24		Hurt by dangerous weapon	11	13	19-19	23-07	13	22
25		Kidnapping or abduction	1	2	..	..	1	4
26		Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
27		Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	..	..	..	1	..
28		Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
29		Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine, or not causing grievous hurt	23	12	47-23	16-06	41	20
30	338 .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			69	43	26-48	39-03	97	106
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
31	395, 397, 398	Dracody	2	3	..	33-33	13	31
32		Preparation or assembly for dracody .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means	2	..	100	..	2	..
		{ In dwelling house	2	1	50	..	4	..
		{ On the highway, between sunrise and sunset	1	..	..	..	1	..
34	362, 398	Other robberies	15	6	20	16-66	22	4
35		Robbery	1	..	..	..	1	..
36	270, 281, 293, 420 to 422, 425 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	9	2	55-55	..	9	2
37	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	20	27	30	55-55	19	31

B—continued.

Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.				
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
A BA.														
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	33-33	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	2	1	9-09	75	80	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	260	194	60	27-41	13-1	68-54	63-33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	265	128	64	26-20	18-07	68-75	64-06	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
..	26	4	14	20	30-76	80	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	2	..	50	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	2	..	60	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	1	2	..	50	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	11	3	55	75	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	..	15	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	22	2	3	15-38	13-63	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	20	23	9	49-50	10	81-81	68-66	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	106	40	50	24-08	26-19	82-4	76-0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	21	10	14	33-0	66-66	..	67-5	1,822	694	73	29	4,006	4-68	
..	
..	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	97	..	88	..	96-66	..	
..	..	3	..	75	..	100	..	33	30	14	..	48-48	..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	44	..	53-48	..
..	4	12	1	13-63	28	25	100	145	33	43	6	29-63	16-16	
..	9	8	1	66-66	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	81	10	16	47-26	54-33	80	94-4	159	646	15	129	9-43	25-5	

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested.	
							1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COLA BA								
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	2	3	..	66.66	2	4
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			59	42	33.97	45.23	72	62
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
38	334	Hurt on graves or sudden provocation	2	..	50	..	2	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	9	9	..	32.22	13	16
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	1	..	..	..	2	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	323	Hurt .. ..	..	435	..	16.66	..	573
Total....			12	447	9.23	16.77	17	589
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	8	7	37.5	28.27	11	6
43	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle	11	16	36.36	31.25	14	20
		{ Ordinary	434	438	41.98	45.56	748	751
44	408 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	21	31	33.30	9.52	26	24
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	13	9	41.66	64.66	16	12
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	91	132	37.36	28.45	157	189
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	426, 429	Mischief .. ..	..	8	..	17.5	..	12
Total....			577	631	40.38	30.14	972	1,017
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	811, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. O.	Vagrancy and bad character .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion .. ..	..	..	..	..	18	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		{ Excise Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		{ Railway Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		{ Salt and Customs Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		{ Stage Carriage Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	.. ..	{ Stamp Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	289, 277, 278, 280, 288, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws ..	Public and local nuisances	51	74	74.50	82.48	67	116
58	.. ..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			78	122	73.97	81.90	105	212
Grand Total....			522	1,324	47.73	35.42	1,089	2,340

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
		1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874		
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	4	3	2	..	50	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	63	48	38	30	54.33	54.16	89.47	2,337	1,302	281	174	12.08	14.47
..	..	3	..	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16	1	3	..	13.5	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	573	..	120	..	19.19	..	85.27	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	599	3	131	6.90	19.01	38.33	85.49	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	6	5	8	37.27	33.33	60	88.66	387	4	..	4	..	100
..	33	11	10	35.71	30.43	45.45	70	370	608	369	608	99.73	100
..	751	345	420	36.33	51.28	82.89	91.6	9,053	3,214	2,745	4,666	30.32	56.9
..	24	6	5	23.07	9.33	100	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	6	8	37.5	56.33	100	87.5	151	479	151	421	100	87.88
..	189	76	75	36.75	31.16	55.26	53.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	..	3	..	8.33	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,017	449	633	35.90	43.65	77.50	84.9	9,960	9,305	3,285	5,699	32.81	61.24
..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	96	22	31	38	32.29	100	88.81	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	116	52	39	77.81	75	100	94.88	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	219	84	186	70.47	78.3	90.34	90.71	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,240	760	989	36.87	37.37	76	81.4	13,297	10,407	3,546	5,973	28.83	56.89

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns G, F, and G of Statement A.				Number of persons arrested	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offenses against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.			NA					
101	116, 117 to 119, I. F. Code.	Substantive statements	1	1	..	100	1	2
11	131 to 136, 136 ..	Offenses relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	231 to 250, 260 to 263, 407 and 471 ..	Offenses relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	10	14	60	57	16	12
13	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender	..	1	..	100	..	1
14	224 to 226 ..	Other offenses against public justice	2	5	50	40	2	5
15	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2	4	..	25	10	21
16	140, 170, 171 ..	Persecuting public servant or soldier	2	3	100	..	4	2
Total..			15	37	50	53	28	49
CLASS II.—Serious Offenses against the Person.								
17	..	Murder by Thugs	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	" Dacoits	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	302, 308, 308 ..	" Robbers	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	" Poison	1	2	..	..	1	..
21	..	Other murders	6	7	25	29	7	7
22	307 ..	Attempts at murder	2	1	..	100	11	1
23	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide	..	6	..	..	..	13
24	375 ..	Rape	5	14	50	47	3	15
25	377 ..	Unnatural offenses	..	2	..	..	..	1
26	317, 319 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	3	75	..	3	4
27	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	6	8	33	63	6	6
28	329, 331, 332 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	2	..	100	..	5	..
29	325, 324, 325 ..	Grievous hurt	14	12	33	33	35	15
30	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	..	100	..	..	..
31	337, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	2	2	..	100	2	2
32	334 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapons	7	9	43	50	8	27
33	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction	5	4	19	50	7	11
34	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	1	..	..	..	..	..
35	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	353, 354, 354, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	14	18	57	47	20	22
38	338 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt	..	1	..	..	..	3
Total..			73	90	40	38	131	130
CLASS III.—Serious Offenses against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
39	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	6	4	36	25	50	12
40	399, 401 ..	Preparation or assembly for dacoity	2	..	..	..	..	..
41	394, 394, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt	3	..	100	..	3	4
42	..	By poisonous or stupefying drugs	..	1	..	..	..	1
43	..	By other means	3	..	..	..	11	..
44	392, 395 ..	Robbery	7	3	..	..	..	..
45	..	In dwelling houses	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	..	On the highway between sunrise and sunset	2	7	50	20	4	12
47	..	Other robberies	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	370, 361, 361, 420 to 422, 423 to 440 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offenses	21	11	24	18	26	10
49	454, 456, 457 to 460 ..	Letting house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offense, or having made preparation for hurt	70	63	20	24	51	50
50	449 to 453 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	2	6	100	40	2	5
51	412, 415 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	1	100	..	2	1
Total..			135	103	26	21	192	117

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.										Amount and percentage of property recovered.				
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.		
		1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	
8a	8b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
SIX.	3	1	1	..	50	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	12	21	44	59	59	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	2	1	1	50	66	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	21	10	19	2	34	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	4	2	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	46	29	48	36	45	41	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	7	20	1	10	29	19	29	19	..	12	..	100	..	
..	1	8	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	..	12	..	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16	5	14	46	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	2	4	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	6	7	33	25	40	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	20	11	14	27	17	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	27	9	17	37	19	28	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	5	11	14	26	20	36	172	..	36	..	21	..	
..	
..	
..	22	23	22	25	45	43	45	4	..	4	15	100	20	
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	180	116	111	25.9	28	20	23	168	29	52	15	28	30	
3	14	59	2	54	6	54	50	2,062	278	226	131	16	47	
..	
..	4	7	4	44	..	27	..	282	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	11	1	..	..	..	..	512	41	408	..	80	3
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..
..	13	17	4	5	..	72	..	722	247	7	19	1	7	
..	12	3	11	75	33	100	25	120	324	120	170	100	54	
..	10	22	11	23	20	41	15	64	..	..	..	..	..
..	50	25	46	31	43	46	54	15,802	2,378	2,538	642	54	19	
..	5	2	5	100	40	100	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	119	152	84	25	20	44	40	19,665	4,368	2,998	974	48	24	

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of Persons arrested.			
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			NASIK—					
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	18	21	71	9	19	24
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	1	100	..	1	1
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	323	Hurt .. .. .	..	659	..	24	..	1,134
		Total ..	19	675	18	28	20	1,150
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	458, 459	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	19	45	28	10	14	11
43	379 to 382	Theft	77	85	65	47	117	80
		Of cattle	646	567	50	53	993	797
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	33	38	21	24	29	40
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	80	42	87	71	108	82
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	117	97	36	34	151	141
47	461, 462	Breaking glass receptacles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	426, 429	Mischief .. .. .	..	19	..	42	..	28
		Total ..	971	649	67	48	1,407	1,169
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	3	3	100	100	15	5
49	Chapter XIX., C.P.O.	Vagrancy and bad character	1	1	..	..	1	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against Religion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act .. .. .	..	..	..	100	..	6
52	Cognisable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	100	..	1
53		Railway Laws .. .. .	..	6	..	83	..	7
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	7	3	88	100	10	3
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 296, 299, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	248	295	83	86	333	359
58	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police .. .. .	..	5	..	38	..	3
		Total ..	264	311	83	86	346	384
		Grand Total ..	1,460	2,084	58	48.6	2,181	3,028

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount and percentage of property recovered.						
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
concluded.														
..	..	24	17	21	11	8	12	9	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,134	..	794	..	25	..	51	..	..	..	..	100
..	..	1,159	18	816	15	25	17	38	..	..	..	..	100
..	..	11	16	11	36	55	34	55	609	819	..	289	25	
..	..	80	113	73	35	49	60	52	1,504	2,063	1,476	1,894	32	
..	..	797	919	763	67	52	62	59	44,194	24,006	13,247	13,020	50	
..	..	40	29	38	24	25	24	26	525	517	370	447	69	
..	..	92	103	60	79	44	79	53	772	1,840	772	1,512	100	
..	..	141	140	120	39	35	42	42	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	23	..	24	..	64	..	75	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,169	1,368	1,039	55	49	60	66	47,702	29,044	15,865	17,162	33	
..	
..	..	5	15	6	93	100	98	100	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	..	6	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	7	..	86	..	86	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	..	3	10	3	90	100	90	100	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	379	309	254	75	81	79	83	..	..	..	..	100
..	..	3	..	3	..	33	..	33	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	384	334	279	76	82	80	82	..	..	..	..	100
..	..	3,030	1,363	2,475	54.9	49	60	51	67,555	32,411	25,312	18,151	36	

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1878	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested.	
							1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.								
KHAN								
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	2	..	50	..	6
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 239, 260 to 263, 457 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	4	10	50	70	7	17
3	312, 219	Harbouring an offender .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	4	5	50	80	5	6
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	3	11	33.3	73	25	125
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	4	4	33.3	75	3	8
Total...			16	32	42.8	73	40	161
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by Thugs	1	..	..	..	1	..
9		Dacoits	2	..	100	..	4	..
10		Robbers	2	1	100	100	4	2
11		Poisons	2	..	..	..	7	..
12	307	Other murders	9	5	33.3	80	19	11
13	304, 308	Attempt at murder .. .. .	..	5	..	40	..	1
14	376	Culpable homicide	5	5	40	..	5	12
15	376	Rape	10	6	30	37.5	16	12
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	1	100	..	7	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	6	3	66.6	66.6	1	5
18	305, 309, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicides	12	11	50	27.3	11	10
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	26	20	50	45.0	60	30
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	3	50	66.6	4	4
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	12	9	41.6	25	23	19
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	8	9	12.5	11.1	11	31
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	4	..	75	..	14	..
26	373, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	3
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	17	19	41.1	36.5	42	26
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	4	..	..	..	3	..
Total....			181	96	41.8	37.5	237	167
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	3	4	33.3	..	21	19
31	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	4	100	..	4	11
		{ By other means	1	..	..	25	..	..
		{ In dwelling house	2	..	..	..	1	..
33	392, 393	Robbery { On the highway, between sunrise and sunset	5	3	20	33.3	12	14
		{ Other robberies	9	8	35.3	75	33	17
34	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	16	16	30	26	23	25
35	454, 456, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	78	59	30.8	42.8	61	78
36	448 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	7	2	71.4	100	8	3
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total....			120	97	31.6	40	152	161

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount and percentage of property recovered.						
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
DESH.	6	..	6	..	16.6	..	16.6	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..	..
..	
..	17	4	10	57.1	29.4	100	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	6	4	40	20	33.3	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	125	19	53	40	31.2	52.6	73.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	1	7	33.3	87.5	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	161	30	89	49.5	34.7	86.6	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	2	1	1	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	100	50	100	100	..	324	..	120	..	49.1	
..	11	6	13	31.8	90.9	42.9	76.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..
..	13	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	15	5	18.2	16.6	29	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	25	23.1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	7	5	57.1	30	57.1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	8	6	54.5	30	75	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	30	41	19	43.5	30	63.4	47.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	3	4	25	50	33.3	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	19	15	15	33.7	63.4	33.3	86.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	31	11	15	14.3	32	27.2	6.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	9	5	57	..	68.8	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	26	32	18	54.8	34.6	71.8	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	167	173	114	68.6	36.5	54.5	53.5	..	364	..	120	..	34.7	
..	
..	19	11	..	61.9	..	27.2	..	2,720	88	857	..	31.5	..	
..	
..	11	8	3	75	9.1	100	50	51	8	51	2	100	25	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	5	..
..	14	3	14	16.6	7.1	100	7.1	48	31	1	..	2	..	
..	11	13	9	17.4	54.5	30.6	66.6	115	409	38	68	34.3	14.6	
..	25	8	11	27.2	8	75	18.1	..	119	..	..	..	..
..	78	43	73	60.6	45.3	86	69.5	14,594	6,772	590	4,398	4	76.2	
..	2	7	3	75	100	85.7	100	62	..	63	..	100	..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	181	88	111	40.1	33.4	69	56.7	17,635	6,427	1,529	4,468	8.9	69.3	

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	LAW.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1878	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested	
							1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			KHANDESH—					
38a	323	Hurt .. ..	..	482	..	19	..	585
38b	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	3	5	100	100	4	5
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	34	32	32.3	31.2	57	49
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	24	100	12.5	1	44
41	374	Compulsory labour	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total..			39	543	35.5	20.2	63	683
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42a	428	Mischief .. ..	..	23	..	21.7	..	18
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	65	65	20	18	28	24
43	379 to 382	Theft Of cattle Ordinary	113	79	40.9	56	138	91
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1,003	899	38.5	51	1,116	1,108
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	41	35	60.9	42.8	40	30
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	68	58	70.5	76	119	87
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	67	76	49.1	35.5	67	99
Total..			1,349	1,226	48.6	40.0	1,522	1,457
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX., C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	11	4	36.4	50	21	6
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	2	..	100	4	4
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	3	1	100	100	12	5
52		Excise Laws	22	16	100	100	53	37
53		Railway Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Bait and Custom Laws .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
55		Stage Carriage Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Stamp Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57		Public and local nuisances	26	45	68.5	80	33	59
58	.. ..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	50	69	92	91.5	69	86
Total..			113	126	86.7	87	199	198
Grand Total..			1,757	2,122	49.3	43.3	2,210	2,867

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying

Description of Crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.							
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Colo. 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Colo. 2 and 3 to which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in Cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remained under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AKMED												
Thuggee .. { By strangulation..	
Thuggee .. { By poison..	
Dacoity on land ..	9	10	7	11	60	66	85	27	13	5	60	
Dacoity on water	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs:—	
(a) with murder	
(b) without murder	
Other professional crimes, viz:—	
Kidnapping ..	7	7	1	18	20	34	9	3	7	4	17	
Cattle theft ..	60	100	45	166	360	119	79	68	4	..	395	
KAI												
Thuggee .. { By strangulation..	
Thuggee .. { By poison..	
Dacoity on land	4	4	..	36	37	19	18	1	18	4	
Dacoity on water	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs:—	
(a) with murder	
(b) without murder	
Other professional crimes, viz:—	
Kidnapping	
Cattle theft	
PANCH												
Thuggee .. { By strangulation..	
Thuggee .. { By poison..	
Dacoity on land ..	1	4	3	3	25	15	14	4	10	..	21	
Dacoity on water	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs:—	
(a) with murder	
(b) without murder	
Other professional crimes, viz:—	
Kidnapping	
Cattle theft ..	131	70	30	178	414	87	80	42	8	..	364	

MENT C—concluded.

COMPARATIVE RETURN.

Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Remarks.
1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	
18			14			15			16			17			18
BA.															
..
..
..
..
..
SIX.															
..
42	80	14	28	50	2	36	32	1	3,021	2,062	279	2,304	322	131	
..	
..	
38	8	11	36	8	11	1	1	4	..	172	36	..	
123	117	80	109	112	72	68	66	20	1,916	1,604	2,863	1,526	1,476	1,294	
DESH.															
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STATEMENT

PART
Additional Police collected for the

DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total cost under Columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.	Men.	Offic-ers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Govern-ment.	To Loc-als or Private Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Panch Mahals.	Pavagadh ..	16 days	1,750	2	3	2	12	..	..	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
	Khunpir ..	4 "	1,500	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Kunjary ..	1 day	1,500	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Gokal Ashtmi near Dohad	1 "	4,000	..	..	0	20	..	..	..	..
	Aruli Agiaras	1 "	2,000	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
	Ramdogra ..	1 "	3,000	1	3	2	2	..	..	..	..
	Gasarudi ..	1 "	2,000	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	..
	Jhalod	1 "	1,000	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..
	Bhawpura at Jalainata ..	1 "	2,000	..	..	2	10	..	..	..	..
	Ambli Agiaras at Tova in Godhra	3 days	300	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..
	Sunochi in Kailol	1 day	6,000	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramnath Mahadev in Kailol	1 "	600	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	Mudwas Gowshuneshwar	1 "	400	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Chul at Khatra and Jambaghora	1 "	1,000	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
	Dhuvani at Dhuvani Mata, Khatra in Wagoshwari	1 "	700	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Sukakirth	4 days	15,000	1	1	3	24	..	..	..	..
	Wajreshwari	1 month	6,000	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
	Motimowli	7 days	5,000	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
	Nirman	7 "	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2,458
	Brosob	Ramnawmi	4 days	60,000	8	38	6	23
City		5 "	28,000	..	..	4	16	..	..	..	..
Sural	Mohoran	5 "	5,000	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
	Shivratna	8 "	5,000	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
Tanna	Nirman	8 "	5,000	1	3	2	3	..	..	..	..
	Kartick Porepina	3 "	5,000	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
Colaba	Leas Fair	1 day	500	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Someswar	1 "	300	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Wale.	Bhanwad Bhyroba	12 days	4,000	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
	Wani Devis	15 "	6,000	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..
Tatuka Dindod	Wadner Bhyroba	1 day	600	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
	Motobas	15 days	12,000	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
Taluka Chindor.	Uras, Mahomedan.	15 "	7,000	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
	Bhyrobas	3 "	4,000	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..
Taluka Nipbad	Uras, Mahomedan	1 day	1,000	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Khundobas	1 "	500	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Taluka Sawar-gaon.	Devis	1 "	500	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

D—continued.

I. Protection of Persons and Property.				PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						
Number of Offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of Cases.	Strength of addi- tional Police.		Total cost of addition- al Police, including all contingen- cies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of of- fences commit- ted in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	REMARKS.
Investi- gated by the Police.	In which convic- tion fol- lowed.	Stolen.	Recovered		Officers.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21.	22	23
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.			
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
7	4	11 0 0	11 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	" 50	" 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	" 20	" 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	1 9 0	1 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	" 4	" 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	9 11 0	9 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	0 9 0	0 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..

* Jaujira State—
Nagardas, Mer-
chant, Botton-
B, Liquor Con-
tractor.

D—concluded.

I. Protection of Persons and Property.

PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.

Table with columns: Invented by the Police, In which conviction followed, Property (Stolen/Recovered), Number of Cases, Strength of additional Police (Officers/Men), Total cost of additional Police, Period for which quartered, Number of offences committed, and REMARKS. Includes numerical data and currency values.

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

District.	Functional Strength of Police Force.									Cost of									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector General.																
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.																
			Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).																
			Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).																
			Number of Mounted Police Constables.																
			Number of Foot Police Constables.																
			Number of Water Police Constables.																
			Officers.																
			Men.																
			Strength of District Quarter-masters, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Advances.																
			Strength of Quarter-masters, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Advances.																
			Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column II.) and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.																
			Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column III.) (3)																
			Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.																
			Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments. (3)																
			Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns IV. and V.) (4).																
			Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (VI., VII. and VIII).																
			Horses and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns XI., XIII., and XIV.																
			Mounted Constables.																
			Foot and Water Constables.																
			Average Pay of																

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay.
 (2) Columns 6 to 10 "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.
 (3) Column 12 includes local and personal, but does not include horse and travelling allowances.
 (4) Columns 14 to 17 "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.
 (5) Columns 18 and 19, one policeman

MENTE.

and Employment of Police.

No.	Police.				Distributions of Force.							Area of whole District in square miles.		Population of whole District.		Proportion of Police (Officers and Men)						
					In District.											To Area (b).						
	Ba.	Ba.	Ba.	Ba.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
30	Contingencies and all Expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.				<small> Guards and Constables Insured Central of Subsidiary Jail. </small>							<small> Lock-upman as Escort of Prisoners and Treasurer. </small>		<small> In other Districts. </small>								
31	Total cost.				Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.				
32	Payable from Imperial Revenue.				Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
33	Payable from other sources.				Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.				
34					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
35					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
36					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
37					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
38					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
39					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
40					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
41					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
42					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
43					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
44					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
45					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
46					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
47					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
48					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
49					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
50					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
51					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
52					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
53					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
54					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
55					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
56					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
57					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
58					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
59					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
60					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
61					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
62					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
63					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
64					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
65					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
66					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
67					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
68					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
69					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
70					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
71					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
72					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
73					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
74					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
75					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
76					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
77					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
78					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
79					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
80					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
81					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
82					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
83					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
84					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
85					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
86					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
87					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
88					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
89					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
90					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
91					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
92					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
93					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
94					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
95					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
96					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
97					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
98					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
99					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				
100					Officers.							Men.		Officers.		Men.		In Cantonments.				

not travelling allowances.

(3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on Office duties.

(6) Columns 24 and 25, i.e., in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns so many policemen to one square mile, to so many of the population.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.												
			Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.		Other Offences.		
										Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Ahmedabad	229	997	400	826	..	..	16	53	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kaira	143	610	301	432	..	1	16	67	144	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Panch Mahals	113	709	566	258	..	..	17	8	77	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	8
Broach	79	337	185	319	12	5	6	16	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Surat	190	598	251	397	..	..	10	15	97	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Tanna	147	652	386	469	..	2	18	19	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colaba	55	250	122	183	..	2	10	16	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Nasik	124	600	261	463	..	1	24	20	90	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Khandesh	278	1,441	899	1,314	..	8	38	24	94	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Grand Total..	1,288	6,124	3,315	4,079	12	14	151	287	808	..	23	..	..	..	..	2	5	33

MENT F.

General Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal * (Columns 7 and 8)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
78	20	138	291	36	151	90	647	484	1	8	13	18	9	1	21	19.008	1.7
66	145	83	234	13	119	151	363	327	1	17	10	16	6		3	6.6	00.39
50	5	51	154	9	219	59	446	317	1	1	24	17	..	7	13	37.14	1.65
13	61	87	167	..	36	32	196	169	..	3	10	11	3	..	4	29.3	96
6	3	67	85	..	35	54	343	251	2	10	14	10	6	..	10	5	14
2	8	66	74	7	80	79	385	342	..	4	13	20	13	..	17	33.7	2.1
3	10	26	60	13	81	32	168	115	5	4	..	12	..	..	2	112	0.655
21	49	103	138	26	83	69	364	371	..	11	19	25	3	..	4	6.333	0.552
12	35	135	304	..	22	129	593	391	6	28	13	26	..	3	23	15.2	1.33
246	330	737	1,437	104	890	1,668	13,424	13,367	16	86	114	165	46	10	97	..	1.30

* 15 Vacancies.
 † Of these 9 men got 12 more rewards.
 ‡ 12 Vacancies.
 † 3 Do.
 ‡ 22 Do.

STATE

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste

District.	RACE.											OFF.						
	Europeans.				Eurasians.				Natives.			His						
	District or Assistant District Superintendent.		Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.								
	Military or Governed, Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Scikas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Ahmedabad	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	235	997	3	69	19	11	..	..
Kaira	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	142	610	1	71	1	19	..	..
Panch Mahals	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	111	709	3	30	6	6	..	1
Broach .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	77	337	1	38	7	8	..	..
Surat	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	118	528	1	52	6	1	..	..
Tanna	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	145	652	1	16	9	..	..	..
Colaba	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	54	250	1	5	2	..	..	..
Kank	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	122	606	2	34	16	..	..	..
Khandesh	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	275	1,441	10	96	32	1	..	..
Total....	9	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	17	1,369	6,174	23	483	99	43	..	1

MENT G.

of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																	REMARKS.			
WOMEN.				MEN.												Grand Total Officers and Men.				
				Hindoos.								Other Religions.								
Marathas.	Bheels.	Kolles.	Hindoos of all other Castes.	Parsees and Jews.	Vacondes.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorthas.	Saitas.	Marathas.	Bheels.	Kolles.	Hindoos of all other Castes.			Parsees and Jews.	Vacondes.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		34	35	36	37
	23	13	52	30	1	1	..	417	47	92	..	..	46	68	120	91	..	14	1,326	
	8	..	23	13	1	9	..	390	34	44	..	..	41	..	161	47	..	3	754	
	34	16	4	14	..	..	..	179	53	29	..	..	75	246	58	49	..	..	824	
	11	..	..	18	..	..	..	147	26	16	..	..	57	..	..	92	..	..	417	
	30	..	..	30	1	..	..	244	8	..	..	..	160	..	..	116	..	..	649	
	76	..	7	39	..	..	..	31	3	..	..	..	494	..	27	114	3	..	800	
	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	2	..	806	
	2	..	..	71	..	..	..	185	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	391	..	..	735	
	36	67	..	36	..	..	11	467	45	4	..	..	138	534	..	316	..	6	1,723	
219	96	65	200	3	10	11	1,976	231	186	..	..	1,003	868	468	1,356	5	23	7,435		

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police and Magisterial Opera

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of Cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.						AHMED
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice	30	81	46	30
4	161 to 169, 217 to 222	Offences by public servants	1	2	2	.....
5	193 to 200, 206 to 311, 290, 421 to 424.	Public evidence, false complaints and claims	13	25	19	5
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently used forged documents	4	13	12	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighting and measuring	3	4	3	3
8	492 to 499	Making or using false trade marks .. ..	..	.....	..	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 180	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	21	142	43	60
Total..			72	267	123	142
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	6	3	3
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
Total..			3	6	3	3
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 390	Extortion	3	6	5	1
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Hurt	163	331	223	110
14	245	Wrongful confinement .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	362, 356, 368	Criminal force	14	32	7	15
Total..			176	363	229	125
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	24	35	27	7
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	32	46	14	32
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	.....	1
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	229	484	325	157
Total..			279	566	366	197
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	45	64	40	21
21	299	Offences against religion .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
22	420 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation	3	4	3	1
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	124	169	121	48
25	371 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	11	12	1	11
26	.. ..	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., C. P. C.	98	307	84	223
27	.. ..	Special laws not cognisable by Police	218	371	112	258
Total..			491	927	361	563
Grand Total..			1,024	2,125	1,086	1,030

MENT A.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

tions in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ABAD.									
Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.						Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	
.....
.....
.....	24	26	3	24	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	1	4	6	4	3	.....	.....	..
.....	1	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	..
.....	2	2	..	2	.....	.....	..
.....	4	16	8	8	.....	.....	..
.....	2	36	52	15	37	.....	.....	..
.....
.....
.....
15	15	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	5	8	2	6	.....	.....	..
.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	8	11	5	6	.....	.....	..
.....	1	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	..
734	734	..	4	4	..	4	2	2	..
.....	1	15	31	5	26	.....	.....	..
734	734	2	12	36	7	31	2	2	..
.....	2	3	3	1	2	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	4	6	..	6	.....	.....	..
.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	..
.....	1 (died)	23	25	11	23	.....	.....	..
.....	4	37	49	13	37	.....	.....	..
739	739	9	108	150	20	111	2	2	..

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE:			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security:
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.			KAI			
1a	116, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 305	Offences against the State .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
3	173 to 190, 301 to 304, 213 to 215, 227, 288. ..	Offences against public justice	5	7	3	4
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 329, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
6	466 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
8	462 to 469	Making or using false trade-marks .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 164 to 166, 180	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
Total..			5	7	3	4
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
Total..			..	.....	.....	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Emet	5	16	7	9
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 356	Criminal force	1	1	1	.....
Total..			6	17	8	9
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	11	15	1	14
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	1	3	1	2
Total..			12	18	2	16
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 496	Offences relating to marriage .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
21	298	Offences against religion .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
22	420 to 492	Original breach of contract of service .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 503	Defamation .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 297, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	5	5	.....	5
26	.. ..	Offences under Chapters XXXVII., XXXIX., XL., and XLI., C. P. Code .. ..	..	.....	.....	.....
27	.. ..	Special laws not cognizable by Police	9	17	.....	17
Total..			14	22	.....	32
Grand Total..			87	64	13	51

A—continued.

ABLE CRIME—continued.

MAGISTERIAL.									
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RA.									
.....
.....	65	105	51	54	....	....	..
.....	8	8	3	6	....	....	..
.....	9	11	6	5	....	....	..
.....
.....	4	6	3	3	....	....	..
.....	1	6	6	.....	....	....	..
.....	87	137	60	68	....	....	..
.....
.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	....	....	..
.....	153	425	383	41	....	....	..
.....	16	38	26	12	....	....	..
.....	169	463	409	54	....	....	..
80 3 6	20 11 6	..	15	16	11	5	....	....	..
.....	47	37	21	16	20	20	..
.....	1	1	1	.....	....	....	..
.....	252	647	582	65	....	....	..
80 3 6	20 11 6	..	265	701	615	86	20	20	..
.....	22	41	25	18	....	....	..
.....
.....	171	323	293	30	....	....	..
.....	39	40	4	26	....	....	..
.....	1	1	.....	1	....	....	..
.....	62	109	47	58	....	....	..
.....	395	505	369	136	....	....	..
80 3 6	20 11 6	..	847	1,807	1,462	245	20	20	..

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.						PANCH
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
1b	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
3	172 to 193, 201 to 304, 213 to 215, 347, 338.	Offences against public justice .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	1	1	....	1
5	193 to 209, 296 to 311, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
6	463 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
8	492 to 499	Making or using false trade-marks .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
9	148, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
Total..			1	1	....	1
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
Total..			....	.....	....	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion	2	6	4	2
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Hurt	3	5	....	5
14	343	Wrongful confinement .. .. .	....	2	....	2
15	352, 355, 356	Criminal force .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Total..			3	7	....	7
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1	3	2	....
17	403, 464	Criminal misappropriation of property	7	7	....	7
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, &c. .. .. .	....	....	....	....
19	436 to 439, 434	Mischief (tamper)	3	3	1	3
Total..			11	13	3	9
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 499	Offences relating to marriage .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
21	298	Offences against religion .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
22	430 to 494	Criminal breach of contract of service .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
25	471 to 278, 278, 364, 267, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C. .. .. .	....	.....	....	.....
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police..	1	1	1	....
Total..			1	1	1	....
Grand Total..			20	37	8	19

A—continued.

ABLE CRIME—continued.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
MAHALS.									
.....
.....	14	17	5	12	....	....	..
.....	8	9	5	4	....	....	..
.....	2	2	5	4	....	....	..
.....	2	2	1	1	....	....	..
.....
.....	6	26	12	14	....	....	..
.....	38	69	28	35	....	....	..
.....
.....
.....
18	2	..	2	3	2	.....	....	....	..
.....	71	149	126	23	....	....	..
.....	1	2	....	2	....	....	..
.....	12	17	8	9	....	....	..
.....	84	168	134	24	....	....	..
.....	45	50	48	4	2,409	....	..
257	257	..	68	90	36	44	1,523	1,273	..
.....	2	2	1	1	....	....	..
26	26	..	40	62	43	19	809	351	..
282	282	..	140	194	126	68	4,741	1,524	..
.....	29	84	29	5	....	....	..
.....
.....	3	9	9	....	....	....	..
.....	16	28	23	6	....	....	..
.....	12	14	4	10	....	....	..
.....
.....	12	20	10	10	....	....	..
.....	66	105	74	31	....	....	..
294	294	..	290	522	263	168	4,741	1,524	..

* 1 Pending.

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Offense.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.			BRO			
1	115, 117 to 119, I. F. Code.	Substantive abettments .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	121 to 180, 505	Offences against the State .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	187	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 212 to 215, 237, 268	Offences against public justice	7	10	6	4
5	161 to 169, 217, 223	Offences by public servants .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	193 to 200,* 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	405 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	304 to 307	Offences relating to weighing and measuring .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	149, 164 to 156, 180	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..			7	10	6	4
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against Persons.						
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	1	1	.....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..			1	1	1	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
13	384 to 389	Extortion .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
14	333	Hurt .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	345	Wrongful confinement .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	352, 355, 359	Criminal force	1	1	.....	1
Total..			1	1	.....	1
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
17	417 to 420	Cheating	1	2	.....	1
18	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	6	3	3	6
19	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	3	1	2
20	428, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	1	6	.....	8
Total..			11	20	4	16
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
21	498 to 498	Offences relating to marriage .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	299	Offences against religion .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	420 to 499	Criminal breach of contract of service .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	500 to 502	Defamation .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	8	8	.....	8
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., C.P. O. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..			8	8	.....	8
Grand Total..			25	40	11	29

A—continued.

ABLE CRIME—continued.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ACH.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....
.....	63	86	38	58	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	2	6	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....	74	112	49	61	.....	.....	2
.....
.....
.....	2	6	6	.....	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....
.....
.....	6	17	15	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	11	11	.....	283 0 0	383 0 0	.....
13 3 2	18 3 2	..	6	6	4	.....	49 0 0	49 0 0	.....
0 1 2	0 1 2	..	1	1	1	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....
100 0 0	163	260	201	48 (1 dead).	.....	.....	.....
118 0 0	13 0 0	..	176	268	218	80	425 0 0	435 0 0	.....
.....	17	21	19	2	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	121	209	250	20	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	189	186	65	101	.....	.....	.....
.....	280	478	324	144	.....	.....	.....
118 0 0	13 0 0	..	588	981	722	287	685 0 0	695 0 0	.....

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c. &c.			SUR			
10	116, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abstractions .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	121 to 180, 505	Offences against the State .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	172 to 193, 301 to 304, 313 to 315, 327, 328,	Offences against public justice	1	1	.....	1
14	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424,	False evidence, false complaints and claims .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	469 to 489	Making or using false trade marks .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	148, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..			1	1	.....	1
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..			.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	333	Hurt	3	3	.....	3
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..			3	3	.....	3
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	408, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	5	5	1	4
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	426 427, 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	1	1	.....	1
Total..			6	6	1	5
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	298	Offences against religion .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	489 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 504	Defamation .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX., XXI, and XXII, C. P. C. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..			.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total..			10	10	1	9

A—continued.

ABLE CRIME—continued.

MAGISTERIAL.									
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
AT.									
.....
.....
.....	109	137	86	61	....	....	..
.....	8	10	6	4	....	....	..
.....	3	3	1	2	....	....	..
.....	3	5	4	1	....	....	..
.....	14	14	1	13	....	....	..
.....	4	27	18	9	....	....	..
.....	141	196	116	80	....	....	..
.....
.....
.....	4	5	4	3	....	....	..
.....	408	1,105	323	123	....	....	..
.....	40	111	97	14	....	....	..
.....	448	1,216	1,070	137	....	....	..
.....	19	25	20	5	....	....	..
.....	24	29	20	9	....	....	..
.....	3	8	6	2	....	....	..
.....	179	391	258	38	....	....	..
.....	225	453	399	54	....	....	..
.....	16	28	17	5	....	....	..
.....
.....	12	29	25	4	....	....	..
.....	154	336	298	47	....	....	..
.....	20	20	14	6	....	....	..
.....	193	284	166	218	....	....	..
.....	365	791	518	275	....	....	..
.....	1,213	2,661	2,116	342	....	....	..

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.						TAX
1	118, 117 to 119, I. P. Code	Substantive abetments .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	....	.....	....	.....
3	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	....	.....	....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ..	1	3	....	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	Public evidence, false complaints and claims .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
7	465 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weighing and measuring .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
9	459 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks ..	....	.....	....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, aSray ..	....	.....	....	.....
Total..			1	3	....	3
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
11	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
Total..			....	.....	....	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389 ..	Extortion .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	333 ..	Hurt .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
15	362, 365, 368 ..	Criminal force .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
Total..			....	.....	....	.....
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420 ..	Cheating	2	2	....	2
17	403, 404 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	2	11	4	6
18	409 ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	1	1	1	....
19	426, 427, 429, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	3	3	....	3
Total..			14	18	6	13
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
21	283 ..	Offences against religion .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
22	420 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	....	.....	....	.....
23	508 to 503 ..	Defamation	2	....	....	....
24	504, 505 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult	6	11	6	3
25	271 to 278, 278, 284, 287, 289, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances	13	25	6	20
26	.. ..	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C. ..	....	.....	....	.....
27	.. ..	Special laws not cognizable by Police..	1	1	....	1
Total..			23	48	16	34
Grand Total..			37	60	19	50

A—continued.

TABLE CRIME—continued.

		MAGISTERIAL.								
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
NA.										
Ra. S. P.	Ra. S. P.						Ra. S. P.	Ra. S. P.		
.....	
.....	
.....	116	173	71	101	.....	.....	..
.....	4	10	2	8	.....	.....	..
.....	3	6	3	5	.....	.....	..
.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	..
.....	9	3	.....	3	.....	.....	..
.....	1	21	.....	21	.....	.....	..
.....	133	216	76	199	.....	.....	..
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	5	3	1	2	.....	.....	..
.....	1,490	1,343	857	398	.....	.....	..
.....	327	416	250	163	.....	.....	..
.....	1,967	1,669	1,107	563	.....	.....	..
8 0 0	8 0 0	..	22	21	15	6	84 0 0	94 0 0	..	
26 4 0	26 4 0	..	46	78	18	68	41 11 0	41 11 0	..	
.....	6	6	5	1	.....	.....	..
.....	214	301	210	91	.....	.....	..
62 4 0	62 4 0	..	288	404	263	154	136 11 0	125 11 0	..	
.....	5	9	1	6	.....	.....	..
.....	
.....	164	193	108	87	.....	.....	..
.....	19	30	.....	30	.....	.....	..
.....	21	21	.....	21	.....	.....	..
.....	269	322	189	333	18 13 8	18 13 8	..	
.....	570	775	396	477	18 13 8	18 13 8	2	
62 4 0	62 4 0	..	2,941	3,467	1,729	1,296	164 8 8	154 8 8	3	

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNI

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons or dered to find security.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.			COL			
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
3	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 217, 223.	Offences against public justice .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	1	6	6	.....
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
6	445 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
9	142, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
Total..			1	6	6	.....
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	313 to 315	Causing miscarriage	1	1	....	1
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
Total..			1	1	....	1
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	394 to 399	Extortion	1	4	4	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	328	Hurt	5	15	9	6
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2	2	....	2
Total..			7	17	9	8
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 426	Cheating	4	7	1	6
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	7	10	1	9
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
19	426, 427, 429, 434	Mischief (simple) .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
Total..			11	17	2	15
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
21	298	Offences against religion .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation	3	3	1	2
24	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	7	8	6	.....
25	271 to 275, 278, 284, 287, 288, 296.	Public and local nuisances .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
26	.. ..	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C. .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
27	.. ..	Special laws not cognisable by Police .. ..	...	.....	....	.....
Total..			10	11	9	2
Grand Total..			21	56	20	26

A—continued.

TABLE CRIME—continued.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A'BA.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	..
.....
.....
.....	56	85	51	34	.....	.....	..
.....	2	5	1	4	.....	.....	..
.....	8	9	3	5	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....
.....
.....	67	99	55	44	.....	.....	..
.....
.....
.....
.....	2	20	20	.....	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	339	391	315	86	.....	.....	..
.....	121	141	115	26	.....	.....	..
.....	360	522	430	92	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	9	12	3	4	.....	.....	..
.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	..
.....	121	175	128	47	.....	.....	..
.....	136	198	140	68	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	2	5	4	1	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	169	244	213	51	.....	.....	..
.....	6	10	2	8	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	218	370	291	76	.....	.....	..
.....	397	653	515	189	.....	.....	..
.....	942	1,467	1,169	327	.....	.....	..

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNI

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.						NA
1	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	....	.....	...	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. ..	....	.....	...	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. ..	....	.....	...	.....
3	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 229.	Offences against public justice	6	8	4	4
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants .. ..	....	.....	...	.....
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 220, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	3	3	1	3
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .. ..	....	.....	...	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	4	4	3	1
8	327 to 430	Making or using false trade marks .. ..	....	.....	...	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	2	2	....	2
Total..			15	17	8	9
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	13	10	3
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	....	.....	...	.....
Total..			2	13	10	3
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	264 to 269	Extortion .. ..	....	.....	...	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	322	Hurt	4	9	....	3
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..	....	.....	...	.....
15	352, 255, 256	Criminal force .. ..	....	.....	...	.....
Total..			4	9	....	3
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	4	5	2	3
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	13	33	11	12
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	2	1	1
19	426, 427, 428, 434	Mischief (simple)	5	10	1	0
Total..			23	49	15	25
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	423 to 426	Offences relating to marriage	5	5	5	....
21	296	Offences against religion .. ..	....	.....	...	.....
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service .. ..	....	.....	...	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation .. ..	....	.....	...	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1	1	....	1
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 297, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances .. ..	....	.....	...	.....
26	.. ..	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C. .. ..	....	.....	...	.....
27	.. ..	Special laws not cognizable by Police	147	237	48	191
Total..			163	243	81	193
Grand Total..			308	322	84	230

1 Case compounded, &c.

A—continued.

TABLE CRIME—continued.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
9	9 "	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SIX.									
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.						Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
.....
.....
.....	91	112	41	71	.....	.....	..
.....	3	3	3	1	.....	.....	..
.....	10	19	8	4	.....	.....	..
.....	4	19	8	2	.....	.....	..
.....	6	3	4	4	.....	.....	..
.....	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	..
.....	118	149	63	36	.....	.....	..
.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	3	4	1	3	.....	.....	..
.....	347	765	645	120	.....	.....	..
.....	173	346	311	55	3 0 0	.....	..
.....	326	1,011	868	156	3 0 0	.....	..
94 0 0	94 0 0	..	16	20	17	5	151 0 0	68 6 0	..
.....	19	36	20	16	7 10 0	7 10 0	..
.....	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	..
.....	21	157	122	15	.....	.....	..
94 0 0	94 0 0	..	118	215	169	36	153 10 0	76 0 0	..
.....	3	11	11	.....	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	45	57	30	27	.....	.....	..
.....	100	110	8	103	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	35	157	98	50	.....	.....	..
.....	365	326	148	168	.....	.....	..
94 0 0	94 0 0	..	1,013	1,726	1,340	473	141 10 0	76 0 0	..

294 Cases compounded and withdrawn under Sections 188 and 210 of the C. P. C.

STATEMENT

PART II—NON-COGNIT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.			KHAN			
1	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	173 to 190, 291 to 294, 313 to 315, 327, 328.	Offences against public justice	3	4	2	3
5	151 to 158, 317, 328	Offences by public servants	1	2	.....	2
6	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	554 to 557	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	3	10	10	6
9	498 to 499	Making or using false trade-marks .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 190	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	1	5	.....	5
Total..			13	27	12	15
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	3	4	4
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..			3	3	4	4
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion	2	1	1	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	393	Hurt	4	12	5	7
14	345	Wrongful confinement	1	1	.....	1
15	352, 345, 359	Criminal force	5	15	4	11
Total..			10	28	9	19
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	5	11	2	9
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	29	55	11	44
18	408	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	426, 427, 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	3	2	.....	2
Total..			37	68	13	55
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	492 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	2	2	2	.....
21	298	Offences against religion .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	490 to 493	Criminal breach of contract of service .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 503	Defamation	1	1	.....	1
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	271 to 274, 278, 284, 287, 293, 294.	Public and local nuisances	47	115	12	143
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI., and XXII, C. P. C. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	Special laws not cognisable by Police	19	25	6	13
Total..			69	153	23	157
Grand Total..			134	315	61	250

A—concluded.

TABLE CRIME—concluded.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DESH.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....	143	208	85	116	.....	.....	..
.....	3	4	1	3	.....	.....	..
.....	13	19	13	6	.....	.....	..
.....	4	7	7	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	13	17	7	9	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	177	251	113	137	.....	.....	1
.....
.....
.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	318	432	236	196	.....	.....	..
.....	9	11	5	6	.....	.....	..
.....	790	908	604	302	.....	.....	2
.....	1,067	1,251	935	314	.....	.....	2
.....	21	20	17	3	.....	.....	..
330 0 0	295 0 0	..	44	74	23	51	200 0 0	200 0 0	..
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..
3 0 0	117	160	31	73	.....	.....	6
204 0 0	295 0 0	..	123	255	123	137	200 0 0	200 0 0	0
.....	10	16	13	3	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	177	266	196	86	.....	.....	..
.....	163	260	21	203	.....	.....	..
.....	4	243	313	104	.....	.....	3
.....	4	633	903	336	.....	.....	3
334 0 0	295 0 0	4	* 2,023	2,023	1,600	1,143	200 0 0	200 0 0	11

* Contains 945 cases compounded and withdrawn.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Police Commissioner, Northern Division.

No. 1285 of 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Poona, 30th August 1875.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Police in the several Districts of the Southern Division for the year 1874.

1. Statement showing the total expenditure on Police Buildings in the S. D.

2. Statement of dismissals and resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the S. D.

The Statements A to G, prescribed to accompany this Report, are appended, together with the two additional statements, as per margin, required by the orders of the Government of India.

3. In compliance with the instructions conveyed in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 648, dated 9th February 1874, the dates of the District Police Superintendents' reports, and the dates of the District Magistrates' transmitting memoranda, as well as the dates of the final replies to references made to them for corrections and explanations of discrepancies discovered on examination of their reports, are shown in the subjoined table:—

DISTRICT.	Date of the Police Superintendent's Report.	Date of the District Magistrate's Transmitting Memo.	Date of the Superintendent's or Magistrate's final reply.
Alunednagar	6th March 1875...	16th March 1875...	.....
Behgaum	28th Do.	31st ditto ....	.....
Dharwar	Not Given...	23rd April 1875 ...	3rd August 1875.
Kaladgi	22nd April 1875 ...	27th ditto	19th June 1875.
Kanara	15th May 1875 ...	19th May 1875 ...	28th ditto.
Poona	21st April 1875 ...	29th April 1875 ...	27th May 1875.
Ratnagiri	27th February 1875.	5th March 1875...	26th April 1875.
Satara	10th March 1875 ...	15th March 1875...	19th ditto.
Sbolapur	11th March 1875...	13th ditto ....	.....

4. The total strength of the Police of all grades employed in the Southern Division, which, according to the General Report on the Census of the Bombay Presidency, lately compiled by the Sanitary Commissioner, contains an area of 43,923 square miles, and a population of 76,20,575 souls, was 6,842 on the last day of the year. This gives a proportion of one policeman to 6.42 square miles of country and to 1,113.79 of the population; but, if the portion of the constabulary employed on other duties than the prevention and detection of crime, such as guarding jails and treasuries, personal escorts, &c., to be deducted from the total strength, the proportion becomes 1 policeman to 9.06 square miles, and to 1,571.58 of the population.

5. The changes that were effected during the year under report, consisted in the transfer of 27 men from the Belgaum to the Ahmednagar District in completion of the transfer of 35 men ordered by Government in 1873; and in the reduction of 11 Constables from the Police of the Satara District, being the extra guard allowed during the life-time of the Ex-Ranee of Satara. A reduction of 1 Head Constable and three Constables employed at the Karakwála-water works, at an annual saving to the Public Works Department of Rs. 348 was also effected.

6. The returns of the year under report show a decrease in crime of all descriptions as compared with the previous year. In 1874 the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences ascertained to have been committed is 25,801. In 1873 the number was 28,703, the decrease being 2,902 in favour of the year under report. The subjoined table exhibits the number of crimes and the proportion they bear to the area and population of the entire Division:—

	Cognizable cases.	Non-Cognizable cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874 ...	16,391	9,510	25,801
Proportion of Crime to area in square miles ...	1 to 2.69	1 to 2.62	1 to 1.79
Proportion of crime to population ...	1 to 467.78	1 to 801.61	1 to 293.37

7. In connection with the above offences, 44,385 persons were arrested, of whom 14,678, or 33 per cent, were convicted on trial by the various criminal courts. In 1873 the convictions amounted to 32 per cent, thus showing a result in a slight degree favourable to the year under report.

8. The result of the operations of the Police in cognizable cases taken alone, is given in the following table for the entire Division and for each District separately in contrast with the same for the preceding year:—

STATEMENT.

Cognizable

Districts.	Cases.						Number of persons arrested.						Died, accepted or transferred before trial.	
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.		Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.		Total.		During the year.		Pending at the close of previous year.		Total.			
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
Ahmednagar	2,106	2,452	26	15	2,137	2,467	3,466	4,547	20	7	2,486	4,547	5	..
Belgaum	1,327	1,601	35	34	1,362	1,728	2,029	2,631	77	36	2,106	2,667	1	4
Dharwar	1,770	2,129	35	17	1,805	2,146	1,860	2,009	74	26	1,934	2,035	4	1
Kaldigi	1,001	1,552	101	71	1,102	1,623	1,963	1,961	66	63	1,919	2,014	1	1
Kanara	681	1,068	39	20	720	1,088	1,200	1,637	7	22	1,207	1,619	..	12
Poona	2,998	3,140	30	31	3,028	3,171	4,012	5,197	26	63	4,050	5,240	3	1
Ratnagiri	786	919	15	15	801	934	1,316	1,470	6	21	1,321	1,491	2	..
Satara	1,697	2,229	60	47	1,757	2,276	2,263	2,154	37	37	2,300	2,191	1	3
Sholapur	1,309	1,116	15	16	1,324	1,132	1,453	1,468	23	22	1,476	1,490	9	..
Total	19,913	16,291	367	266	14,369	16,557	19,404	24,687	337	307	19,745	24,994	20	24

Cases.

Released without trial.		In custody of the Police awaiting trial.		Brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted and discharged.		Otherwise disposed of, i. e., died, etc., after commencement of trial.		Pending at the close of the year.		Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	
1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
733	1,519	2	17	2,740	2,007	1,649	1,692	1,089	1,115	2	2	2	2	60	63
106	414	8	30	2,871	2,167	1,161	1,190	710	997	..	2	20	50	63	54
791	1,097	21	14	900	1,505	761	1,048	120	457	..	1	24	16	35	60
114	112	22	10	1,730	1,902	709	718	1,030	1,191	..	1	63	10	41	37
192	319	18	9	903	1,303	177	876	300	427	..	..	14	28	33	67
854	903	10	29	2,145	4,328	1,519	1,606	1,636	2,694	..	1	20	19	49	36
129	220	4	1	1,367	1,261	870	801	508	700	1	..	19	1	49	36
443	497	3	4	1,846	2,628	1,153	1,495	682	1,130	2	1	25	28	63	57
173	71	9	13	1,470	1,364	797	814	661	860	1	1	13	9	54	59
3,526	5,119	112	127	15,074	19,922	9,046	10,171	6,522	9,351	6	9	212	103	57	59

9. From the foregoing table it will be seen that there is an increase of 2,379 in the number of cognizable cases as compared with the previous year. This increase is chiefly accounted for by the recent alteration in the Criminal Procedure Code, by which offences under Sections 323, 428 and 429 of the Indian Penal Code are now made cognizable by the Police. The percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial has fallen from 57 in 1873 to 52 in 1874; but this falling off, as explained by the several District Superintendents of Police, is mainly due to the small percentage of convictions obtained in cases of hurt (Section 323). Looking at each district separately, there is an improvement in the Sholapur and Ahmednagar Districts. The other districts show a falling off, Dharwar the greatest. The number of persons released without trial is 5,119 against 3,526 in the previous year.

10. The following table, which furnishes particulars for each District separately as well as for the entire Division, shows the result of the year's operations in cognizable and non-cognizable cases taken together in contrast with the same for the preceding year:—

District.	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.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
Ahmednagar	4,063	3,743	7,354	7,157	3,418	2,408	5,477	4,722	34	43	31	24
Belgaum	2,386	2,368	4,432	3,975	1,857	1,625	2,534	2,258	44	47	42	41
Dharwar	3,356	2,960	5,010	4,324	1,521	1,510	3,412	2,767	36	47	30	35
Kaladgi	2,365	2,561	4,466	4,015	1,225	1,150	3,148	2,831	29	36	27	29
Kanara	1,600	1,568	2,938	2,656	1,216	1,173	1,681	1,434	45	51	41	44
Poona	6,817	5,470	11,885	10,172	3,008	2,590	8,822	7,528	27	28	25	25
Ratnagiri	2,202	1,771	4,442	3,301	1,297	867	3,113	2,429	30	28	29	26
Batara	3,417	3,662	5,636	5,903	2,350	2,169	3,146	3,738	46	40	42	36
Sholapur	2,477	1,708	4,054	2,822	1,372	1,196	2,657	1,662	36	44	34	42
Total	28,703	26,801	50,664	44,335	16,262	14,678	33,931	29,909	36	38	32	28

11. The percentage of convictions to arrests, as apparent from the above table, is, as regards both cognizable and non-cognizable offences, together slightly favourable to the year under report; and the same is to be said in reference to the percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial.

12. The following Statements Nos. I and II., show the non-cognizable cases in which the Police were employed separately from those in which they were not employed. As in previous years the percentage of convictions to arrests is exceedingly small in these cases; but, as Government are aware, this result is one for which the Police is not primarily accountable, so much depending upon the exercise by the Magistrates before whom the complaints are made of a certain amount of discretion in taking them up in

the first instance. This is a matter, however, which cannot easily be regulated by rules or orders; and so many considerations are likely to present themselves to the Magistrates in most cases as to make it almost impracticable for them to follow any fixed rule in the matter:—

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

District.	Number of cases ascertained to have occurred.		Number of persons arrested or summoned.		Number of persons acquitted.		Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.		Otherwise disposed of including persons pending at the close of the year.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of acquittals to arrests.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
Ahmednagar ..	1,962	1,247	4,348	2,565	2,562	2,061	757	438	4	6	17	19	82	81
Belgaum ..	1,036	603	2,290	1,272	1,622	642	666	424	2	6	29	24	71	66
Dharwar ..	65	71	128	165	73	86	54	80	1	..	42	49	57	51
Kaladgi ..	1,274	1,009	2,537	1,971	2,004	1,528	516	432	17	11	20	22	79	78
Kanara ..	11	16	28	22	19	12	9	10	..	..	32	45	68	55
Poona ..	2,907	2,200	7,198	4,908	6,339	3,865	1,471	934	3	4	19	19	81	81
Ratnagiri ..	1,404	850	3,101	1,807	2,378	1,439	717	365	6	3	23	20	77	80
Satara ..	46	58	72	106	22	22	40	74	..	..	58	70	42	30
Sholapur ..	1,171	25	2,378	61	1,603	10	575	51	..	..	24	84	76	16
Total..	10,766	6,238	22,695	12,962	17,652	9,974	4,805	2,858	38	30	21	22	79	78

II.—*Non-Cognizable Cases in which Police were not employed.*

District.	Number of cases ascertained to have occurred.		Number of persons arrested or summoned.		Number of persons acquitted.		Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.		Otherwise disposed of including persons pending at the close of the year.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of acquittals to arrests.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
Ahmednagar ..	19	43	25	55	12	27	12	28	..	..	48	51	52	49
Belgaum ..	23	15	26	16	6	5	20	11	..	..	63	69	17	31
Dharwar ..	1,521	793	2,222	1,224	2,500	1,128	706	323	16	14	22	26	78	74
Kaladgi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanara ..	759	487	1,006	663	1,214	678	420	287	4	..	28	20	71	79
Poona ..	15	24	17	29	1	7	16	22	..	..	94	76	6	24
Ratnagiri ..	12	3	20	3	10	3	10	1	..	..	20	23	50	67
Satara ..	1,674	1,375	2,144	2,066	1,987	2,079	1,157	567	..	..	27	28	63	78
Sholapur ..	..	562	..	1,275	..	941	..	321	..	1	..	26	..	74
Total..	4,025	2,271	8,162	6,529	5,731	4,965	2,411	1,649	20	15	20	26	70	75

13. The following is a comparative statement for the Division, and shows the number of the more serious offences in which the Police were employed during the years 1873 and 1874, with the results obtained:—

Offences.	1873.										1874.										
	Cases.				Number of persons arrested.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Cases.				Number of persons arrested.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous year.	Total.	Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.				Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous year.	Total.	Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.				
Murders	92	13	105	54	269	84	303	128	163	14	59	11	100	50.	209	30	239	96	119	33	
Culpable homicides	37	3	40	57	31	7	45	23	23	10	4	19	6	24	54	31	4	35	13	23	3
Dacoities	54	9	63	37	347	26	371	93	241	26	63	9	71	39	363	26	363	136	232	18	
Robberies	217	15	232	24	378	17	395	166	269	30	232	11	243	21	372	31	393	94	304	3	
Thefts	6828	114	6942	41	3212	73	3285	1207	3981	97	5542	105	6747	45	7139	65	7214	2969	3175	164	
Receiving stolen property	473	43	514	68	651	19	870	480	373	18	378	19	397	68	700	19	727	405	313	8	

14. As compared with the preceding year, the above statement shows a decrease in all the offences specified, with the exception of dacoities and robberies, in which there is an increase. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated is, however, favourable to the year under report in respect to culpable homicides, dacoities and thefts; the percentage in cases of receiving stolen property stands the same as in the previous year, and in cases of murder and robbery there is a slight falling off.

15. The large increase in the number of dacoities is due mainly to the unsettled condition in which the Ghât Districts boarding on Poona remained during the greater part of the year, consequent on the raids committed from time to time by a gang of Coolies numbering 14 or 15 led by one Honia Kengia. Many of these offences in the Poona District were committed by this gang, or by others in their name, and the feeling of insecurity thereby created was so general as to require strong measures for restoring tranquillity to the District and its neighbourhood. Parties of the Poona, Ahmednagar, Násik and Tanna Police were accordingly located, during the whole monsoon, at different places in the disturbed Districts; the chief object being to capture the leader

Honia Kengia. In this, however, they failed, though several of the gang were apprehended, tried and duly convicted. Their punishment appears to have had a generally wholesome effect, as since August 1874 no outrages have been committed by the outlaws.

16. The District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, in reference to three of the dacoities that occurred in his District during the year, has offered certain remarks to which attention is invited in connection with similar disaffection towards the money-lending classes which has since manifested itself in various instances in the Poona and Ahmednagar Districts, after the year to which this report relates had closed.

17. As in the preceding year, the number of convictions in cases of murder obtained in Belgaum shows a very small proportion indeed to the number of cases reported. In the other Districts of the Division a fairer amount of success has been achieved. This is especially the case in Sholapur, in which the Police were successful in bringing to justice the offenders in every one of the eight cases of murder that occurred during the year.

18. The value of property stolen during the year under report amounts to Rs. 4,32,022 for the whole Division. In the preceding year it amounted to Rs. 4,23,763. The following table shows the value of property stolen and recovered, and the percentage proportion which the latter bears to the former in each of the Districts of the Division, as compared with the year 1873 :—

DISTRICT.	Value of property Stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to value of property stolen.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ahmednagar	25,936	30,306	12,242	14,491	47.	33.
Belgaum	39,506	65,526	19,594	26,332	0.	40.
Dharwar	73,291	65,951	16,912	17,311	23.	26.
Kaladgi	44,719	38,949	14,943	14,813	33.	38.
Kanara	23,132	37,122	11,619	22,463	50.	60.
Poona	1,09,805	1,16,828	57,053	68,622	52.	59.
Ratnagiri	17,324	6,721	11,561	3,850	67.	57.
Sattara	57,003	54,297	26,888	28,644	47.	53.
Sholapur	33,054	16,322	17,478	9,020	53.	55.
Total	4,23,763	4,32,022	1,88,280	2,05,546	44.	47.

19. From the above it will be observed that as regards the entire Division there is a slight improvement in the percentage of recoveries of stolen property as compared with the preceding year. With respect to individual Districts, Belgaum and Ratnágiri show a considerable falling off, Ahmednagar exhibits neither increase nor decrease, and the remaining Districts show an improvement, among which Kanara stands foremost.

20. It had been the practice in some of the Districts of the Division to omit from the value of property stolen the money value represented by bonds and other valuable securities. After reference to the Northern Division on the subject, instructions were issued prescribing uniformity of practice in this matter.

21. Complaints are made by certain of the District Superintendents of Police of the additional clerical labour devolving on their establishments and on the Chief Constable consequent on the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code effected by Act XI. of 1874 making offences under Sections 323, 428 and 429 of the Indian Penal Code cognizable by the Police. Their remarks have been embodied in this report, but I am of opinion that questions of this sort should not find place in the Annual Report, and should invariably be separately discussed.

22. During the year under report nine Punitive Police Posts were imposed in the villages noted in the margin, under Section XVI. of the Bombay District Police Act, VII. of 1867, in consequence of the conduct of the inhabitants of these villages rendering this measure necessary. The last four villages on the list had Posts put upon them because the inhabitants were believed to be friendly and affording support to the outlaw Honia Kengia, and his gang. Besides the above, the Punitive Police Post at Kurli in the Belgaum District, which was established in 1873, was continued during the year.

23. The Punitive Police Posts at Mugbassava and Cheambi, in the Belgaum District, Betigeri and Arlikatti, in the Dharwar District, and Sirsi, in the Kanara District, were established in the previous year, and existed at the beginning of the year under report, were withdrawn on the expiration of the periods for which they were respectively sanctioned. The inhabitants of the villages of Mugbassava, Betigeri and Sirsi have however been warned that

any repetition of misconduct on their part, which originally led to the imposition of these posts, will be followed by their re-establishment.

24. It will be noted that generally satisfactory progress is being made in providing the Police with house accommodation. This is, however, a matter in which the Police Superintendents may, by a little foresight when preparing their Annual Budgets, and some personal interest, secure large advantages for their men; and I would instance the exertions so perseveringly made by the District Superintendent of Police, Satara, Lieutenant-Colonel Harpur, in this direction to show what results may be obtained in the course of a few years by a due attention to the subject. I do not think that Government would object to sanction a reasonable annual expenditure in each District on so important an object, if the Superintendents of Police were only careful to explain, when submitting their budgets, the state of the case and the uses to which the year's grant are to be applied. It is of course very unsatisfactory that the Police should be dependent for house accommodation on the good will of the villages in which they are located, or that they should be forced to live in chowdees and dharmshalas to the exclusion and inconvenience of those for whom such buildings are intended.

AHMEDNAGAR.

25. The following tables relate to the Ahmednagar District:—

Area	... Square miles	6,647
Population	... ..	773,938
Strength of Police on the 1st		
January 1874...	... ..	628
Police to Area	... ..	1 to 10.38
Police to Population...	... ..	1 to 1,232.38

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874...	2,452	1,291	3,743
Proportion of crime to area in miles...	1 to 2.71	1 to 5.15	1 to 1.78
Proportion of crime to population ...	1 to 315.63	1 to 599.96	1 to 206.82

Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i. e., died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the close of previous year.	Total.						
1873	3,109	26	3,137	3,406	20	3,426	1,649	738	1,069	8	7	69
1874	3,452	15	3,467	4,549	7	4,557	2,008	1,519	1,115	2	19	64

Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1873	25,936	12,942	47
1874	30,306	14,491	47

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrested	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1873	4,063	7,854	2,418	5,417	34	31
1874	3,743	1,757	2,408	4,722	48	34

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1873.							1874.										
	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.				Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.							
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.
Murders	10	1	11	21	2	24	17	6	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	1	1
Culpable homicides	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	..	..
Deceits	5	2	7	42	..	42	12	29	..	5	1	6	60	..	60	15	42	..
Robberies	16	1	17	60	3	63	16	53	..	11	..	11	46	..	46	5	41	..
Thefts	784	5	789	1300	5	1305	675	710	4	408	7	475	1048	4	1062	512	222	12
Receiving stolen property	60	..	60	81	..	81	51	30	..	41	1	42	88	1	60	40	28	1

26. Captain H. S. Daniell was in charge of the Ahmednagar Police during the year under report.

27. The returns show an increase of 343 cognizable cases in 1874 as compared with the previous year, the number being 2,452 in 1874 against 2,109 in 1873. This increase is attributed to the revision of the Schedule attached to Act X. of 1872 by Act XI. of 1874 making cognizable all offences under Sections 323, 428 and 429 of the Indian Penal Code. From the date on which Act XI. of 1874 came into force, 546 cases of hurt and 7 cases of mischief are stated to have been investigated by the Police. If these 552 cases are deducted for the purposes of comparison, there will remain a balance of only 1,899 cases against 2,109 in 1873, thus showing a result more favourable to the year under report. The percentage of convictions to men brought to trial has, however, risen from 60 in 1873 to 64 in 1874; and if the cases of hurt and mischief were deducted, the percentage will rise to 75 in the year under report, which is satisfactory.

28. In cognizable and non-cognizable cases together, a decrease of 340 cases is perceptible as compared with the previous year, the number being 3,743 against 4,083 in 1873. The percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial also rose from 34 in

1873 to 43 in 1874, and the percentage of convictions to arrests from 31 in 1873 to 34 in the year under report.

29. The value of property stolen is Rs. 30,306—being more by Rs. 4,370 than that of the previous year. This increase is, however, due to the full money value of all stolen bonds and securities having been taken into account for the first time this year in estimating the value of stolen property. This has added Rs. 18,766 to the total, but deducting this sum there remain only Rs. 11,540 against 25,936 in 1873. The percentage of recoveries stands the same as in the previous year, namely, 47 per cent.

30. There were only three cases of murder in the year under report against 10 in the preceding year. In
 Murders. one case the murderess committed suicide immediately after killing her children; in the second case a conviction was obtained, and the third case was pending at the close of the year. The accused in this case is reported to have been since discharged by the Sessions Court. The following is a short resumé of the cases in question :—

I.—On the 30th January 1874, at Dahitna, Taluka Shri-gonda, one Saloo, wife of Junga, Kunbi, quarrelled with her "sawat," or husband's other wife, and left her home, taking her two children (girls), aged respectively 3½ and 2 years, with her. She was seen passing alone through the village of Dahitna, and the bodies of her children were found in a well. Saloo absconded, but was apprehended some months afterwards in the town of Kánhur, in the Párner Taluka. She implicated her brother Bhiwa wullud Pandu, who was also apprehended, and both were put on their trial. Bhiwa was acquitted by the Sessions Court. Saloo was convicted and sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted by the High Court to transportation for life.

II.—On the 8th December 1874 a boy, named Mannia wullud Shrikrisson Byragee, aged 9 years, was reported to have been kidnapped from his father's house at Arnutpur, in Taluka Ráhuri, with ornaments valued at Rs. 55-8-0 on his person. On the 22nd idem his body was found in a well in the village lands of Belápur, with a stone of 10 or 12 lbs. attached to his legs. A man named Surjudass Wurbujjondass Byragee was apprehended in possession of some of the ornaments worn by the deceased boy, and further evidence having been obtained, he was committed for trial at the Sessions. This case was pending at the

close of the year, but the accused is reported to have since been discharged by that court.

III.—On the 17th December 1874 a Mhang woman, named Sukookome Tukia, left her husband's house at Mouze Apegaon, Taluka Sheogaon, taking with her her two children (girls) aged respectively 6 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ years old. The bodies of all three were found in a well in the village lands of Apegaon. No evidence was forthcoming, but from the woman's saree having been fastened in the manner called "kashta," there is no doubt that she committed suicide by drowning herself in the well after throwing her children therein.

31. There was only one case of culpable homicide during the year under report against two in the previous year. The particulars of the case under notice are as follows :—

Culpable homicide.

On the 22nd July 1874 a quarrel arose between two brothers, Mhars, named Suckia wullud Raghoo and Vittia wullud Raghoo, in the course of which Suckia stabbed Vittia with a knife. Vittia died on the spot. Suckia was charged with murder, but was convicted in the Sessions Court on the minor charge of culpable homicide and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

32. The case of culpable homicide which was pending at the close of 1873 has been disposed of during the year. In this case one Babia wullud Rowjee, who was awaiting trial in the Sessions Court, was convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

35. Five cases of dacoity are shown in the returns, the same number as in the previous year; but the results in the present year are more satisfactory. Of the five cases pertaining to the year under notice, the offenders in one case were, it is stated, apprehended with the stolen property and made over to the Nizam's authorities. In three cases the offenders were brought to justice and most of the property recovered, and in only one case have the offenders escaped justice. The following are the details of these 5 cases :—

Dacoities.

I. In January 1874 the house of Mungneeram wullud Jusrakh Marwari, was attacked at about 10 o'clock at night

by seven men who broke into the house and carried off property as follows :—

Cash and ornaments	Rs.	601	0	0
Bonds and securities	„	18,766	0	0
Total	„	19,367	0	0

The traces of the Dacoits were followed, and within three or four days of the dacoity seven persons were arrested, and the stolen property, consisting of cash and ornaments valued at Rs. 601, was recovered. The accused were tried at the Sessions, five were convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, and two were acquitted. Of the stolen property valued at Rs. 18,766, consisting entirely of stolen bonds and securities (which were, it is stated, burnt by the Dacoits), Rs. 8,657 are said to have been recovered at the close of the year by the complainant from his debtors either in cash or fresh bonds, and Rs. 10,109 remain on the returns as unrecovered. The District Superintendent of Police observes that "this however was through no want of skill on the part of the Police; they cannot in fairness be held responsible for the value of securities burned by the Dacoits within a few hours of the commission of the offence. The accused acknowledged the burning of the documents at the fire where I found the ashes of paper."

II. On the 20th April 1874 four persons returning to their home from the Puntamba Bazaar, were attacked by five men on the road and robbed of Rs. 35 worth of property. All the five accused were apprehended; of these three were committed to the Sessions Court, where they were acquitted.

III. On the 8th September 1874, the house of Sakaram Mahadeo, Kulkarni of Mouze Mháládevi, Taluka Akola, was attacked by a large body of men who broke in and carried off property valued at Rs. 155. The District Superintendent of Police personally investigated this case and 35 persons were apprehended, chiefly Bheels of Sinar, in the Násik District. Twenty-four of the accused were placed on their trial before the Magistrate, who discharged one and committed 23 to the Sessions Court, where five were convicted and sentenced to ten years'

rigorous imprisonment, and the remaining 18 were acquitted and discharged.

IV. On the 19th October 1874, the house of Jackoo wullud Darkoo, shepherd, was attacked by 9 men who broke in and carried off property valued at Rs. 7. The accused were apprehended in the Nizam's territory with the stolen property in their possession, and were sent to Arungabad for trial by His Highness the Nizam's authorities.

V. On the 13th November 1874, one Bhoosing wullud Jayram and his son Kisson were attacked on the Aurungabad road when returning from the Goraygaon Bazaar by 5 men and robbed of Rs. 40 worth of property. The accused were arrested and committed to the Sessions Court, where they were convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

34. Three cases of kidnapping are reported to have occurred during the year under review, against 4 in the previous year. In one of these cases the offence committed was for the purpose of prostitution, but the accused was discharged by the trying Magistrate. In the other two cases the offence appeared to have been committed for the sake of the ornaments worn by the children. In one of these cases the accused was discharged by the Magistrate, and in the other case the accused was convicted in the Sessions Court and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

35. Rudimentary education is, it is stated, progressing though slowly among the officers and men of the Police Force of this District. Out of 109 officers, 69 or 63 per cent, and out of 518 men 212, or 41 per cent, can read and write. The percentage of the whole Force able to read and write is 45 in 1874 against 35 in 1873.

36. The work of providing accommodation for the men of the Police Force of this District is, it is stated, progressing satisfactorily; during the year under report, Lines at Head Quarters for 120 men, at 7 Taluka stations for 7 men each, and at one outpost for four men, were completed, and at one Taluka station and at 2 outposts were approaching completion at the close of the year.

37. The conduct of the Police Force is stated to have been generally good. Two officers and 20 men were dismissed during the year under report. The officers dismissed are one Chief Constable for neglect of duty

in connection with a ryot at Sheogaon in June last, and one Head Constable for extorting a bundle of lucerne grass from each of the Malees' stalls in the Nazzar Bazaar without payment. Three Constables were punished judicially, and 8 officers and 24 men departmentally.

38. The District Superintendent of Police brings prominently Subordinate officers to notice the services of Mr. Hurri Narayen, deserving of special 5th Grade Inspector of Police, who was employed during the whole year in the Akola Taluka under the orders of the Police officer on special duty for the suppression of Honia Naik's gang of Dacoits. Favourable mention is also made of Mr. J. Sequeira, 2nd Grade Inspector, who is stated to have carried on the duties of his office in a most satisfactory manner until he became prostrated by sickness in July 1874. Mr. Bapuji Israel, 1st Class Chief Constable, who has been appointed to act for him, is reported to have been working efficiently.

39. There were 22 cases of suicides in the year under report against 21 in the preceding year, and 142 cases of accidental death against 136 in 1873. The following are the details of the cases pertaining to the year under review :—

Suicides	{	By drowning	14	}	22
		„ hanging	...	...	1
		„ other means	...	...	7
Accidental deaths	{	„ drowning	76	}	142
		„ snake-bites	...	...	10
		„ wild beasts	...	...	3
		„ other causes	...	...	53

BELGAUM.

40. The subjoined tables refer to the Belgaum District :—

Area	...	...	Square Miles	4,581
Population	...	...	...	933,750
Strength of Police on the 1st Jany. 1875	...	...	...	669
Police to Area	...	...	...	1 to 6.86
Police to Population	..	...	...	1 to 1,403.21

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874...	1,691	677	2,368
Proportion of Crime to area in Miles	1 to 2.71	1 to 6.78	1 to 1.62
Proportion of Crime to Population ...	1 to 555.14	1 to 1,386.63	1 to 396.43

Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i. e. died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the close of previous year.	Total.						
1873	1,327	26	1,353	2,020	77	2,106	1,161	196	710	1	35	42
1874	1,091	34	1,125	2,431	96	2,527	1,190	434	997	6	90	54

Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873	39,508	19,594	50
1874	65,527	26,334	40

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted and realized.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1873	2,366	4,432	1,857	2,534	44	42
1874	2,368	3,975	1,625	2,258	47	41

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1873.									1874.										
	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Total.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.		
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.		During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.					Total.	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.		During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.				Total.	
Murders	19	4	23	78	17	95	17	75	..	16	2	18	26	19	5	25	24	1		
Culpable homicides .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	6	..	..	..
Decoities	5	1	6	20	1	21	5	22	..	16	1	17	6	..	42	..	27	9		
Robberies	22	..	22	47	..	47	15	32	..	23	1	24	25	1	53	16	42	3		
Thefts	671	12	683	918	12	930	571	347	12	612	16	628	766	14	780	442	306	27		
Receiving stolen property	34	2	36	67	2	69	26	34	..	22	..	22	23	..	23	23	10	..		

41. The following officers were in charge of the Police of this District during the year 1874 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Thomas, from 1st January to 13th February 1875.

Mr. H. L. Cameron, from 14th February to 23rd May

Mr. G. T. Giertsen, from 24th May to the end of the year.

42. The returns of this District for the year 1874 show an increase of 364 cognizable cases, the number being 1,691 in 1874 against 1,327 in 1873.

This increase is attributed in a great measure to the operation of Act XI. of 1874, by which offences under Sections 323, 428 and 429 of the Indian Penal Code became cognizable by the Police during the latter half of the year. In these 1,691 cases 2,631 persons were arrested, of whom 2,187 were brought to trial and 1,190, or 54 per cent, were convicted. The percentage in 1873 was 62, or 8 more than the year under report. This falling off in the percentage of convictions is explained by Mr. Giertsen in the following terms :—

“ Often the parties compromise the case out of court, and 190 persons were thus released on complainants withdrawing their complaints; and frequently the case is settled in

Court indirectly by the complainants not prosecuting properly.** I doubt not that Section 323 having become cognizable will tend to increase largely complaints of hurt or assault; I have also remarked that frequently cases which ought properly to have been taken under Sections 352 or 358 have been converted to cognizable under Section 323."

43. The total number of offences, both cognizable and non-cognizable, taken together show a small decrease of 18 cases, the number being 2,368 in the year under notice against 2,386 in the previous year, and the percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial shows a slight increase from 44 in 1873 to 47 in 1874.

44. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 65,527, including Rs. 9,374 on account of valuable documents, or Rs. 26,021 more than in the previous year; the amount recovered, including Rs. 8,724 on account of the above documents, was Rs. 26,334, or 40 per cent only. In 1873 the recoveries amounted to 50 per cent. The District Superintendent of Police remarks "that the percentage of recoveries will be considered favourable, taking into account the large undetected dacoity case of Rs. 19,600; of which nothing was recovered. In fact property in nearly all dacoity cases remains undiscovered."

45. There were 16 cases of murder reported during the year under report against 19 in the previous year.
 Murders. The following is a short account of these murders as reported by the District Superintendent of Police:—

I. On the 25th February a woman Kostni was killed by her husband in the village of Kolundre, Chundgad Mahál, with a heavy knife (koita), he being dissatisfied with her conduct. One prisoner hanged.

II. At Here Angrolee, Bidi Taluka, a woman, a few months previously divorced by her husband Chimnappa, stabbed him in the stomach, while he was asleep in his house, on the night of 28th May. He died the next day on the way to the hospital. At the Sessions the prisoner was acquitted, the committing Magistrate having sent the case up incomplete.

III. On the 14th June a man, Sucka, died at Kanderhatti, Taluka Gokák. His wife complained that he had been murdered by some men of the same village. The Chief

Constable had reported the case as a sudden death from natural causes, the deceased suffering from a complaint with symptoms of suffocation (heart disease). He was however of bad character, greatly given to fornication, and it is not improbable that he came to a violent end. The enquiry regarding this alleged murder commenced on the 28th June by the Mámldár and the three accused were finally discharged by the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

IV.—On the 12th July at the same village, Kanderhatti, a woman was found drowned in a well and reported as a suicide. Afterwards the Magistrate charged the woman's husband with murder. He was committed to the Sessions and there discharged. It was satisfactorily established that no murder was committed.

V.—On the 14th July at Khánápur, Taluka Bidi, the body of an old woman, who for years had suffered from leprosy, was found in the river. Her son and son-in-law were accused of having thrown her in alive, but both were discharged under Section 215, the Magistrate being satisfied that the charge was false.

VI.—On the morning of the 9th August a woman died in her house at Here Mandli, Taluka Bidi. The body was burnt the same day, and no report was made before the 12th, when witnesses stated that on the night in question they had heard her crying "murder," and that her husband had strangled her. The Chief Constable who took up the case reported there were no grounds for suspicion; but the Police Superintendent, having made enquiry on the spot and finding good reasons for suspecting the husband of murder, sent up the case. The prisoner was however discharged by the Magistrate.

VII.—At Girigal, Belgaum Taluka, a woman died on the 26th August after having eaten some sweetmeat prepared for the holiday "Nagpanchmi." The husband suspected a younger brother, Sivlinga, living in the same house, but no proof was forthcoming. The body of the deceased was examined by the Civil Surgeon, who found no irritating poison in the stomach, but a piece of the cake (ladoo) sent to Bombay was found to contain arsenic. It is not stated how this case has been finally disposed of.

VIII.—At the Murkebhavi, Taluka Sampgaon, an unmarried woman threw herself with her three months old child into

a well on the 21st September. She was taken out alive, but not so the child. The accused was acquitted at the Sessions.

IX.—Infanticide at Annegedi, Taluka Bidi, on the 2nd October, by a widow killing and secretly disposing of the body of her new born baby. The accused was discharged by the Magistrate.

X.—At Kadurwoli, Sampgaon Taluka, a woman, Sewgangawa, 60 to 70 years old, lived alone with her nephew Ninga; a Shetsundi. On the morning of the 7th October he (according to his own statement) on returning from his night duty found the house-door locked on the inside; he opened it by inserting his hand and drawing the bolt. The back door was likewise bolted from inside. On going in, he found the woman lying dead. He, in reporting the matter, also stated that her ornaments worth 49 rupees were missing; these were however all found afterwards in the house where the deceased might have put them. The Chief Constable reported that it was said that a quarrel existed between the deceased and the complainant, and that the news of her death was heard in the village about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour after he had returned home. The Punch considered that she had died from natural causes, suffering constantly from short breath (chronic bronchitis); but the Civil Surgeon, to whom the body was sent in a decomposed state, considered that she met her death by strangulation, the lungs been gorged with blood; there were however no other post mortem appearances to prove death by strangling. The case is still under enquiry, but further evidence has not been found. Suspicion however points strongly and exclusively to Ninga himself, and there can be little doubt that considerable efforts have been made to hush up the crime.

XI.—At Here Nundi, Taluka Gokak, a woman, Nandawa, was killed on the 28th October for the sake of her ornaments by one Karya of the same village, in whose field the body was found a few days after. Ornaments to the value of Rs. 284 were recovered. Four persons were arrested, of whom Karya was convicted and hanged.

XII.—At Nabapur, Taluka Gokak, a boy six years old was enticed away by Basya of the same village, killed and robbed of his ornaments worth Rs. 16-12-0. The whole amount was recovered, and the accused was convicted and hanged.

XIII.—At Honur, Hukkeri Máhál, a woman, Sehki, accused her husband of having strangled her child 2 months old, whose legitimacy he suspected. The accused was awaiting his trial at the close of the year, but has since been discharged by the Magistrate.

XIV.—Murder and suicide at Hongal, Taluka Sampgaon: On the 18th October a woman drowned herself with her child one year old. It was stated that both were ill, and the woman lived unhappily with her husband.

XV.—On 30th December at Here Mondli, Taluka Parasgad, a woman drowned herself in a well with her child 1½ years old. It also seems that she lived unhappily with her husband.

XVI.—February 7th, at Dewgondanhatti, Taluka Gokák, a woman was accused of having drowned her little daughter, 6 years old, in a well and afterwards thrown herself in. The woman's explanation appears to be far more probable, that the child fell in accidentally, and she afterwards, in trying to rescue it.

46. There were three cases of culpable homicide during the year under report, and one case, which had
 Culpable homicides. occurred at the end of 1873, was enquired into during the year. In these 4 cases 5 persons were arrested, of whom 2 were convicted and the rest acquitted and discharged.

47. There is a very considerable increase in the number of
 dacoities reported to have been committed during the year as compared with the previous year, the number being 14 in 1874 against 5 in 1873. Of the 14 cases pertaining to the year under notice, 8 are stated to have been committed chiefly by professional gangs of vagabond or thievish tribes assisted in some instances by others. In 2 cases (Nos. 5 and 6) temples were forcibly entered into, the inmates maltreated, and property carried away. All these 8 cases remained undetected; of the others it is reported that the accused were discharged in two cases, the trying officer considering that no offence had been committed, and thus in 4 cases only was conviction obtained. The following is a brief history of these dacoities, from which it will be noted that several of the cases seem barely to partake of the serious character suggested by the heading :—

I.—Two persons, a man and woman, watching a field at Kalobe, Taluka Chikóri, were on the 11th January in the day

time set upon by 7 men. The man was severely beaten, and both were robbed of clothes and grain to the value of Rs. 36-8-0. Rs. 25 worth of property found afterwards in the fields was recovered. Seven men, inhabitants of the surrounding villages, were arrested, but were discharged by the Magistrate for want of proof.

II.—On the night of the 15th January, one Gurlingappa going towards Kittur was near Yertunhatti, Taluka Chikōri beaten and robbed of his ornaments and cash, altogether worth Rs. 50, by about 9 men, Berads and others. Property worth Rs. 25 was recovered. Two of the accused were arrested, and on trial sentenced by the Sessions Court to 3 years' imprisonment with hard labour.

III.—On the 22nd January, 11 Berads of Bedkihál, Taluka Chikōri, attacked two men, Rama and Lakshman, who were watching their field at Bhoj, Taluka Chikōri, beat them and plundered them of clothes and growing tobacco worth Rs. 9-8-0; of which clothes valued Rs. 2-11-0 were recovered. The 11 accused were discharged by the Magistrate.

IV.—On the 11th February, a man of Sirguppi complained that he while watching a field had been assaulted by 25 men, and some field produce carried off. Probably this case arose out of one of the numerous field disputes.

V.—On the night of the 26th February, at Ammungi, Máhál Hukkeri, the Math of Malikarjin, which is about one mile distant from the village, was forcibly entered by some 20 or 25 armed men, Berads, Kaikaris and others shouting "din, din"; the Pujari, Pawadi was beaten and the temple property, consisting of ornaments, &c., valued at Rs. 465, was carried away. Although Ammungi is only 5 miles from the Police station at Hukkeri, the case is stated to have been grossly neglected until the 1st of April, when all hopes of detection were lost.

VI.—On the 13th April, at night, a "Math" at Arbhawi, 4 miles from Gokák and about 15 from Hukkeri, was forcibly broken into by about 100 men who had their faces covered up. The servants of the temple, some 10 or 12, were beaten, and a large amount of valuables, silver and gold, valued at Rs. 19,600 was carried away. The Acting District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Cameron, is stated

to have done his best to detect this crime, but no clue was found nor any portion of the property recovered.

- VII. On the 12th March, at 9 A.M., between Honal and Chalpatti, Taluka Gokak, 9 men going to the Yadvad market were attacked by a gang of Lamanis, beaten and robbed of property worth Rs. 107, of which Rs. 7 worth of property was afterwards recovered, but the criminals remained undetected.
- VIII. On the 7th April, 3 men returning from Athni market were in the night time attacked by 15 or 16 Lambanis near Anantpur and robbed of raw sugar from their cart worth Rs. 65 and a few clothes. The clothes were afterwards found, but the criminals have not been detected.
- IX. One Tawnappa of Honargi, Taluka Chikori, complained that on the night of the 15th April one Babaji and 21 others, inhabitants of his village, forcibly entered his house and took away valuables to the amount of Rs. 2,180. This statement was found on enquiry to be false, and the complainant is stated to have admitted in a petition, written with his own hand, that no robbery had taken place in his house, and that he had reported at first on the advice of a vakeel and others.
- X. On the 7th June one Chitamberbhat and his sister, going to Yamkanmardi, were on the hills near Chibbhavi, Mahal Hukkeri, robbed of ornaments, &c., of value of Rs. 426 by 6 Berads. In September a clue was found and Rs. 116 worth of property recovered. In this case 4 accused were convicted by the 1st Class Magistrate and sentenced two to 2 years' and two to 6 months' imprisonment.
- XI. One Parapa bin Satapa of Yamkanmardi, Mahal Hukkeri, was severely assaulted on the night of 19th August by a large party of his fellow villagers. He was sent to the Civil Hospital, where he remained for about 2 months, and stated that he had on the same occasion also lost the ornaments he had worn. In this case 8 accused were arrested and committed to the Sessions by the 1st Class Magistrate, where they were awaiting their trial at the close of the year; 7 of these have since been convicted under Sections 147, 325 and 392 of the Indian Penal Code.

XII. On the evening of 25th August, 10 men of the Dharwar District returning from the Kittur Market were robbed by 12 or 14 men, supposed to be Kaikaris, of property worth Rs. 286. Such a gang had for some time previously lived at Tehgur, in the Dharwar District, whence they could easily watch those travelling to and from markets and disappear after committing a robbery. Search was made for them, but they had left this District long before the offence was reported.

XIII. On the 11th October, at day time, 3 men were attacked by 9 Kaikaris in a nalla on the road near Mossergupi, Hukkeri Máhal, and robbed of property to the amount of Rs. 235. Seven suspected persons were arrested and Rs. 145 worth of property was recovered. Of these three were convicted and sentenced by the 1st Class Magistrate to 1 year's imprisonment, and 4 were discharged.

XIV. On the 3rd November the Cantonment Police received orders to enquire into a case of dacoity alleged to have been committed on the 28th October by 8 persons, respectable tradesmen of Belgaum (Parsees and Mahomedans). The Police found no case, and finally the Magistrate summoned the 8 accused and discharged them under Section 215 Criminal Procedure Code, recording that he did not consider that the offence had been committed.

48. There are three criminal classes in this District, viz., Bedars, Kaikaris and Kowis. The first are chiefly cattle stealers and are settled round about in the District; the two latter are mostly wandering gangs. Mr. Giertson states that they cannot be watched constantly, as they ought to be, for want of a sufficient number of Mounted Police.

49. The District Superintendent of Police states that he has found but little of this in the Police Force, and adds that the Chief Constables on the whole are very remiss. The District Magistrate on the other hand regards these officers as "no better or no worse than the Police" of other Districts, and observes that "until men of superior education and ability are enlisted in the Police, passed rapidly through the subordinate grades and promoted to the rank of Chief Constable, he can see no prospect of a higher stamp of men being obtained." It appears to me that the Superintendent has formed too exalted an estimate of the requirements of his men, and if, as it is doubtless his duty, he can and will raise the standard by gentle and persuasive means and a due amount of strictness, he will soon have less reason for complaint and be better able to supervise the large body of men under his control.

50. No mention is made by the District Superintendent of Police regarding the general conduct of the Police Force, but from the returns it appears that one officer and 14 men were dismissed from the Force, 22 officers and 18 men punished departmentally, and 2 men judicially. The returns further show that 20 officers and men were rewarded during the year—12 by promotion and 8 by money rewards.

51. The education of the Police Force is reported by the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Giertson "to be very backward." He states that "of 107 Head Constables only 35 can read and write, and of the total number of men only 60, giving a total of only 95, and not 210, as incorrectly stated in last year's report. Those who can only sign their names or read a few words here and there, but not read and write a legible report, have been excluded from the total number." 29 officers and 225 men were under instruction during the year.

52. It will be observed that in the matter of the progress of education among the Police there is a material difference between the state of the case as represented by the present Superintendent of Police, Mr. Giertson, and his predecessor Lieut.-Colonel Thomas in his report for the preceding year. The fact has been noted by the District Magistrate, who however confesses his utter inability to reconcile the varying statements of both these officers.

53. The old Police Lines at Head Quarters are still in use, and a sum of Rs. 54-10-0 only was expended during the year for repairs. The construction of Police Lines at Taluka Stations has lately been sanctioned by Government.

54. The District Superintendent of Police reports that the Subordinate officers Inspector of Police, Mr. Amrootling, has deserving of special notice given him every assistance during his short stay in the Belgaum District.

55. There were 60 cases of suicide and 331 cases of accidental death during the year under report against 84 and 229 respectively in the preceding year. The following are the details of the cases relating to the year under notice:—

Suicides...	{	By drowning	43	} 60
		„ other means ...	...	17
Accidental deaths	{	„ drowning	188	} 331
		„ snake-bites ...	...	38
		„ other causes...	...	105	

56. A complaint of insufficiency of the Police, both Foot and Mounted, is made by the District Superintendent, who urges in consequence an increase to the Foot Police of the Belgaum District corresponding in number to the men transferred recently to the Ahmednagar District, and the immediate return of the men of the Mounted Police who were a few years ago transferred to the Dharwar and Kaládgi District. The District Magistrate thinks the question of an increase to the Foot Police is not of so much moment as the re-transfer to the Belgaum Districts of the mounted men referred to, which he accordingly recommends should be effected at an early date. This transfer of mounted men was ordered by Mr. Havelock not without the fullest consideration of the requirements of the various Districts concerned, and I should therefore be very loth to advise any change in the distribution effected by him of the Mounted Police of the three Districts, Dharwar, Belgaum and Kaládgi, with the two latter of which he was intimately acquainted. It should also be remembered that in the Belgaum District a *well organized village* Police exist, which is not the case in the two other Districts concerned.

DHARWAR.

57. The following statistics relate to the Dharwar District.

Area	Square Miles...	4,564
Population ... ..	...	988,037
Strength of Police on the 1st January 1875 ... ..	...	793
Police to Area ... ..	...	1 to 5.75
Police to Population ... ..	...	1 to 1,245.95

	Cognizable Cases	Non-Cognizable Cases	Total
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874	2,126	834	2,960
Proportion of crime to Area in miles	1 to 2.74	1 to 5.47	1 to 1.54
Proportion of crime to population	1 to 464.74	1 to 1,184.69	1 to 333.79

Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i. e., died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the close of previous year.	Total.						
1873 ..	1,770	36	1,806	1,696	74	1,660	761	701	139	4	55	85
1874 ..	2,120	17	2,149	2,408	27	2,635	1,048	1,097	467	3	20	70

Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1873	73,291	16,912	23
1874	65,931	17,311	26

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1873	3,356	5,010	1,621	3,413	36	30
1874	2,960	4,324	1,510	2,767	47	35

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1873.									1874.								
	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.				Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.			
Murders	16	1	17	40	8	52	24	24	4	18	8	16	26	4	32	11	17	4
Culpable homicides	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Dacoities	7	..	7	32	..	39	6	26	..	4	..	4	10	..	10	..	10	..
Robberies	35	3	38	46	7	56	21	33	1	30	..	39	49	..	49	8	41	..
Thefts	918	14	932	754	31	775	367	388	20	759	3	761	956	6	963	522	435	4
Receiving stolen property	53	1	54	80	1	81	51	28	1	37	1	38	68	..	68	38	29	1

58 The following officers were in charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, during the year 1874 :—

Major F. P. Bartholomew from 1st January to 18th February and 19th May to 14th November 1874.

Mr. H. T. Ommaney from 19th to 26th February 1874.

Captain C. Payne from 27th February to 18th May 1874.

Mr. G. Waddington from 15th November to 18th December 1874.

Captain C. Hay from 19th to end of December 1874.

59. The returns for the year under review show an increase of 356 in the number of cognizable cases as compared with the previous year, the number being 2,126 in 1874 against 1,770 in 1873. This increase is accounted for by the change in the law which makes offences under Sections 323, 428 and 429 of the Indian Penal Code cognizable by the Police, as under the former section alone no less than 417 cases have been entered in the returns. The percentage of convictions to men brought to trial has fallen from 85 in 1873 to 70 in 1874; but this falling off, as explained by the District

Superintendent of Police, is mostly due to the small percentage of convictions in cases of hurt, which were not shown as cognizable offences in the returns of previous years.

60. In cognizable and non-cognizable cases taken together there is a decrease of 396 crimes, the number being 2,960 in 1874 against 3,356 in 1873; and the percentage of convictions to men brought to trial has risen from 36 in 1873 to 47 in 1874. The percentage of convictions to arrests has also increased from 30 in 1873 to 35 in 1874, which is an improvement.

61. The amount of property stated to have been stolen, including the value of stolen bonds, is Rs. 65,951, of which property worth Rs. 17,311 was recovered, giving a percentage of 26 in the year under report against 23 in the previous year. This percentage, although slightly improved, cannot be considered as satisfactory, and this fact is duly noted by the District Superintendent of Police, Captain Hay, who remarks on it as follows:—

“Though I have only been for a short time in charge of this District, yet from the small experience I have had, it appears to me that the cause of the small percentage of recovery in this District is the same as in Kaládgi, and is due to the unliability of the complaints made to the Police. Many of the complaints are made by money-lenders who have received ornaments in pledge and falsely complain to the Police that they have been robbed, in order that they may make away with the property that has been entrusted to them. The money-lenders give no receipts to the persons who have pledged the ornaments, who are therefore unable to recover from the money-lenders the value of their property said to have been stolen. This might be remedied by having licensed pawnbrokers under proper regulations, which would also be a check on receivers of stolen property. In real cases of theft the complainants also greatly exaggerate the value of the property stolen, thinking thereby that the Police will take greater pains to investigate the cases.”

62. There were 13 cases of murder in 1874 against 16 in 1873.
Murders. The particulars of the cases relating to the year under report are as follow:—

I. On the 7th day of January 1874, at Mukkut, in Kalghatgi Taluka, a boy named Chimna, aged about 6 years, son of Malappa, was strangled. There were marks of a rope

and finger nails on the neck. A woman named Fakirawa was apprehended and sent before the Magistrate First Class, but was discharged for want of proof.

- II. On the night of the 29th January at Madulgeri, in Ron Taluka, a man named Malappa of Madulgeri was found murdered in his field, apparently by blows of a "kuradi" or hatchet. One Bheema (deceased's brother-in-law), who was strongly suspected, absconded soon after the murder, but he was apprehended on the 14th July 1874 in the Gajendragad State and committed to the Sessions Court, where he was convicted and sentenced to death.
- III. On the 11th March 1874 at Nalowdi, in Nawalgund Taluka, the body of a man was found half buried in a nalla. There were marks of violence on the body, which on enquiry was found to be that of one Mudia, inhabitant of Hebli, who left the village in company with three other men. They were apprehended on suspicion, and on their houses being searched some clothes belonging to the deceased were found on the roof of one of them. The three accused were sent before the Magistrate, but were discharged for want of proof.
- IV. On the 17th March, at Array Mullapur, in Ron Taluka, a man named Hanuma attacked one Irava, wife of Bassappa, while working in her field, and wounded her with a sickle, from the effects of which she died almost immediately. It appears that Hanuma had a short time before this been in the service of Bassappa, who discharged him as he suspected him of having illicit intercourse with his wife, the deceased. The murderer absconded, but two days after his body was found hanging from a tree, he having evidently committed suicide.
- V. On the 23rd June 1874, at Ganesh Peit, in Hubli, a man called Bassaya was returning from the town to his house with two of his friends. On passing through the field he was set upon by six men who beat him severely with sticks, from the effects of which he died the next morning. The six men were apprehended, of whom four were committed to the Sessions; they were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. Enmity on account of a woman was the cause of the murder.
- VI. In the month of July a man named Kotra confessed before the 1st Class Magistrate that at Kundur, Bankapur Taluka, he and two others had murdered one Neela and

had thrown the body with a heavy stone tied to it into the river Dharma. Search was made for the body, which could not be found. After some months some bones were discovered in the bed of the river, but it was impossible to identify them. Enquiry was going on.

VII. On the 12th August 1874, a woman named Irawa, of Hireh Handigol, was severely wounded by her husband on the road near Gadag. She was kept under treatment in the Gadag Hospital, but died on the 14th. The husband absconded, and has not yet been found. Infidelity is supposed to be the cause of murder.

VIII. On the 24th August, at Hoshulli, in Ron Taluka, the body of a man named Fakirappa was found in his field; the body was in a sitting position with a rope tied round the neck and attached to a tree. A man named Hunma was convicted of the crime and sentenced to death.

IX. At Konnur, Nawalgund Taluka, on the 8th October, a man named Singoree died suddenly, and it was supposed that he had been poisoned. The body was forwarded to the Civil Surgeon, who failed to find any trace of poison. Some poison was found in the house. The wife of the deceased was apprehended on suspicion, but was discharged for want of proof. It appears doubtful whether any crime was committed.

X. On the 9th October 1874, at Machapur, in Karajgi Taluka, the headless body of one Kunna was found in a field near the village and the head lying near it. Eight men were apprehended and sent up to the Magistrate, but were discharged for want of proof. A further clue has since been obtained in this case, and 3 men have been committed to the Sessions Court for trial.

XI. On the 13th November 1874, at Rottigwad, in Hubli Taluka, the body of a woman named Neelawa was found in a tank at Rottigwad. Suspicion fell on her husband and his brother, who were arrested and admitted their guilt before the Magistrate. The husband was convicted of the capital offence and sentenced to death, and the other to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

XII. On the 3rd December 1874, at Hunmunkope, in Dharwar Taluka, a woman named Neelawa of Hunmunkope village was dangerously wounded; in her dying declaration she stated that as she was returning from her field

she was attacked by her brother-in-law and 2 others who inflicted the wound upon her. She died soon after. The brother-in-law and one of the others have absconded; the 3rd man, named Verbadra, was apprehended, and has been committed to the Sessions to take his trial. Measures have been taken for the capture of the other offenders.

XIII. On the night of the 25th December 1874, at Kalas, in Bankápur Taluka, a woman named Balawa was strangled in her own house. On enquiry it was found that one Bhimrao, nephew of the deceased, had instigated 6 men to murder the deceased. The offenders were apprehended, and the case was before the Magistrate at the close of the year. Three of the accused were since committed to the Sessions for trial and convicted and sentenced to death, and the other 3 accomplices were granted a pardon by the committing Magistrate.

63. Four cases of dacoity are reported for the year against 7 in the previous year. The following are the particulars of 3 of these cases, the 4th being a case of attempt to commit dacoity. No detail is given:—

- Dacoities.
- I. On the 11th May 1874, near Naregal, in Ron Taluka, two persons named Chennuva and Ramimna, residents of Maranbusri, whilst returning from Naregal were stopped by 4 or 5 men and robbed of gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 86. It is stated that no clue has been obtained in this case.
 - II. On the 23rd of May 1874, near Máharáj Pet, in Hángal, as 5 women were going from Máharáj Pet Market, they were attacked by 8 men supposed to be Lumbanis and robbed of property worth Rs. 17. No clue has been obtained.
 - III. On the 21st November 1874, at the village of Mulgund, some strolling wrestlers and prostitutes who had encamped near the village were attacked by 10 or 12 men and robbed of property said to be of the value of Rs. 635-10. Four men were apprehended on strong suspicion, but discharged by the Magistrate for want of proof. Further enquiry is going on.

64. There were two cases under this head during the year which were undetected. In a case which was pending in the previous year, conviction

Kidnapping.

was obtained. Captain Hay states that the Chief Constables have been ordered to keep a strict watch on prostitutes and other wandering tribes likely to kidnap children for immoral purposes.

65. The number of Lamanis and other wandering tribes in the Dharwar District is said to be very large, while the Police have little control over them. Captain Hay adds "that lately at Ránibennur one of these tribes defied the Chief Constable and the few Constables he had with him on going to arrest some of their number. Fortunately I was near at hand, and was able to go to his assistance with the Police of my party, and apprehended 15 of the tribe, who were convicted under Section 353 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to six months' imprisonment." He also strongly recommends the introduction into this Presidency of the Criminal Tribes Act (No. XXVII. of 1871) which is in force in other parts of India. The District Magistrate has however offered no opinion on this suggestion, which is one for separate consideration.

66. Detective ability is stated to be greatly wanting in the Force. The Chief Constable of Bankápur, Bodhrao Hanumant, is reported to have done well in a case of murder.

67. The petty construction and repair of Police buildings effected during the year is stated to have cost Rs. 201-2-1. Estimates for the construction of Police Lines at Hubli, Kalghatgi, Sergaon, and Wirekerna are reported to have been prepared.

68. On this subject Captain Hay quotes certain remarks, recorded by Major Bartholomew before proceeding on leave, which are as follow :—

"As stated in my last report, great strictness is required to put a check on the practise of men leaving their posts without leave, absenting themselves for a longer time than necessary when sent on duty, and to preserve discipline at the treasury and jail-guards.*** The many punishments given for absence without leave or delay in executing orders have produced great effect, and now complaints on this head are rare. I think that it would be exceedingly desirable that new blood should be introduced into the Police, and would suggest that the Commissioner should transfer Chief Constables from other Districts." Captain Hay agrees with Major Bartholomew in the above remarks that fresh blood is much wanted in the District; and adds that all ranks seem to be on much too

friendly terms and play into each others hands. From the returns submitted it will be seen that two Head Constables and 40 Constables were dismissed for neglect of duty; that 33 officers and 89 men were punished departmentally by reduction, and that 7 men were punished judicially.

Cases of torture.

69. No cases of torture are reported to have occurred during the year under report.

70. During the year under report 199 Policemen had attended the school, of whom 65 had learnt to read and write well before they were admitted.

Education.

They have since acquired a knowledge of Bombay Acts VII. and VIII. of 1867 and also of Chapters VIII. and IX. of the Indian Penal Code; 45 were able to read and write a little when admitted, and have made some improvement; they have also studied Acts VII. and VIII. of 1867. The rest could not read when admitted, but can now read the 1st book and sign their names. In the whole Force there are now 62 officers and 118 men who can read and write well, and 12 officers and 187 men are under instruction.

71. The District Superintendent of Police, Captain Hay, considers that the sanctioned strength of the Police for the towns of Dharwar and Hubli

General remarks is not sufficient, and he observes as follows :—

“In the former town the sanctioned number of the Police is 26, with a population of 27,136, giving an average of one Policeman to 1,043 inhabitants. In Hubli the sanctioned number of the Town Police is also 26, with a population of 37,961, giving one Policeman to 1,460 inhabitants. The sanctioned strength of the Police in those towns has been supplemented by men from the Reserve at Head Quarters, viz. :—

11 men to Dharwar

6 „ to Hubli

but even with this addition it is almost impossible to make proper arrangements and to keep down crime. The result is that there is more crime in these towns than in almost any other part of the District, and this of course tells unfavourably on the returns of the whole District. In Poona the proportion of Town Police is 1 to 391.47 of population, in Satara 1 to 533.59, and in Sholapur 1 to 774.2. I hope you will bring this to the

notice of Government, with a view to the Town Police being increased to the same proportion as the Districts given above. The duty of escorting prisoners is very heavy in this District, the Suddur Station being almost at the extreme north-west corner of the District, and there is consequently often a scarcity of men with the Chief Constables for other duties. I would suggest that subordinate Jails should be established at Karajgi and Gadag, which would relieve the Police to a certain extent."

I do not feel competent, on the meagre information supplied, to offer any opinion on the subject of the alleged insufficiency of the Town Police of Dharwar and Hubli, nor do I think this report a proper place for discussing questions of this kind.

72. There were 111 cases of suicide in 1874 against 95 in 1873, and 231 cases of accidental deaths in 1874 against 211 in 1873. The details of the cases pertaining to the year under report are as follows:—

Suicides	{	By drowning.....	85	}	111
		" other means	26		
Accidental deaths ...	{	By drowning	121	}	231
		" wild beasts	1		
		" snake-bites	23		
		" other means	86		

KALADGI

73. The following tables pertain to the Kaladgi District :

Area	Square Miles...	5,695
Population		816,037
Strength of Police on the 1st January 1875...		655
Police to Area...		1 to 8.69
Police to Population ... ..		...1 to 1,245.86

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874	1,552	1,009	2,561
Proportion of Crime to area in Miles ...	1 to 3.66	1 to 5.64	1 to 2.22
Proportion of Crime to Population ...	1 to 525.79	1 to 808.75	1 to 318.64

Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i. e., died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the close of previous year.	Total.						
1873 ..	1,001	102	1,102	1,563	58	1,910	700	114	1,000	1	65	41
1874 ..	1,552	71	1,623	1,981	63	2,044	718	123	1,191	3	20	27

Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage
1873	44,712	14,943	33
1874	38,949	14,813	38

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1873	2,365	4,456	1,225	3,148	29	27
1874	2,561	4,015	1,150	2,831	30	29

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1873.									1874.								
	Class.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.				Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.			
Murders	8	2	11	21	8	24	17	7	..	15	1	16	42	..	42	10	28	4
Culpable homicides	9	1	10	9	8	14	9	5	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	1	2	1
Dacoities	9	4	13	65	12	78	7	65	6	11	1	12	21	6	27	17	10	..
Robberies	16	8	21	19	1	20	5	14	1	47	4	51	42	5	47	14	24	..
Thefts	471	34	505	563	18	541	328	261	28	918	27	942	558	22	615	238	308	12
Receiving stolen property ..	74	2	76	120	5	125	53	73	11	20	10	30	72	12	85	44	41	..

74. The undermentioned officers were Officers in charge. in charge of the Police of this District during the year 1874 :—

Captain C. Hay, from 1st January to 15th November 1874.

Mr. C. W. Richardson, 1st Class Magistrate, from 16th November to 15th December.

Mr. H. Kennedy, from 16th to 31st December 1874.

75. The number of cognizable offences relating to the year under report amounts to 1,552 against 1,091 in the previous year, or an increase of 461 cases. This increase is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to the fact that all crimes, under Sections 323, 428 and 429 Indian Penal Code, which were non-cognizable previous to the 1st June 1874, were made cognizable by the Police from the date in which Act XI of 1874 came into force. In these 1,552 cases 1,981 persons were arrested and 1,909 were put on trial. Of these latter only 718 or 37 per-cent were convicted; the percentage in the previous year was 41. The District Superintendent of Police states that he is unable to account for this fall in the percentage, unless it is attributable to trivial cases under Section 323 Indian Penal Code frequently breaking down in the Magistrate's Court, owing to the offences being compounded by the parties concerned.

76. In non-cognizable crime there is a decrease of 265 cases, the number being 1,009 in 1874 against 1,274 in 1873. This decrease is chiefly noticeable under Sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code, and may be accounted for in the same way as the increase in the cognizable cases has been explained. In connection with these 1,009 cases, 1,971 were arrested or summoned, of whom 432, or 22 per cent, were convicted.

77. During the year under report property to the value of Rs. 33,949, including Rs. 1,865 on account of bonds and valuable securities, is reported to have been stolen, being Rs. 5,763 less than the preceding year. The amount recovered, including Rs. 1,823 on account of bond and securities, was Rs. 14,813, or 38 per cent, in 1874 against 33 in 1873.

78. During the year under review 15 cases of murder were reported, which show an increase of six upon the number reported in 1873. In these 15 cases 42 persons were arrested, of whom 10, or 23 per cent, were convicted. Out of the 15 cases of murder, one, it is stated, was subsequently found to be merely a case of grievous hurt, and was disposed of by the 1st Class Magistrate in charge of the Muddebihal Division under Section 323 Indian Penal Code. In another case a complaint was, it is reported, lodged before the 1st Class Magistrate of the Sindgi Division against 7 persons who were accused by the complainant of being engaged in a conspiracy to take his life. The Magistrate took up the case under Sections 302 and 108 of the Indian Penal Code and discharged all the accused. The District Superintendent of Police reports that the Police were not engaged at all in this latter case, and adds: "It is hardly fair on the Police, therefore, that these two cases should be counted among the murders committed during the year, and by their omissions the percentage of convictions would be considerably increased." The following is a brief account of each of the remaining 13 cases of murder that occurred in 1874:—

I. On the night of the 18th February at Mandapur, Taluka Bijapur, a woman named Gurowa was murdered while asleep in her house by a heavy stone being dropped on her head and other parts of her body. The brother of the deceased accused the Police Patel of the crime, and stated that as his sister was covered with a kamblī, she had been mistaken for himself. Four persons were arrested on suspicion, but only one of them was committed to the Sessions under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, where he was finally discharged.

II. On the 24th March a woman named Dianowa was found near the gate of the village of Mudkavi, in the Bādāmi

- Taluka lying in a pool of blood with wounds on the back of her neck. A pair of shoes were found near the dead body which were identified as belonging to Basappa Dulwaji, the murderer. It was proved that enmity had existed between the accused and the deceased woman. Basappa was convicted and sentenced to be hanged by the Sessions Court.
- III. On the night of the 24th March one Luxumansing was found dead in a garden at Chohuchgudd, Taluka Bádámi. It appeared that the deceased had been cruelly beaten by two men named Basungowda and Runga, and that shortly before he died he had gone to the field of one Apunna and told him of the maltreatment he had received at the hands of the accused. The latter were apprehended and committed for trial, but were discharged by the Sessions Court.
- IV. On the morning of the 6th April at Beúr, Taluka Bágáلكot, one Rachappa bin Mahantappa was found in his house lying on a cot dead with marks of violence behind the ears, on the neck and also the testicles. Ornaments worth Rs. 45 belonging to the deceased were taken away. Eight men were arrested on suspicion, of whom two were discharged by the Committing Magistrate and two by the Sessions Court. The remaining four were convicted and sentenced, the principal offenders to death and the rest to transportation for life. They were, however, acquitted by the High Court.
- V. On the morning of the 10th April at the village of Bijurgi, Taluka Bijápur, a woman named Tipowa was found dead in her bed with a wound on her forehead and blood flowing from her mouth and nose. On enquiry it appeared that deceased was the kept mistress of one Bundgi, and that he and one Peeree went to visit her on the night before she died. Bundgi quarrelled with deceased, and struck her on the head with a "lota." The accused Bundgi was convicted by the Sessions Court.
- VI. On the 23rd April 1874 at the village of Musuti, in the Bágewári Taluka, the dead body of a newly-born child was found buried outside the village. On enquiry one Guringowa confessed that she had been delivered of an illegitimate child and had strangled it immediately after birth. Her father Parappa concealed the body in the house for two days, and on the third day deposited it where it was found. Guringowa was convicted under

Section 302 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Court, which sentence was commuted by the High Court to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and Parappa was also convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 318 of the Indian Penal Code.

VII. On the morning of the 3rd July a Sowkar named Erappa was found murdered in his house at Tambe, Taluka Indi. Some wounds were inflicted on the deceased body. On enquiry it was found that six persons were on hostile terms with the deceased on account of some money transactions, which led them to murder him. Four of them were convicted and sentenced, the principal offender to death and the other three to transportation for life. The rest were discharged.

VIII. On the afternoon of the 4th August at Bágalkot, the house of a woman named Nursi, who gained her livelihood by prostitution and daily labour, was found locked outside. After the door was broken open she was found lying dead on the floor. From the marks of violence on the dead body it was deduced that she met her death by having been strangled. Ornaments worth about Rs. 65 belonging to the deceased were missing. No trace of the ornaments or of the offender has been obtained.

IX. On the morning of the 8th October, in a field near the town of Talikoti, a lad named Amrappa, aged 16 or 17 years, was found with his throat and ears cut off and robbed of ornaments worth Rs. 50 from his person. On enquiry it was found that the deceased had been murdered by one Sukria, who was found guilty and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court.

X. On the 18th October a man named Mangunda was enticed to a grove of shindi trees by one Rama, the paramour of his wife, and murdered after having become intoxicated with drink. The body was thrown by the accused Rama into a deep hole full of water, but after 3 days, finding it floating on the surface, he removed it to a well. The accused was arrested, found guilty, and sentenced to death by the Sessions Court.

XI. A man named Shivlingappa wullud Ningappa of Almel, Talaka Sindgi, complained on the 19th November to the Police that his wife called Gurvi brought forth an

illegitimate child, which died immediately and was secretly disposed of by her. Consequently the woman was placed before the Magistrate charged under Section 318 Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate after enquiry committed her to the Sessions charged with murder. She was awaiting her trial at the close of the year.

XII. On the night of the 4th December one Nubbee Tai Husnowa was beaten by Imam Tai Saibowah with a rice pounder, from the effects of which he died at about 11 P.M. The accused had had a quarrel with the deceased about some religious matters. He was committed to the Sessions Court, where he was convicted and sentenced to death.

XIII. On the night of the 30th December a woman named Gunga kom Sukrappa was supposed to have been murdered at Segunsi, Taluka Bijapur, by two men named Hurria and Rajee. It appeared that the deceased and Nagu, the owner of the field in which she was found dead, were not on good terms, the alleged causes of enmity being that the deceased's daughter was Nagu's kept mistress, and also that deceased's son Rakia, (the complainant in this case,) had helped to cultivate Nagu's field and been promised a share in the produce by Nagu, which promise was not fulfilled. On the night in question the deceased, the two accused and another woman, named Mankée, were sleeping in Nagu's field. The deceased began to abuse Nagu, who is closely related to Rajee, one of the accused. On this Rajee gave the deceased a blow which knocked her down, and then strangled her with his hands. The accused were arrested on the statement of Manki, who however perjured herself in the Magistrate's Court, and they were discharged. Subsequently two fresh witnesses to the murder came forward, who, in addition to the two accused in the first case, also implicated Nagu, the owner of the field, in the murder. The three were then committed to the Sessions, but were all discharged for want of proof by the Sessions Judge. In this case steps were taken to prosecute Manki for perjury.

79. There were four cases under this head during the year under review against 9 in the previous year. Culpable homicides. Four persons were arrested, of whom one was convicted. The details of these four cases are as follows:—

- I. On the evening of the 24th February, at the village of Bomimhulli in the Muddebihal Taluka, a man named Tima, while quarrelling with his wife, struck her a blow on the head with a rice pounder called "musal," from the effects of which she died in a short time. The accused was convicted and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court.
- II. On the 27th September, at the village of Bundewanmudu, one Dadappa in the heat of passion beat his wife with his fist so violently about the head that she fell down and expired soon after. The accused was discharged by the Magistrate for want of proof.
- III. On the 8th November 1874, at Tudwulgi, Taluka Indi, a girl named Rukmi died from the effects of injuries received from having been ridden over by a man named Rajia wullud Bundu. The latter was arrested and forwarded for trial under Section 304, but was subsequently discharged by the 1st Class Magistrate.
- IV. On the 23th November, at Belur, Taluka Badami, a Watdar named Bhima was beaten by one Nilappa for stealing a bag belonging to him containing miscellaneous articles. Bhima died from the effects of the beating. This case was pending at the end of the year.

80. There were 11 cases of dacoity during the year under report against 9 in 1873. The following is a short account of these 11 cases. It will be observed that in only one case was conviction obtained; and the failure to detect criminals in all the remaining cases, does not speak favourably for the energy of the Police of this District:—

- I. On the 7th February, at 7 p.m., Annabhat Appunbhat and two others were attacked and slightly wounded by 5 or 6 Lamanis armed with sticks in the jungle between Torvi and Bijapur and robbed of property worth Rs. 6-6-0. The offenders are still at large.
- II. On the 21st February, at 7 o'clock at night, Adwappa wullud Bhimappa and four others were attacked by about 12 Lamanis armed with sticks between Honarli and Nagar in the Hungund Taluka, slightly wounded and robbed of property valued at Rs. 29-7-6. No trace of the property or of the accused has been obtained.

- III.** On the 23rd February, at about 11 o'clock at night, one Gurappa wullud Basappa and three others were attacked and slightly wounded in the Torvi jungle, in the Bijapur Taluka, by 13 Lamani armed with sticks, who robbed them of their property worth Rs. 36. In this case 13 Lamani were arrested, of whom two were discharged and the rest convicted and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each by the Sessions Court.
- IV.** On the 30th March, at 10 A.M., one Khandu wullud Fakira was, while crossing the hills near Tolmutti, Taluka Bagalkot, attacked by five men, who, after beating him and tying his hands, robbed him of property valued in all at Rs. 5-4-0. The dacoits were armed with stones, and belonged to the Korvi caste. This case still remains undetected.
- V.** On the morning of the 31st March Karappa wullud Mudkappa and 10 others were attacked and slightly wounded by a gang of 25 men armed with sticks between Khanapur Manetgire in the Badami Taluka and robbed of property worth Rs. 64-12-0. The dacoits appeared to be Dasars by caste. Two of the accused were arrested but discharged for want of sufficient proof.
- VI.** On the 3rd April, at 7 o'clock at night, Khania wullud Basappa and 4 others were in the jungle of Mullapur, in the Bagalkot Taluka, attacked by nearly 12 Lamani and robbed of property valued at Rs. 26. The dacoits were armed with clubs and stones. The complainants received slight wounds. The offenders are still at large.
- VII.** On the 22nd April, at 8 o'clock at night, one Shedappa wullud Satappa and another were attacked and slightly wounded by 10 or 12 men armed with sticks and axes on the road between Godihal and Charchan, in the Indi Taluka, and robbed of property of the value of Rs. 103-1-0. No clue was obtained up to the close of the year.
- VIII.** On the 22nd April, at 9 P.M., one Khadir wullud Kasim and six others were attacked and slightly wounded by 10 or 12 men armed with sticks and axes on the road between Barul and Charchan and robbed of property worth Rs. 67-8-3. Of what caste the dacoits were is unknown. No intelligence has been obtained of either the accused or the property stolen.

- IX. On the 29th April, at 10 P.M., one Raoji wullud Achuthrao and 4 others, who were accompanying a cart containing betel-nuts, were attacked between Bijapur and Tidgundi, in the Bijapur Taluka, by nearly 10 Lamanis armed with sticks, and robbed of property worth Rs. 116-12-0. No trace of either the property or the accused was obtained.
- X. On the 11th May, at 7 P.M., one Mallapa wullud Dadappa and 3 others were attacked, and one man slightly wounded by 10 or 12 Lamanis in the jungle of Mannur, in the Sindgi Taluka, and robbed of property worth Rs. 101. No clue has been obtained.
- XI. On the 11th, at 7 P.M., one Sattappa and 2 others were between Mannur and Dewar in the Sindgi Taluka, attacked by about 12 Lamanis and robbed of property worth Rs. 122. The offenders and property had not been traced up to the close of the year.

Kidnapping. 81. No cases of kidnapping for immoral purposes occurred during the year under review.

Detective ability. 82. The District Superintendent of Police reports that there is not much detective ability among the Police of this District. A few subordinate officers and men, and especially Shaik Hussein, Chief Constable of Hungund, are mentioned as alone possessing such ability.

Criminal classes and wandering tribes. 83. The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Kennedy, reports that the majority of offences in the District are committed by Lamanis, Waddars, and Khykaris; that the latter have a hand in most of the heavy housebreaking cases that occur; and he adds:—"There are not many of this class in the District itself, but, in the Nizam's territory, and close to our border, they reside in great numbers; and having helped themselves to a large amount of property in our territory, make off with it across the border, where they find ready shelter among their own people, and great difficulty is found in getting proper assistance from the Moglai authorities in tracing out the offenders or property."

General conduct. 84. During the year under report, 2 officers and 36 men were dismissed from the Police Force; 29 officers and 62 men were punished depart-

mentally, and 3 men judicially. Fifty officers and men were rewarded by promotion, and four men resigned their appointments. Special mention is made of the inefficiency of two Chief Constables, Balaji Narayen and Ashwat Jacob. The former is stated to be far from well acquainted with his duties, and the work in his Division has not been at all satisfactory; and the latter is reported to be too old and obese to display either intelligence or activity, and although a good writer, is exceedingly lazy in his office work and correspondence. It would be more to the purpose if Mr. Kennedy, instead of recording these remarks, had made a special report on the conduct and qualifications of these officers, specifying particular instances of neglect or inefficiency, in view to ultimate measures being taken for either reducing or removing them from the Police Force.

85. Great progress is reported to have been made in the education of the men during the year under review. Mr. Kennedy states that this result is chiefly due to the very great interest taken by Captain Hay in the instruction of the men, and also to the trouble taken by him in securing recruits who were able to read and write. Out of a total of 654 men in the force, 151 men and officers are fully competent to make a report on any subject in writing, and 91 are fairly well up in Kanarese or Marathi. This, as compared with the preceding year, when 120 men only were reported competent to carry on a correspondence, may be taken as satisfactory improvement. At head-quarters there were 120 men, including officers, under instruction, out of whom 23 are stated to be very creditably advanced in Kanarese and Marathi, while 30 are able to read the 1st book, and can write a little.

86. There were no cases of torture during the year under report.

87. Mr. Kennedy states that the construction of lines at Police out-posts has at length been commenced, and that Rs. 5,000 more have been sanctioned for this purpose.

88. The District Superintendent of Police reports that the Inspector, Mr. Amrutling, who was in this District up to 30th September, has given great satisfaction in the performance of his duties; and that Mr. Gopalrao Subrao, the present Inspector, who succeeded Mr. Amrutling, has carried out his duties steadily, though not with brilliancy. Special mention is also made of the Chief Constables Gaudo Tirmal and Bulwant

Subordinate Officers
deserving of special
notice.

Ragunath, who are reported to be by far the most efficient officers in the District, and both (especially the latter) are stated to have done good service. The excellent work done by the Chief Constable, Mr. Devi Seikamany, who was in charge of the headquarters throughout the year, is prominently noticed by the District Superintendent of Police, who adds that this careful and intelligent officer has gained the esteem of all under whom he has served.

89. There were 61 cases of suicide during the year under report against 87 in the previous year, and 224 cases of accidental deaths in 1874 against 141 in 1873. The following are the details of the cases relating to the year under review :—

Suicides	...	{	By drowning	...	31	} 61
			„ other means	...	30	
Accidental deaths	...	{	By drowning	...	99	} 224
			„ snake-bites	...	27	
			„ other means	...	98	

KANARA.

90. The tables subjoined relate to the Kanara District :—

Area	...	...	...	Square miles	4,235
Population	...	...	...	...	398,406
Strength of Police on the 1st January 1875.	...	...	...	...	697
Police to Area	...	...	...	...	1 to 6·08
Police to Population	...	...	...	...	1 to 571·60

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874...	1,060	503	1,563
Proportion of crime to area in miles	1 to 4	1 to 8·42	1 to 2·70
Proportion of crime to population	1 to 375·85	1 to 792·06	1 to 254·90

Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the close of previous year.	Total.						
1873 ...	831	39	870	1,200	7	1,207	727	182	366	...	32	73
1874 ...	1,060	20	1,080	1,639	32	1,671	876	319	427	12	37	67

Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1873 ...	23,132	11,619	50
1874 ...	37,122	22,463	60

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1873...	1,600	2,933	1,216	1,681	45	41
1874...	1,563	2,656	1,173	1,434	51	44

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1873.									1874.								
	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.				Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.			
Murders ..	3	..	3	3	..	2	1	1	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	2	..	1
Culpable homicides ..	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	4	..	4	5	..	5	3	2	..
Dacoities ..	3	..	3	6	..	6	5	..	..	2	..	2	77	..	77	4	53	10
Robberies ..	6	..	6	21	..	21	9	1	21	6	1	7	7	11	10	4	14	..
Thefts ..	440	11	451	589	2	571	349	207	15	451	12	463	530	14	544	329	157	2
Receiving stolen property ..	66	21	87	146	4	150	97	53	4	74	2	76	140	5	145	75	64	5

91. Major S. F. MacGillivray was in charge of the Police of this District throughout the year.

92. The returns of this District show a decrease in the total of cognizable and non-cognizable offences in the year under report, as compared with the previous year, the number being 1,563 in 1874 against 1,600 in 1873. In connection with these 1,563 cases, 2,656 persons were arrested and 1,173, or 44 per cent, were convicted. The percentage in the previous year was 41.

93. The total number of cognizable offences reported to have been committed during the year was 1,060 or 229 more than in the preceding year, and the percentage of convictions to men brought to trial shows a falling off from 73 in 1873 to 67 in 1874. This falling off in the percentage as well as the increase in the number of crimes is attributed, as in all the other Districts, to the operation of Act XI. of 1874, by which offences under Sections 323, 423

and 429 have been made cognizable by the Police, otherwise the percentage would have been 77 instead of 67—a result considerably in favour of the year under review.

94. On the other hand there is a decrease of 266 offences in non-cognizable cases, the number being 503 in 1874 against 769 in 1873; the percentage of convictions to arrests has, moreover, slightly increased from 28 in 1873 to 30 in 1874.

95. The value of property stolen was Rs. 37,122, being more by Rs. 13,990 than that of the preceding year; and the amount recovered was Rs. 22,463, or 60 per cent, showing an increase of 10 per cent in favour of the year under review. This increase of percentage is attributable chiefly to the recovery of over Rs. 6,000 worth of property, stolen out of the District, but recovered in the Kanara District under the following circumstances:—

“Ten Portuguese soldiers, who had looted some houses in Goa territory, and crossed our borders, were arrested with over Rs. 3,000 of property, and made over with it to the Goa authorities by order of Government; and property worth over Rs. 3,000, which was stolen in the Dharwar District, was seized near Compta.” It does not appear correct to take credit for these recoveries, if, as would seem to be the case, the properties lost have not been shown per contra in the returns; and if this be deducted the percentage of recoveries becomes 44 only, or 6 per cent less than in the preceding year.

96. Three cases of murder are shown in the returns for the year under report, against the same number in the previous year. In these cases 3 persons were arrested, of whom two were convicted, and one being a lunatic has been transferred to the Asylum at Colaba. The following are the particulars of the cases for the year 1874:—

- I. A woman destroyed her illegitimate child shortly after birth. She killed it with a knife. The accused was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.
- II. A man named Domingo, inhabitant at Mungalwad, Taluka Haliyal, cut his wife's throat, because she abused him on account of infidelity to herself. The accused was convicted and sentenced to death, and was hanged at Karwar.
- III. A man named Vyankappa of the village of Harsimane, in the Siddapur Taluka, stript himself and his wife to

the skin, and having illuminated his household idol he worshipped before it, and then taking her with him, he proceeded to a pool of water not far from his house, and drowned her. Shortly afterwards, some of the neighbours arrived, and on their questioning him, he said he had a great desire to understand the mysteries of the universe and the ways of the Deity; that he had sent his wife to learn these secrets, and that he had intended to follow her. The Police made full enquiry, and no motive could be ascertained for this strange behaviour. The neighbours reported that he had not on any previous occasion exhibited signs of insanity, and that he lived, as far as they knew, on good terms with his wife. He was arrested and sent to Karwar, where he was placed under observation by the Civil Surgeon, and has recently been transferred to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum.

97. There were four cases of culpable homicide, and one case, which was sent up by the committing Magistrate as culpable homicide, was decided by the Sessions Judge to be grievous hurt. The following are the details of these cases:—

I. In the month of January, at Sirsi, a prostitute by name Manku was killed in a gambling quarrel, and her ornaments appropriated by a man named Yakub, who caused her death by beating her about the head with his fist, and kicking her when she was on the ground. She became senseless, and from the evidence it appeared that they tried to revive her but without success. Her body was then thrown into a well, and was not discovered for some days afterwards. Her ornaments were traced by the Police, and a case was made against Yakub. During the investigation some fresh evidence was obtained, implicating another man named Rama as having had a share in the crime. Both men were arrested and committed to the Sessions Court, where they were convicted. Rama, however, was released on appeal by the High Court.

II. The second case occurred at Sirsi. A woman had destroyed her illegitimate child. She was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

III. The third case occurred at Siddapur. A woman by name Houvi, of the Dhed caste, was supposed to have

destroyed her illegitimate child by pushing it down a bank into a pool of water where it was drowned. But from the evidence it appeared the woman was delivered on the edge of the pool, and that the child rolled down by accident into the water. The Magistrate 1st Class ordered the case to be sent up, and committed it to the Sessions Court, where it was decided not to be a case of homicide.

IV. The fourth case occurred at Supa on the 6th November. Two men were out shooting, and one killed the other by accident. He was sentenced by the Magistrate 1st Class to pay a fine of Rs. 60 under section 304 A. of the Indian Penal Code.

V. The case of hurt mentioned above took place in the Supa Peta on the 4th September. A man by name Krishna from the Belgaum District ran away from his wife with a kept woman. He took his young child with him. The wife followed him into the Kanara District and lived with him and his mistress at the village of Nashi near Supa. They appeared to have lived pretty amicably, although the two women occasionally quarrelled with each other. One morning Krishna, the two women, and the child set out ostensibly to return home. After going out a mile or two from Nashi the two women had a quarrel, and Krishna taking his mistress' part beat his wife and dashed her head against the ground. He then threw her body into a stream close by, and made off as fast as he could into Goa. He was followed up immediately the crime became known, and was arrested in Goa some forty or fifty miles away, and brought back together with his mistress and child. He confessed all the facts of the case, but said he did not mean to kill his wife. The Judge decided that it was a case of hurt, and sentenced him to 7 years' hard labour.

98. There were two cases of dacoity during the year under review against three in the preceding year. Dacoities. They have both been traced, and no less than 77 persons were arrested, but the result as regards convictions is unsatisfactory, only four persons having been convicted. The following are the particulars of these cases :—

I. A dacoity was committed at Menshi in February by about 20 or 30 Lambanis and about 5,000 rupees worth

of property was stolen. They came from Mudgal in the Nizam's dominions. The Superintendent of Police personally investigated the case, and on proceeding to the scene of the crime took measures for the detection and apprehension of the offenders, but nothing was heard of them until some months after the commission of the offence, when Mr. Singa Subroo, Police Inspector of Bala Gbat, obtained some clue, and proceeded to the Nizam's country with the Chief Constable of Mundagod, and caused 10 men to be arrested, of whom 7 were brought to Kanara; one of these was released by the Magistrate, who first took up the case, and six were awaiting their trial at Sirsi at the close of the year.

- II. The 2nd dacoity took place on the 12th April at Kuwalkop, a village close to the Mundagod and Sirsi high road. About 40 or 50 Lambanis are reported to have been concerned in it. Several persons were arrested on suspicion and a thorough search instituted at the various Tandras or temporary residences of these people. A little property was found which was identified by the complainant, an overseer in the Public Works Department. Twenty-seven men were put on their trial before the Magistrate, and of this number six were committed to the Sessions Court, where 4 of them were convicted and sentenced, two to 7 years and the other two to 5 years' imprisonment each.

99. This partial success, and the vigour with which the inquiries were pushed in both of these dacoities, have had, the District Superintendent of Police thinks, a beneficial effect in repressing dacoity, no new cases having occurred since April 1874. The District Magistrate, in assigning two reasons for this immunity; viz., (1) that the inquiry to the Menshi Dacoity resulted in the arrest of several suspected persons in the Nizam's territory, and (2) the system of requiring Lambanis, before leaving Mysore and other ports, to get passes and deliver them up on the frontier, failing which they are kept under surveillance of the Police during their stay in the District, considers that they, coupled with the fact of certain Dacoits of this class having been convicted in the preceding year, have produced a salutary effect. He also strongly advocates the introduction of a law into this Presidency similar to the Act in force, with regard to wandering tribes, in the North West Provinces; observing that in a District like Kanara, the special character of which affords immense facilities for the commission of offences, such a measure is especially desirable.

100. Two new station houses have been erected during the year at Gokara and at Amunahulli, at a cost of Rs. 520. The repairs of Police buildings have also been carefully superintended, and due attention has been bestowed on the accommodation of the men. The District Magistrate, in submitting the Police Superintendent's report, remarks as follows :—

“ Police stations required considerable outlay ; the rain-fall in this District is very heavy, and there is a continued liability to fever in many parts where the Police are obliged to serve. In such places to give men bad accommodation has perhaps more to do with checking recruiting in some instances. It is also very poor economy to lodge a man badly and expose him to sickness, when his services are of great value to the Government which he serves. Of late years this doctrine has been fully accepted for European soldiers, and to a certain extent for Native troops also, and I cannot doubt but that it is of equal importance as regards the constabulary force of the country. Now in Kanara we have a country, where there is not a single post which is not visited by fever at some time of the year, and there are many posts from which it is never absent. I believe that if the accommodation were improved, this would be much less the case, and the necessity for constantly relieving the men from certain posts and their frequent sickness might be considerably diminished. In respect of providing good accommodation, I think that Kanara has prior claims over almost any other District, both on account of its climate, and because the well-being of the Force, and their freedom from sickness are of great importance in a District where there is no military force. An annual grant of Rs. 5,000 is urgently required, and I hope Government may hereafter allow it.”—The Budget Estimate for 1875-76 provides a sum of Rs. 1,500 for expenditure under this head during that year. The Superintendent, however, proposed Rs. 2,000, to which this office assented ; and it is presumed that the reduction was made by the Accountant General.

101. During the year under report, 3 officers and 12 men were dismissed the Police Force, 3 men were punished judicially, and 17 officers and 52 men departmentally. Forty-six officers and men were also rewarded during the year, 18 by promotion and 28 by money rewards. With regard to punishment the District Superintendent of Police remarks as follows :—

“ More men have, however, been punished, as owing to circumstances I have been able to exert more pressure.

" have had a great command of recruits than formerly, and so
 " have been able to dismiss bad men, whose services I might other-
 " wise have been compelled to retain. It has been found with
 " Superintendents for fining on recruits, that men of small
 " pay are certain to recoup the expense of the
 " public. When a Superintendent is obliged to fine of the labour
 " market, and is consequently obliged to fine recruits, he is
 " obliged to fine the lowest class, instead of dismiss-
 " ing them, for he must have men on the work. Punish-
 " ment by reduction can be inflicted on all but the lowest class,
 " and it is this class which we are enjoined not to fine. If an
 " unlimited number of recruits presented themselves for enlistment
 " it would be perhaps unwise fining a man in the receipt of low
 " pay, unless he was a good sort of man, and likely to be benefit-
 " ted by the punishment; but when the rates of pay are not suffi-
 " cient to attract recruits and dismissal is detrimental to the
 " service, it seems advisable to fine, and let the person so fined
 " recoup himself if he can, and risk the chance of criminal pro-
 " secution.

" There are necessarily many bad men in a Police Force, and
 " such men must be retained until they can be replaced by better
 " men; but if wages fall, and the Public Works Department
 " instead of giving 5 annas give 3 annas a day to a Koli, then is
 " the time a Superintendent should be on the look out to get rid
 " of his bad men. Times are rather bad just now, and wages low,
 " but should a Railway ever be constructed in this District, I be-
 " lieve half the Police would give notice. I am enlisting a number
 " of men who can read and write, and among them a good many
 " Brahmins. A certain number of these men are very useful, as
 " so much writing is required in the present day. As a rule,
 " however, most of them are wanting in bodily vigour, such as is
 " possessed by the Mahratta or Musalman. The men from
 " Sáwant Wári and Ratnágiri, of whom there are many in the
 " Kanara Police, are superior in physique to those of Kanara, and
 " now that most of them have learnt to talk Canarese, are the
 " most useful portion of the Force. * * * *

102. In reference to the above remarks the District Magis-
 trate observes as follows:—

" Major MacGillivray defends the punishment of Policemen
 " by fines, and describes the system of recruiting and the consti-
 " tution of his Force. It is a satisfactory thing to learn that the
 " fall of wages has served him in inducing a larger number of
 " recruits to come forward, and I trust that his anticipation may not

"be realized by the rise in wages causing a large number of
 "resignations. Although every exertion should be made to get
 "recruits of good quality from the District itself, yet I so entirely
 "concur with a certain aspect of Police in his observations re-
 "garding the accommodation of Ratnágiri and Sáwant Wári men
 "over the nation, the Police, I trust the Superintendent may
 "be allowed to exercise discretion in filling up vacancies in his
 "Force, with the recruits must as a *sine qua non*
 "pass an examination in the language of the District within a fixed
 "time from their joining the Force."

103. The education of the men is stated to have been care-
 fully looked after. Five officers and 69 men
 Education. have attended the school during the year.

There are now in the Force 100 officers and 140 men who can
 read and write, against 90 and 126 respectively in the preceding
 year; and the District Superintendent of Police states that he has
 personally examined every man of the Police, and that to those
 who are learning to write he has issued a copy book in which they
 write in his presence; that the copy is then signed and dated, so
 that at the next examination a comparison can be instituted and
 improvement ascertained.

104. The District Superintendent of Police urges for the
 third time the necessity of a few mounted
 Mounted Police. men for patrolling the Dharwar and Mysore
 borders. He remarks that both the dacoities which took place
 during the year were committed by Lambanis from the Nizam's
 territory and from the Dharwar District; that although both these
 offences have been traced, the result of the prosecution has been
 indifferent, that it is impossible to recover stolen property from
 Lambanis, as they are old and hardened thieves, and stand by each
 other in the staunchest manner, and rarely or ever inform against
 their comrades; that they talk a language unknown to persons of
 other castes; and that their profession of grain carriers affords them
 great facilities for committing dacoities. He argues, therefore,
 that for such people preventive measures are chiefly required, and
 that for this purpose a few mounted Policemen would be of great
 service. He further invited attention to the following remarks,
 which have been made by the Sessions Judge, bearing on the
 crimes committed by Lambanis:—

"The offences of robbery and dacoity are mostly committed
 "above Gháts, and this is not to be wondered at, as this part of
 "the country offers peculiar opportunities for the commission of
 "such crime almost without fear of detection. The class to which

“the persons robbed by the dacoits in the densest part of the forest, some distant from the main road, in gardens of supari and other trees. They are quite dependent upon themselves for protection. They cannot, however, protect themselves, and it is almost impossible if not quite so for the Government to place Police in any thing like sufficient numbers throughout the vast tract of forest which composes the greater part of North Kanara above Gháts. Hence it is very difficult to prevent these robberies and dacoities taking place, and the only remedy that remains is to severely punish in all cases in which convictions are obtained. Similarly the character of the country above Gháts offers every facility for concealment of stolen property; and hence the Police in this District labour under difficulties, which the Police in more populous and less wooded Districts have not to contend with.”

105. On this subject the District Magistrate observes that he fully concurs with the Superintendent of Police, and adds as follows:—

“I submit this question for special consideration, apart from any general considerations regarding the annual report on the Police and Crime of the District, and if Government wish any detailed propositions submitted, I will be prepared to do so in conjunction with the Superintendent of Police. I have previously in 1872 strongly recommended a small mounted force of Police for patrolling the chief lines of traffic in this District, and will include this matter in the propositions above noticed, if the latter are called for.”

I beg leave to invite attention to the above remarks.

106. The District Superintendent of Police brings to notice the good service and ability displayed by both the Inspectors Messrs. Subanrao Salve and Singu Subrao. Special mention is made of Chief Constable Bhimrao for exerting himself and doing his best to bring the Lambani dacoits to justice. Kashji Sawanth and Bhagwant Daji Sawanth, Head Constables 1st Class, and Vithu Shivaji, Head Constable 2nd Class, are also favourably mentioned by the District Superintendent of Police for the good work done by them.

107. There were 26 cases of suicide and 159 of accidental deaths during the year under report, against 45 and 187 respectively in the preceding year.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

The following are the particulars relating to the year under report:—

Suicides ...	} By drowning ... 12	} 26	
			„ other means ... 14
Accidental deaths ...	} By drowning ... 81	} 159	
			„ wild beasts ... 4
			„ snake-bites ... 17
	„ other means... 57		

108. The subjoined tables refer to the Poona District:—

Area....	Square Miles	5,099
Population ...		907,235
Strength of Police on the 1st January 1875		1,107
Police to Area ...		1 to 4.60
Police to Population ...		1 to 819.54

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874 ...	3,146	2,324	5,470
Proportion of Crime to Area in Miles ...	1 to 1.62	1 to 2.19	1 to 0.93
Proportion of Crime to Population ...	1 to 288.37	1 to 390.37	1 to 165.85

Cognizable Cases.

Year.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Total.	During this year.	Pending at the close of previous year.	Total.						
1873 ...	2,995	30	3,025	4,012	38	4,050	1,519	858	1,626	3	46	48
1874 ...	3,146	31	3,177	5,197	43	5,240	1,634	862	2,694	3	48	38

Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered:

YEARS.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1873	1,09,805	57,043	52
1874	1,16,828	68,622	59

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

YEARS.	Cases.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1873	6,817	11,885	3,006	8,822	27	25
1874	5,470	10,172	2,590	7,528	28	25

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1873.									1874.								
	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.				Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.			
Murder ..	14	..	14	51	..	51	20	29	2	12	1	13	24	9	26	10	15	1
Culpable homicides	9	..	9	18	..	18	11	9	1	5	1	6	14	1	15	9	11	2
Dacoities	13	1	14	71	9	74	30	65	8	16	4	20	86	6	104	40	65	..
Robberies	47	2	49	112	5	116	19	93	7	47	1	48	136	7	137	33	105	..
Thefts..	1533	9	1542	1429	5	1434	534	941	9	1022	8	1033	1212	10	1223	540	667	17
Receiving stolen property	104	3	107	141	5	146	73	68	..	88	2	90	176	..	176	60	76	1

Lieutenant-Colonel S. [unclear] was in charge of the Police of this District from 1st January to 25th [unclear] in charge. November Lieutenant T. R. M. Macpherson from 26th to 30th November and Captain A. B. Portman from 1st to 31st December 1874.

110. During the latter part of the year Lt. C. J. Dickson was appointed to act temporarily as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in this District, and held charge of that office from 6th October to 25th November. He was succeeded by Lieut. T. R. M. Macpherson, who continued to hold the office from the 26th November to the end of the year.

111. The total number of cognizable crimes reported to have been committed during the year is 3,146. Compared with the number reported in 1873, viz., 2,995, there is an aggregate increase of 151 cases. This increase is attributed to the fact that since the 1st of June 1874, from which date Act XI. of 1874 came into force, crimes under Sections 323, 428, and 429 were made cognizable by the Police, and under these sections no less than 776 cases were reported; but if this number be deducted from the total for the sake of comparison with the previous year, there remain only 2,370 against 2,995 in 1873, showing a decrease of 625 cases—a result which will doubtless be regarded as satisfactory. In these 3,146 cases, 5,240 persons were arrested of whom 4,328 were put on trial, and 1,634, or 38 per cent, were convicted. This is 10 per cent less than the result obtained in the previous year; and the Superintendent of Police attributes the falling off to the large number of acquittals in the 766 cases falling under Section 323, owing to the withdrawal of the charges by the complainants before the Magistrates.

112. The cognizable and non-cognizable cases of the year taken together show a decrease of 1,347 cases as compared with the previous year, the number being 5,470 in 1874 against 6,817 in 1873. In connection with these cases 10,172 persons were arrested, of whom 2,590, or 25 per cent, were convicted. The percentage of the previous year was the same.

113. The total amount of property stolen in 1874 was, including Rs. 10,564, the value of stolen bonds, Rs. 1,16,828 against Rs. 1,09,805 in 1873, showing an increase of Rs. 7,023. The amount recovered, including Rs. 2,502 on account of bonds, was Rs. 68,622, or 59 per cent, against 52 per cent in 1873, being an increase in recoveries of 7 per cent in favour of the year under review.

114. There were 12 cases of
 against 14
 Murders these 12 cases.

one case the accused has absconded. One has been offered for his apprehension; one has been acquitted and discharged, and 2 cases were closed at the close of the year. The following are the details of these enquiries.

- I. On the 8th January 1874, one Honya wullid Ratale gave some fruit ("kawath") mixed with Gahina Kom Tukaram to eat, and the woman died eating the same. Her corpse was sent to the Hospital, and on examining the contents of the stomach the Civil Surgeon was of opinion that the woman died to her death by arsenic. The accused was apprehended and sent for trial to the 1st Class Magistrate, who committed him to the Sessions, where he was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.
- II. On the 1st February 1874, at 6-30 P.M., some 6 or 7 men came to the house of the Patel of the village of Kiwla in the Mawal Taluka. A Marwadi named Kewal, who had been pressing the Kolis and others of the village and neighbourhood for payment of debts, was asleep in the verandah. The men lifted him up, took him outside the village, cut off his nose, murdered him with sticks, tied his legs and arms together, carried him for a koss to the village of Gorud, and from the top of the hill threw his body into the "Rai" below, where it was seen by a Mahar of another village, who duly reported the same. Five persons were suspected to have been concerned in the commission of this crime. All were apprehended and sent to the Railway Magistrate for trial, who discharged 3 of them and committed 2 to the Sessions Court, where they were convicted and sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.
- III. A dead body of a man was found on the 26th March 1874 in a well in Survey No. 116 at the village of Umaji, Taluka Junnar, wrapped up in cloths. On enquiry, it transpired that the man was one Ganpati Sinda, an inhabitant of a place somewhere near Barsi, Zillah Sholapur, and that he had stopped with one Babolya Sakharam Hande of the same village for two months. The man appeared to have been murdered and thrown into the well about 3 weeks previously. Four persons were arrested and sent for trial to the 1st Class Magistrate, who committed them to the Sessions Court, where two were acquitted, and 2 convicted and sentenced to death.

hina Kom Daruji Kotwal, of Mouje hari, reported that she found the ter near a well in Survey No. 292 lage of Kungaon. She suspected eaded had gone with him to his vil- age days previously. The man has ab- sconded. His brother stated before the 3rd Class Magis- trate that the accused had told him that he threw his wife into a well, as she refused to accompany him to Be- lapur, and that he would himself proceed to Jogawdi, Taluka Purandhar. Enquiries were in progress.

On the 2nd June 1874, one Sakhi, from Mahimaji Budhi, poisoned the son of Kondaji wullud Santaji of Nárayan- gaon, Taluka Junnar, from the effects of which he died. The accused was arrested and sent up for trial to the 1st Class Magistrate, who discharged her under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

VI. On the 27th June, the body of a woman was found in the Bowerchi Khind, a few paces off the road. The deceased's skull was broken, and there were two wounds on the head and one on the right leg. She appeared to have been murdered 2 or 3 days previously. On enquiry the body was identified as that of one Dewki kom Babaji, Popharkar of Wazarde, in the Pant Sachiwa's territory. It was recognized by the Police Patel of Wazarde and by her father, Pandu bin Bhawani Balguda of Karli. The deceased was murdered by her husband, who has ab- sconded. A reward of Rs. 100 has been offered for his apprehension.

VII. On the 8th July 1874, at 5 P.M., an old Musalman put up in the Mosque at Koregaon, Taluka Sirur, for the night, when an insane Mahomedan beat him with his stick, from the effects of which the old man died. The accused was apprehended, and sent to the 2nd Class Magistrate for trial, who committed him to the Sessions, where the case was pending at the close of the year, the accused being meanwhile under observation in the Lunatic Asy- lum at Poona.

VIII. On the 8th July 1874, one Kedari bin Dulbaji Doifode, Kushti of Bárámati, Taluka Bhimthari, suspected his wife's fidelity, cut her throat with a knife, and informed the Police of the same. He was arrested and taken before the 3rd Class Magistrate, before whom he confessed the

commission of the crime. The knife, stained with blood, was found in his possession. The case was subsequently committed to the Sessions, where he was sentenced to be hanged.

- IX. On the 22nd August 1874, one Ganu and four others assaulted and beat severely one Mowya, son of Yesu bin Chimaji, Kale of Undawari, Taluka Bhinthari. From the effects of the injuries received Namyā died the following day. Marks of ill-treatment were on his chest, temples, and head. The accused were arrested and sent to the 1st Class Magistrate, who discharged 3 and committed 2 to the Sessions, where they also were acquitted and discharged.
- X. One Gangya wullud Kawji Mahar of Tirpad, Taluka Khed, went to the house of one Saki Kom Ramya, Mahar and Mani Kom Viltiya Mahar, at Pimpri as a guest. Here these two women gave him cooked rice mixed with gul, after eating which Gangya died on 13th September 1874. The body was sent for examination to the Civil Surgeon at Poona, who gave his opinion that the man had died from poison. Two pieces of arsenic were found with Tukya wullud Shiwaji Mahar, and he and Ramya, and the latter's wife Saki, were sent for trial to the 1st Class Magistrate, who discharged the men Tukya and Ramya, and committed Saki to the Sessions, where she was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.
- XI. On the 27th September 1874, the body of one Kushi, aged 13 years, daughter of Ravji bin Shiwaji, Wadekar of Wāra, Taluka Khed, was found in a well adjoining the village in Brahman Mala. On enquiry it appeared that the deceased's husband beat her and threw the body into the well. The accused was arrested and sent up for trial to the 1st Class Magistrate. He was subsequently committed to the Sessions, where he was convicted and sentenced to death.
- XII. On the night of the 14th November 1874, at about 10-15 P.M., Ghashi bin Moti Agarwala was sitting in his shop talking with his friends at Ghorpadi, when two soldiers of Her Majesty's 7th Fusiliers came to the bazaar with their arms and stood opposite the Bania's shop. One of the soldiers asked the Bania for something, when Ghashi answered in Hindustani that he did not understand English, whereupon one of the soldiers deliberately shot him

in the stomach. The soldiers, while running away were challenged by a sentry at whom they fired also but fortunately missed. The soldiers were made prisoners and kept in the Quarter Guard of their Regiment. They were committed for trial to the High Court, under Sections 302 and 109 Indian Penal Code, by the Cantonment Magistrate. Here No. 1, Joseph Wilson, was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2, Patrick Murphy, was acquitted.

115. Five cases of culpable homicide are reported for the year against nine in the year preceding. In Culpable homicides, two of these five cases the accused were acquitted and discharged, in two cases the accused were convicted, and the remaining case was struck off by order of the Magistrate. The following are the particulars of these cases :—

- I. On the 4th February 1874, a quarrel ensued between one Bhoji wullud Chatra Ghadshi and another man named Bahiru wullud Sada Ghedshi about some sheep, whereupon the former kicked the latter, in consequence of which Bahiru died. The body was sent to the Civil Surgeon at Poona for examination, and the accused was sent for trial to the 1st Class Magistrate, by whom, however, he was acquitted.
- II. On the night of the 15th March 1874 one Ganu of Adshe brought his wife from Patan, and with the aid of 9 others tied her with ropes to a post and beat her so severely with sticks that she died. It appears she had frequently run away from her house. The principal accused confessed the commission of the crime before the 3rd Class Magistrate. All the persons concerned were, however, arrested and sent for trial to the Railway Magistrate, who released 8, and committed Geva wullud Dawji to the Sessions Court, where he was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
- III. On the 24th September, one Sawlya bin Hanumanta Thorat of Manchar, Taluka Khed, beat his wife so severely that she died from the effect of the injuries received. The body of the deceased was sent to the Medical Officer at Junnar for examination, who gave it as his opinion that she met her death from severe beating. Sawlya, her husband, was sent to the 1st Class Magistrate, who committed him to the Sessions Court, where he was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

IV. On the 18th December, a dead body of one Genu bin Dewji Asawla was found in the jungle of the village of Takwe Budruk, Taluka Máwal. On enquiry it was ascertained that one Sahebram Lawan had taken deceased's field by contract to feed his bullocks, and that when the deceased demanded his money, the accused kicked him in the stomach, from the effects of which he died. The body was sent for examination to the Civil Surgeon, who gave his opinion that the deceased met his death from the injuries received. The accused was apprehended and sent to the 1st Class Magistrate, who committed him for trial to the court of Session, where, however, he was acquitted.

V. On the 25th December, Captain A. J. Harrison, of the 7th Fusiliers, while out in the jungle of Atwan, Taluka Máwal, accidentally shot one Naru wullud Hari, a Mahar of Khandala, who had accompanied that gentleman as a beater. The case was after investigation ordered by the 1st Class Magistrate to be struck off.

116. During the year under report there were 16 cases of dacoity in the Poona District, or 3 more than in the previous year. In these 16 cases 96 persons were arrested, of whom 49 were convicted and sentenced to various punishments. The following are the particulars of these 16 cases:—

I. On the 7th January 1874, one Kuber Hukumchand, Marwadi of Shinoli, while going from his village to Pokhri with two servants, a tattoo, and a bullock, was waylaid by 12 robbers at the top of the Pokhri Ghát near Kalamjai Dewi, who hamstrung the tattoo, tied the arms of the Marwadi and of his servants behind them, kept them till evening, and then cut off the ears, and nose and upper lip of the Marwadi, burnt his account book, and let all go. The loot amounted to Rs. 228-2-0. The robbers had with them 5 swords, 3 guns, two patas, and some sticks. Three men were first arrested and sent to the 1st Class Magistrate for trial, who dismissed the complaint under Section 147 Criminal Procedure Code. A few days after one Hari Rama Joshi was arrested and sent for trial to the 1st Class Magistrate, who committed him to the Sessions, where he was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

- II. On the night of the 15th January, a dacoity was committed by Kusba Harji and 6 others on the house of one Raghu Bhiwaji and 4 others of Kadmodi, Taluka Khed, and property worth Rs. 78-6-0 taken away. The accused were arrested with stolen property valued at Rs. 42-4-0 and were on committal to the Sessions convicted and sentenced four to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment each, and the remaining 3 discharged.
- III. On the night of the 16th January 1874, a dacoity was committed by Khandu Girmaji and 4 others in the house of one Putaji and two others of Bhorgiri, Taluka Khed, and property worth Rs. 321-7-0 taken away. The accused were arrested with stolen property valued at Rs. 39-12-0, and were duly committed by the Magistrate to the Sessions Court, where however four were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, one being made Queen's evidence.
- IV. On the 25th January, at about 9 or 10 P.M., the house of Wangoji bin Gondji, Police Patel at Khand, Taluka Máwal, was entered into, and property worth Rs. 34-8-0 and cash Rs. 15 were carried away. One of the robbers gave his name as Honya Kenghja. This case is still undetected.
- V. On the 25th January 1875, the houses of Tawji bin Dewji Dhangle and of Paton Kom Manaji Dhangle of Kolwadi, Taluka Khed, were attacked and property of the value of Rs. 47-8-0 was carried away. The accused, 7 in number, were arrested with a nose-ring worth Rs. 4, and sent to the 2nd Class Magistrate for trial. He committed them to the Sessions Court, where, however, they were all discharged.
- VI. On the night of the 25th January, the house of one Trimbakji bin Bhagoji of Bidi, in the Khed Taluka, was entered into, and property worth Rs. 194-2-0 carried away; seven men with property worth Rs. 23-8-0 were arrested, and sent to the Magistrate for trial, who committed them to the Sessions, where 4 of the accused were sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each, and a fine of Rs. 200, in default to suffer 9 months' further rigorous imprisonment, and the remaining 3 were discharged.
- VII. On the 28th January, at 9 P.M., 7 robbers came to the village of Ghotawdi, took two Mahars of that village,

and went to the house of Tukaram bin Tatyā Hendre, and demanded some money. On his refusing to comply with their request, they cut down some prickly pear in his compound, made him lie on it, and one stood on his chest. In the meantime two others entered his house, keeping two men to watch outside, and they took away property consisting of a nose-ring, a pair of "Goths," in all worth Rs. 6, and Rs. 150 in cash. In this case 4 persons were arrested, and a portion of the property worth Rs. 55 was recovered. The accused were committed by Mr. Ozanne to the Sessions, where No. 2 was discharged under Section 251 Criminal Procedure Code, and Nos. 1, 3, and 4 were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

VIII. On the 2nd February, the houses of one Ramchandra Vishwanath Poffe and two others of Pale, Taluka Māwal were attacked by some 12 or 13 robbers, and property valued at Rs. 2,825-4-0 carried away.

IX. On the 3rd February, the house of the Police Patel at Toran, Taluka Māwal, was entered into by 12 or 13 robbers, who seized him, tied his arms behind him, and demanded Rs. 100. On his refusal they entered his house, and took away property worth Rs. 148-8-0, also property valued at 8 annas belonging to one Bhowani bin Raghoji Thakar.

In both of the above cases Nos. VIII, and IX. 6 of the accused were arrested with stolen property worth Rs. 78-14-0 in the 1st case (No. VIII), and Rs. 25-8-0 in the 2nd (No. IX), and placed before the 1st Class Magistrate, who committed two of them under Section 395, and the remaining four under Sections 411 and 412, Indian Penal Code, to the Court of Sessions, by which tribunal the former were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, and the latter to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

X. On the night of the 16th February 1874, 10 men came to the houses of Sukaji bin Laroji and Biryā bin Abaji, Marwadis of Mouje Wanewadi, beat the inmates of the house and took away property valued at Rs. 67-4-0. Five of the robbers were armed with swords, and the remainder had sticks with them. All the accused were arrested with property valued at Rs. 49-1-4, and sent

to the 1st Class Magistrate for trial, who discharged one of them under Section 195, and committed the other nine to the Sessions Court, where they were convicted and sentenced—seven of them to 10 years', and the remaining to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

XI. On the 13th February 1874, 10 robbers came to the temple of Lakshmi Narayan at Karanjgaon, Taluka Máwal. Two men, named Sadashiv Moreshwar and Mahadev Narayan, with certain others were asleep there. All, save the two above named, ran away. The robbers took these two men outside the village, beat them, and carried away clothes valued at Rs. 5-4-0. One of the robbers had a sword, another a gun, and the rest had sticks. Six of the accused were apprehended with stolen property, and of these three were released by the Police, and the remaining three sent for trial to the 1st Class Railway Magistrate, who committed them to the Court of Sessions, where one was convicted and sentenced to 7 years' transportation. The other two, though convicted, were not sentenced, as they were already under sentence of death in the Kiwla murder case (No. II).

XII. On the night of the 21st February 1874, the houses of one Dharu bin Ranji and two others of Mouje Boreghar, were entered into by six robbers, who carried away property, consisting of clothes, ornaments, &c., valued at Rs. 18-6-3. Five of the accused were arrested with stolen property worth Rs. 13-14-3, and 4 swords, and they were placed before the 1st Class Magistrate, who committed them to the Sessions Court, where they were convicted and sentenced, two to 10 years', and the rest to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

XIII. On the 7th March, at about 7-30 P.M., while the whole of the villagers of Don were assembled in and about two of the houses of the village, listening to singing at the Punchmi, suddenly they heard shots fired, and found themselves surrounded by some 18 or 20 armed men, many of them clothed in red tunics as sepoys of the Line Regiments, and all with their faces exposed. The Dacoits, who were led by Honya Kongliya and Dadu Datya, asked for Govinda and Kasha of the Patel's family who, on presenting themselves, were at once severely beaten and knocked down. One of the Dacoits, Gongya Shilkanda, standing over Govinda enquired of the leaders of the gang if he should kill Govinda. Dadu

replied "no," but directed his nose to be cut off, which was done with a penknife. Gongya then presented the piece to Govinda, saying "you gave 'khabar' to the Sarkar, take the inám of the Sarkar." It appears that about 2 years ago, Govinda gave information in the Tanna District, which led to the apprehension of Dadu and others, who were all sentenced to various periods of rigorous imprisonment. Dadu Datya escaped from the Nagar Jail in December 1873, and rejoined Honya's gang, and is now treated by the rest of the gang as Honya's equal, both being called Naiks. Kusha stated that he had lost Rs. 15 while being beaten. The dacoits are still at large.

XIV. On the night of the 4th July 1874, 9 robbers came to the village of Wandre, beat the Joglyas who were in the Chawdi, took them out of the village, asked for bread and deprived them of their kambles valued at Rs. 3. The robbers were armed. Two of them gave their names as Honya Kenglya and Dadu Datya, and threatened the villagers with death, if they gave information to the Police.

XV. On the night of the 14th July the houses of one Kashaba Harji and 7 others of the village of Falve, in the Máwal Taluka, were attacked by 17 or 18 robbers, and property valued at Rs. 477-10-0 taken away. The offenders have not been traced.

XVI. On the 23rd September 1874, one Bhawansing bin Shivpalsing Pardeshi of Poona, while returning from Kharakwála, was waylaid at Parwati in the day time on the highroad, and robbed by eight men of cash notes, patalyas, &c., in all valued at Rs. 80. Five of the accused were arrested with property worth Rs. 65-8-0 and sent to the Railway 1st Class Magistrate for trial, who however discharged them all under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

117. Nine of the 16 crimes of dacoity above detailed were, it is believed, committed by a single gang of dacoits headed by one Honya Kenglya Koli. In five of these cases the dacoits were captured upon information obtained as follows. Eight of the gang have thus been accounted for, and they were all convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life:—

1st. Shiwa bin Yashwanta Ghabala Koli was arrested by the Police on the 7th May 1874 in the jungle of Raje-

- wadi, Peta Ambegaon, upon information received from an informer.
- 2nd. Dewji wullud Ranji Kirwa was arrested by the Police on 2nd June 1874 in the jungle of Gangaldare, Taluka Junnar, upon information given by two Kolis.
 - 3rd. Kusha bin Rowji Masala Koli was arrested on 3rd June 1874 by the Police, on the information of a prisoner, who took the Chief Constable and Police of Junnar to where the man was sleeping in the jungle of Phulowri, Peta Ambegaon, where he was arrested.
 - 4th. Rama bin Mahadev Kolap Koli was arrested on 11th June 1874 in the jungle of Pokri, Peta Ambegaon. Information was given to the Police by Koli spies employed for the purpose.
 - 5th. Walya Mormarya Koli was arrested on the 19th August 1874 in the jungle of Wareshwar near Kalamjai, Taluka Máwal. Sada bin Khandu Hemara gave him up and received the reward proclaimed of Rs. 200.
 - 6th. Bhorya Rudyá was arrested on the 20th August 1874 in the jungle on the table land of Mau, Taluka Máwal. Several Kolis assisted the Police with information in this case.
 - 7th. Devji Lange was arrested on the 27th August 1874 by the Tanna Police, on information received from spies in the Tanna District.
 - 8th. Hari bin Rama Joshi was arrested on the 12th September 1874 at Khetachiwadi near Parunde, Taluka Junnar; he was seized at the instigation of a mau, whose wife he had carried to the jungle for a time shortly before, and made over to the Police by the villagers.

118. The special arrangements made for the capture of the outlaws Honya Kenglya and his gang are detailed by Captain Portman as follows :—

“Although for some time past this outlaw had defied the Police, and in spite of their efforts succeeded in avoiding capture, it was only at the commencement of the year under notice that he with his gang of 16 other Kolis commenced a series of dacoities which were of so serious a nature and of such frequent occurrence, that Colonel Stanley Scott, the then Superintendent of Police, deemed it necessary that stringent measures should be taken against them, and with that view in April last addressed you and

obtained the sanction of Government to certain special arrangements being adopted. A contribution of armed Police from the adjoining Districts of Tanna, Ahmednagar, and Násik were given to assist the Poona Police, and altogether an armed Police Force of 175 men was detailed for the special duty of operating against the outlaw and his gang. Colonel Scott was also detailed for this special duty with Mr. Sinclair of the Civil Service. Rewards of Rs. 1,000 for Honya Kenglya, Rs. 600 for Dadu Datya (2nd in command of gang), and Rs. 200 for each of the 15 others were offered by Government for their capture. Colonel Scott proceeded with Mr. Sinclair on special duty on the 5th May, handing over charge of his office to Mr. Trenn, the City Police Inspector. Khan Bahadoor Abdul Kadar, Poona District Police Inspector, was in charge of the Poona, Khan Saheb Mahomed Khan of the Tanna, Police Inspector Huri Naráyan of the Nagar, and a Head Constable 2nd grade of the Násik special Police. A great deal of hard work and many energetic measures were taken by Colonel Scott, but the gang was only once suddenly surprised, but got away before the party of Tanna Police could get up to them, because proper precautionary measures were not adopted. The circumstances were as follows:—

“A party of the Tanna Police assembled at Kusurwadi, above the gháts, in the Máwal Taluka, headed by the Tanna Police Inspector on special duty, proceeded towards Tribhuwanchi gurud (course) to search the jungle. On the morning of the 17th July 1874, whilst thus engaged, thinking it possible that some of the outlaws might, on account of the bad weather, have made use of this cave as a place of concealment, as was often done by Koli robbers, he divided his party into two bodies to approach the cave in different directions. One party led by a Head Constable 3rd Class on nearing the cave came upon a cooking utensil on the fire, and a quantity of cooked rice, and thinking that some men had rushed into the cave, two or three shots were fired into it but there was no one in it, and after search had been made round about it was apparent that the outlaws had bolted. The property found in and near the cave was 3 brass pots, 1 kamble (blanket), 1 pair chuppuls, and 2 pieces of cloth. On proceeding in the direction the outlaws had taken, about a mile from the cave, 1 sword, 2 native guns, 2 clubs, 3 turbans, 5 khambles, 2 dhotars, 2 chadis, 6 bags (batwas), 2 pieces of silk (pitambar), cotton slow match for flint and steel, 1 money bag with a silver earring in it, 2 cotton slow matches for native

guns, a sling, 4 pieces of cloth, 1 pocket knife, 1 pair of scissors, 1 brass pot and 1 pair chuppuls were found. The tracks were followed up by some of the Police for 8 miles to near the village of Dāk below the Ghāts, and one mile on this side the track was lost. As the night was setting in and the Police were hungry, they rested at Dāk for the night, after making enquiries there for the outlaws. About 8 o'clock a man Khandu Govinda Pingla came to where the Head Constable and his party had stopped, and said that a man had come to his house bare-headed and asked him to bring his kambli for him. On hearing this, and thinking it must be the outlaws, the Police took their muskets and ran outside the village in two parties, and hearing some men talking they all ran towards them, when one of the outlaws fired at the Police, who returned their fire, but it was rather dark, raining hard, and it was not known whether the shots were effectual; the Head Constable was presently wounded on the left elbow, and upon another shot being fired by a Policeman, the outlaws bolted and no further trace was found of them."

119. In addition to the 8 men of Honya's gang captured, as stated above in paragraph 117, 38 Koli dacoits were at different times arrested by the Police. These dacoits, in the hope that all dacoities committed in the Ghāts would be attributed to Honya and his followers, commenced operations on their own account, but no less than 15 of these dacoits having been made prisoners at one time by Colonel Scott and the Poona Police in a village on a plateau of a hill in the Ambegaon Peta, the remainder lost heart, and thus quiet was in a great measure established—a result which is due entirely to the unwearied exertions of the special Police Force, who had a trying time of it, being exposed to the inclemency of the weather during the whole monsoon, which, as is known, is very severe on the range of Ghāts.

120. The grant for the "Petty Construction and Repair" of Buildings. Police buildings was Rs. 1,970. The District Superintendent of Police states that the whole of this sum will be expended departmentally before the end of the financial year; and he adds as follows:—

"I would desire especially to remark on the great want of accommodation in the shape of Lines for the Police, both in the District and in the Camp and City, and I think nothing detracts so much from the efficiency of the Police as their being scattered about in houses hired at their own cost, more especially in a large city like Poona. The

accommodation at Head Quarters is very limited, but there is space for more Lines sufficient to house certainly all the Reserve, which at present cannot be done. At the time I now write, I can safely say, as far as my experience goes, that this District is worse off in this respect than any in which I have served. In this District the men of the outlying Posts are, with a few exceptions, located in the village chowdis or temples in the greatest discomfort, and also often to the inconvenience of the villagers and travellers. They have mostly private houses hired at their own expense, and it is easy to imagine that separated in this way, their duties are not very satisfactorily performed. I have ascertained that the total amount paid yearly for house rent by the Poona Police is about Rs. 3,712, of which Government contribute nothing. Until proper quarters are furnished I would suggest that permission should be given to a certain sum being entered in the Budget under the head of rent."

It is not improbable that in the large sum here specified, rent paid by officers of the Police Force not entitled to public accommodation, has been included. The proposal of the Superintendent, however, is one which can better be considered, when full details are furnished, as they might be, in a special report.

121. There is a slight improvement apparent in the progress reported under this head. Compared with the preceding year the number of men of all ranks who can read and write is larger by 5 per cent. For 1874 the number is given as 280 against 262 for the previous year. Captain Portman states that the progress would have been greater had the full number of the Reserve been present at head quarters; but this was not possible, as many of the men were employed on special duty nearly the whole year. He adds that since taking charge of this District, he has endeavoured to induce the men to exert themselves with the hope of promotion in the future, and allowed a certain number of candidates to attend the Police school at head quarters, and be instructed in drill, with a view to their enlistment as vacancies occur. When entertained they are taken on probation for 6 months, and are afterwards confirmed, if they show a desire to continue their studies, by attending school whenever their duties permit, and make themselves generally proficient in their work.

122. During the year under report, one subordinate officer and 8 Constables were punished judicially; General conduct. 63 officers and 109 men were punished de-

partmentally, and 3 officers and 27 men were dismissed the Police Force. Three Chief Constables were reduced to Head Constables 1st Class, for having failed to pass the examination prescribed for those holding the office of Chief Constable, and one of these subsequently resigned his appointment. One Chief Constable, Ramji Harji, was dismissed from the service under orders of Government for having been concerned in the frauds in the Poona Police Accounts.

123. Captain Portman states that he is unable, on account of his having taken charge so late in the year, to say anything regarding the qualifications of the various grades of Police in the District; but that Colonel Scott before leaving had expressed to him his appreciation of the valuable assistance he had received from Mr. Trenn, the City and Cantonment Inspector, and from Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadar, District Police Inspector, and that he had expressed his satisfaction with the way in which these officers and the Police as a body performed their duties.

124. Captain Portman brings forward a question as to whether or not a Police officer has by law the right to conduct the prosecution before a Magistrate, of any case of which he has had the investigation, or to conduct which he has received orders from his superior; and suggests that some clear and definite rules ought to be laid down for the guidance of the Magistrates and the Police, and adds as follows:—

“At present it appears to be dependent on the will and pleasure of the trying Magistrate, and in serious cases in which Wakils have been employed by the defence, it often happens that at the request of the Wakil for the defence the Chief Constable or Police officer in charge of the case is turned out of the Court, on the plea that his presence will influence the evidence of the witnesses, a course which often results in the case falling to the ground, as with all due respect to the legal knowledge of the Magistrates they cannot know the ins and outs of the case and the different material points to be elicited from individual witnesses as does the Police officer who has investigated the case; and for the ends of justice it is therefore necessary that the prosecution should be in charge of a competent officer, so that the case on the side of the Police may be as forcibly put before the Court as the defence. By Section 23 of Act VII. of 1867, a Police officer is authorized to lay any information before a Magistrate * * * and prosecute up to a

final judgment; but it is argued by those who do not favour the presence of a responsible Police officer in Court, that this only applies to cases under that particular Act, and leave to prosecute is accordingly refused, because, as it is left optional with the Magistrates, they do not like to appear to favour the prosecution. Of course there are exceptions in which permission is granted, but it appears to me that the question should not admit of exceptions one way or the other, but that a definite rule should be laid down. The Police have a difficult enough part to play at present, and I think in their endeavour to bring criminals to justice, should receive all support that can be derived from the law. I have no hesitation in saying that for want of a competent prosecutor in the Magistrates' courts, especially in heinous cases, offenders frequently escape the punishment they deserve. I myself can see no possible objection to a Police officer prosecuting, as the only object a Police officer has or ought to have is to do his duty, and a Magistrate can at any time check mistakes. The consciences of witnesses in this country are well known to be unusually elastic, and therefore in their various statements and mis-statements it is necessary to have some one on the side of the prosecution who by close questioning can enable the trying Magistrate more easily to sift the wheat from the chaff. I am certain that in all serious cases the percentage of convictions would be materially increased by Government giving powers to the higher grades of Police officers to act as prosecutors in all or in particular offences under the terms of Section 58 of Act X. of 1872."

125. The District Magistrate, in submitting the Police Superintendent's report, remarks that the matter must be left to the discretion of the trying Magistrate, that in most cases there would be no objection to permitting a competent Police officer to conduct a prosecution; but that if such Police officer were also a witness in the case, it might be necessary in the interests of justice to cause him to withdraw during the enquiry, and that Bombay Act VII. of 1867 does not apply to enquiries under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

126. This is a question regarding which Government have already in their Resolution No. 3676, dated 19th September 1871, communicated their views, and the Police and Magisterial authorities may be directed to be guided thereby as far as practicable.

127. In the year under report there were 13 cases of suicide and 259 cases of accidental death against 30 and 248 respectively in the previous year. The following are the details of the cases relating to the year 1874:—

Suicides	{	By drowning	... 10	} 13
		„ other means	... 3	
Accidental deaths.	{	By drowning	... 150	} 259
		„ wild beasts	... 6	
		„ snake bites	... 27	
		„ other means	... 76	

RATNA'GIRI.

128. The following tables pertain to the Ratnágiri District.

Area	... ..	Square miles	3,789
Population	... ..	...	1,019,136
Strength of Police on 1st January 1875	...	...	765
Police to area	... ..	...	1 to 4.95
Police to population	... ..	...	...1 to 1,332.20

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874.	919	852	1,771
Proportion of crime to area in miles	1 to 4.12	1 to 4.45	1 to 3.14
Proportion of crime to population.	1 to 1,106.96	1 to 1,196.17	1 to 575.45

Cognizable Cases.

Year.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i. e., died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the close of previous year.	Total.						
1875	786	15	801	1,516	6	1,321	570	129	606	3	23	40
1874	919	15	934	1,470	31	1,491	661	236	780	..	2	20

Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1873... ..	17,324	11,561	67
1874... ..	6,721	3,850	57

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1873	2,202	4,442	1,297	3,113	30	29
1874	1,771	3,301	867	2,429	28	26

Comparative Statement.

Offenses.	1873.							1874.										
	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.				Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.							
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.
Murders .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	13	..	13	6	7	..
Culpable homicides ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	..	..	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	..
Dacoities	1	..	1	17	..	17	..	1	16	1	1	2	..	16	16	7	9	..
Robberies	5	4	9	6	..	6	3	3	..	3	..	3	2	..	3	3	..	..
Thefts	408	5	411	643	2	645	302	340	2	306	9	315	347	2	349	210	139	..
Receiving stolen property ..	35	2	37	68	..	68	24	23	..	15	1	16	30	..	30	15	5	..

129. The following officers were in charge of the Police of this District during the year under report :—

Mr. W. Woodward, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, from 1st January to 5th February 1874.

Captain W. T. Brown, from 6th February to 31st December 1874.

130. The total number of cognizable cases ascertained to have occurred during the year was 919, being an increase of 133 cases as compared with the preceding year. This increase is accounted for by the addition to cognizable crimes of offences appearing under Sections 323, 428 and 429 of the Indian Penal Code. A considerable decrease is, however, apparent in non-cognizable crime, the number being 852 in 1874 against 1,416 in 1873. In both cognizable and non-cognizable crime taken together, there is an aggregate decrease of 431 cases, the number being 1,771 in 1874 against 2,202 in 1873—a result which is very favourable to the year under review.

131. The number of persons arrested in cognizable cases has increased in proportion to the number of cases, from 1,316 in 1873 to 1,470 in 1874. The percentage of convictions to men brought to trial has however fallen considerably, being 49 in 1873 and only 39 in 1874. The District Superintendent of Police, in explanation of the cause of this falling off in the percentage, writes as follows :—

“ A reference to Statement A, Part I., Serial No. 37 A.— ‘Hurt,’ will show that out of 344 cases (of which only 156 were taken up by the Police *suo motu*, and in which 99 persons were arrested), in which 625 persons were altogether arrested, only 96 were convicted, showing that the Police were not responsible for the large number of arrests. In the same way the large number of arrests and acquittals under Serial No. 5 ‘Rioting’ cannot be put down to the Police; the principal number of arrests were by order of the Magistrates * * * * * On the other hand it may be asked why the Police have refused to act in such a large number of cognizable cases as shown in columns 7 and 8 of Statement A, Part I. The reasons are the generality of complaints in this District are of a trivial nature. On my receiving charge of this District I found the Police were in the habit of sending up cases on doubtful or insufficient evidence. I issued strict orders that in all cases where

there was a doubt as to a conviction the accused should not be arrested, but the case referred for orders under Section 117 of Criminal Procedure Code, and the Magistrate could, if he thought fit, order it to be committed. * * * Again, it may be said, the Police have failed to get evidence to procure convictions in such a large number of cases. It may be so, but there is no doubt that in many of the cases no offence has been committed. People in this District on the slightest provocation, owing to disputes arising as to the occupancy of lands, &c., are very apt to lodge complaints. Even admitting offences have been committed, it is better for the Police that the guilty parties should not be arrested and sent up and afterwards acquitted."

132. The amount of property stolen is Rs. 6,721 in the year under report against Rs. 17,324 in the previous year, and the amount recovered is only Rs. 3,850, which shows a falling off in the percentage from 67 in 1873 to 57 in 1874. The cause of this decrease in the percentage of recoveries is explained by the District Superintendent of Police in the following terms:—

"The decrease is owing to the large amount of Rs. 1,317 not being recovered in a dacoity case. A large amount like Rs. 1,317 out of a small total of Rs. 6,721 immediately throws it down 20 per cent, and in others thefts of Rs. 707 only Rs. 380 were recovered. Owing to these sums the percentage has fallen, but on a reference to columns 24 and 25 of Statement A, Part I., it will be seen that out of 338 cases in which property was stolen, there were recoveries in 273 cases, which I consider a very fair average."

133. There were 5 cases of murder in the year under report, against none in the previous year. In these Murders. 5 cases, 13 persons were arrested, and of them 6 were convicted. The following are the particulars of these cases:—

I.—Murder at Ratnágiri.—In this case a young girl died suddenly. The body was sent to the Civil Surgeon for *post mortem* examination, who gave as his opinion that the woman had died of violent suffocation, and the case was accordingly entered as a murder. The Superintendent of Police states that though every enquiry has been made the Police have failed to trace out this crime; that the only information the Police have been able to get is that the girl, who had got in the family-way, to

procure abortion, took certain medicines which brought on violent sickness and caused her death; and that there is little chance of any clue being obtained in this case.

II.—Murder at Digowle.—A man of the Bania caste murdered a poor boy for the sake of an ornament worth a few rupees. The accused was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

III.—Murder at Tiké.—A Brahman, Khot of Harcheri, who had made himself particularly obnoxious to the people of his village, was waylaid one morning on the high road to Ratnagiri and beaten to death with sticks; 5 persons were arrested, one of whom was made approver and the rest were convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

IV.—This is an abetment of the above murder case. Four persons were arrested and committed to the Sessions, but were acquitted.

V.—Murder by poison at Vingorla.—In this case a Bhandari of Vingorla, owing to some enmity, induced another Bhandari to give arsenic in sugar to the obnoxious party, who unsuspectingly ate some of the sugar, and also gave some of it to 3 others of his family; they all became very sick, and 2 children eventually died. Both the abettor and abetted were arrested and committed to the Sessions Court; the former was sentenced to be hanged, but was acquitted on appeal; the latter was sentenced to transportation for life, and the sentence was confirmed.

134. There was, as in the previous year, only one case of
Dacoity. dacoity, the particulars of which are as
follows:—

The house of one Rasam, Khot of the village of Karkul Khurd, was attacked at night time by some 40 persons, some of whom had arms. Property said to be worth Rs. 1,317 was carried off. The District Superintendent of Police states that he made every endeavour to get a clue in this case, but the Police have entirely failed, and that the only reason he can give for their failure is that this Khot is a wealthy man doing a large amount of money-lending, and is very hard on those indebted to him, thus making himself peculiarly obnoxious to the people of the village, who in retaliation attacked his house with the assistance of others not belonging to the village; and he adds:—

“I do not believe the Khot has lost as much as he has put down, nor do I think the dacoity was committed for the mere sake of robbery, but merely to dishonour the

Khot. I believe the Khot knew beforehand that he was going to be attacked, but he won't give the slightest hint as to how he came by his information, nor has he given any assistance. The robbers, if they had chosen, could have ransacked the house, and no doubt would have found a large amount of property, but they did not do so, though there was nothing to prevent them. Their object was to pay off one of the Khot's brothers, but luckily they did not find him."

135. During the year there was only one case of culpable homicide, as in the previous year. In this case one man in a quarrel struck another over the head and neck with a bill hook, from the effects of which he died. The accused was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment.

136. No case of kidnaping occurred during the year under report.

137. Government have lately sanctioned the construction of a large number of Police Thánás which, it is considered, will add considerably to the efficiency and comfort of the Police Force in this District. One Tháná at Mara Tambane, in the Guhagarh Petha, has lately been constructed and others will shortly be commenced.

138. The education of the men at the Head Quarters School is stated to have been attended to as much as possible, and it appears from the returns that there were 102 men under instruction during the year under review against 33 in the previous year. All recruits are required to learn to read and write on first entry, and the District Superintendent of Police states that, with the permission of the Director of Public Instruction, all men at out-posts under 10 years' service are directed to attend the village schools as far as their duties will admit.

139. The detective ability of the Police Force of this District is reported to be generally up to the requirements of the District.

140. The general conduct of the Police Force is stated to have been good. Only one officer and 2 men were punished judicially and 7 officers and 9 men departmentally. Thirty-four Policemen were, on the other hand, rewarded during the year, 9 by promotion and 25 by money rewards.

141. The District Superintendent of Police brings to notice the good services done by Chief Constable Ganesh Govind, who is stated to have shown detective ability and done good work in 3 or 4 cases, especially in the murder of the Khot of Harcheri. Chief Constables Govind Narayan Joshi and Gangaaji Sankroji are also favourably mentioned by the District Superintendent of Police.

Subordinate officers
deserving of special notice.

General remarks.

142. The District Superintendent of Police in closing his report makes the following remarks:—

“ I would call the attention of Government to the very large amount of work that has been thrown on the Police owing to the provisions of Act XI. of 1874 making ‘Hurt’ and ‘Mischief’ cognizable offences; the work has doubled in consequence. It will be seen from the returns of 1874 that under these two crimes there are 347 cases, whereas the total number of other cognizable cases only came to 572; so it can fairly be judged the amount of extra clerical and other labour that has now fallen on the Police. The generality of the offences are very trivial, but they have to be inquired into, and the whole time of the Police is taken up in these petty cases to the detriment of their other duties. It will be necessary to increase the number of Police and also to give extra Karkuns to the Chief Constables. Besides the above, the Salt Act, when its provisions become more generally known, will bring a great deal of extra work in the District. In my letter No. 461 of 1874 to the Police Commissioner, I pointed out the necessity of relieving the Executive Police as much as possible of the duties of process serving, owing to increase of work; but Government, in their Resolution No. 5526 of 2nd October 1874, declined to carry out the proposals—I would again urge the necessity of employing extra men for this duty, their pay to be recovered from the fees.”

This is not a fitting place for the discussion of proposals for additional Police or office establishments, and the District Superintendents of Police generally would do well to bear this in mind in the preparation of their future annual reports.

143. There were 38 cases of suicide in the year under report against 35 in the preceding year, and 305 cases of accidental deaths against 311

Suicides and acci-
dental deaths.

in 1873. The particulars of the cases pertaining to the year 1874 are as follows:—

Suicides.	{	By drowning	30	} 38.
		„ other means	8	
Accidental deaths.	{	By drowning	123	} 305
		„ wild beasts	1	
		„ snake-bites	91	
		„ other means	90	

SATARA.

144. The subjoined tables relate to the Satara District:—

Area	...	Square miles	5,378
Population	...	...	1,116,050
Strength of Police on the 1st January 1875	...	...	1,038
Police to area	...	...	1 to 5.18
Police to population	...	...	1 to 1,075.19

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874.	2,329	1,433.	3,662
Proportion of crime to area in miles.	1 to 2.41	1 to 3.75	1 to 1.47
Proportion of crime to population.	1 to 500.67	1 to 778.82	1 to 419.25

Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i. e., died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the close of previous year.	Total.						
1873	1,697	58	1,756	2,283	37	2,320	1,163	442	696	3	37	69
1874	2,329	47	2,376	2,154	37	2,191	1,438	497	1,130	3	62	57

Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1873... ..	57,003	26,888	47
1874... ..	54,297	23,644	53

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1873	3,417	5,536	2,350	3,146	46	42
1874	3,602	5,963	2,159	3,738	40	36

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1873.									1874.								
	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.					Total.	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.				Total.
					Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.										
Murders	11	4	15	25	6	31	20	6	2	14	1	15	51	3	54	17	27	10
Culpable homicides ..	1	..	1	3	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
Dacoities	6	1	7	50	7	56	30	26	..	5	..	5	19	..	19	13	6	..
Robberies	18	3	21	27	1	28	9	14	6	16	8	19	26	6	30	11	19	..
Thefts	1,018	18	1,036	1,144	5	1,149	679	401	9	28	17	945	1,176	9	1,185	754	415	14
Receiving stolen property	89	11	100	67	1	68	47	31	..	80	1	80	68	..	68	54	14	..

145. Lieutenant-Colonel Harpur was in charge of the Police of this District during the year, except from 20th November to 19th December 1874, when he was on privilege leave, and Mr. A. Wingate, Magistrate, 1st Class, was in charge.

146. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable crimes reported to have been committed during the year under review is 3,662, being an increase of 245 as compared with the previous year. The classes of crime under which an increase is chiefly observable are offences under Sections 302, murder; 323, trivial hurt; 423 and 429, mischief, 143, unlawful assembly; 324, serious hurt; 455, 456 and 457; house trespass; and 269, public and local nuisances. In connection with these 3,662 crimes, 5,963 persons were arrested, of whom 2,159, or 36 per cent, were convicted, a result which is not quite satisfactory and contrasts unfavourably with that obtained in the previous year.

147. The number of cognizable crimes is 532 in excess of the previous year, owing, in a great measure, to the operation of Act XI of 1874, by which offences under Sections 323, 423 and 429 of the Indian Penal Code have been made cognizable by the Police, and a greater increase will probably be noticed in the year 1875, when the Act will have been in force during the whole year, whereas in 1874 its application was limited only to a portion of the year. In the 2,229 cognizable cases reported for the year, 3,154 persons were arrested, of whom 1,498 were convicted. There is a falling off in the percentage of convictions to men brought to trial, the figures being 63 in 1873 and 57 in 1874.

148. In non-cognizable crime a decrease of 287 cases is apparent, the number being 1,433 cases in 1874 against 1,720 in 1873. In these cases 2,772 persons were arrested, of whom 661, or 20 per cent, only were convicted. The District Superintendent of Police states that the Police were employed in only 53 of these cases, 1,375 having been taken up without their intervention, and that the small percentage of convictions obtained cannot therefore be regarded as an indication of Police supineness or inactivity, but rather of want of care and discrimination on the part of the Magistracy in granting summonses on insufficient grounds.

149. The value of property stolen is Rs. 54,297, or Rs. 2,706 less than in the previous year, and the percentage of recoveries has increased from 47 in 1873 to 53 in 1874, which shows a decided improvement.

150. During the year under report 14 cases of murder were reported against 11 in the previous year. Of these 14 cases convictions were obtained in Murders. 10. In two the accused were acquitted and discharged. In one the accused has absconded, and a reward has been offered for his apprehension. One case only remains entirely undetected. In connection with these cases, 51 persons were arrested, of whom 17 were convicted, 10 were in custody pending trial at the close of the year, 3 were released without trial, and the rest acquitted and discharged. The following is a brief account of each of these cases of murder, as reported by the District Superintendent of Police:—

I.—On the evening of the 12th January, about dusk, a little girl of 7 was apparently enticed away from her home in the city of Satara and thrown into a tank, where her body was found a few hours later. The ornaments she had on, of the value of Rs. 24, were missing; so robbery was clearly the motive for the crime. Strong suspicion attached to a woman of known indifferent character who lived close by, but proof could not be obtained. The Superintendent of Police personally superintended enquiries in this case, and no means were left untried to discover the perpetrators, but the exertions of the Police were unhappily of no avail, and this crime still remains undetected.

II.—On the 28th January, at Chitali, Taluka Khatan, a man and his son, a boy of 8 or 9, were poisoned by arsenic mixed in their food, which was taken out to them in their field. The man recovered, but the boy died. This case was also personally enquired into by the Superintendent of Police on the spot, and from the verbal testimony before him of two witnesses, there were ample grounds to arrest and send up for trial one Tatyá bin Vithu; but owing to the witnesses having subsequently denied what they had at first stated, probably because they were tampered with, as is so often done, the case broke down and the accused was let off.

III.—On the night of the 26th January, one Raghu Powar, of Chinchin, Taluka Khánápur, was enticed to a lonely spot on the hills, and there set upon by a number of men who were at enmity with him on account of disputes about land, and brutally murdered. His body was afterwards carried to a distance of nearly two miles, thrown on a stack of karbi; and set fire to, and the whole of the

lower part was consumed. Out of the 7 accused committed to the Sessions, 5 were convicted and transported for life and 2 were discharged.

IV.—On the 5th February, at Visapur, Taluka Tásgaon, one Apa Mané, who was greatly oppressed and harassed by his creditor Hira bin Gangaram Guzar, met him near the village temple in broad daylight and struck him a blow on the head with an axe, and finished the work by smashing in his skull with a stone. The accused was convicted and executed.

V.—On the night of 12th May, one Aoji, Ramoshi of Mardi, Taluka Mán, was enticed into the jungle by six Ramoshis of Raujni, a neighbouring village, on the pretence that he was wanted to assist them in committing a robbery, and was there beaten to death by them with sticks and stones. Two of the offenders made off and are still at large, but the other four were apprehended and committed for trial to the Sessions Court, where three of them were sentenced to death and the fourth was pardoned and made Queen's evidence. A quarrel about the wife of Aoji was apparently the cause of this crime.

VI.—On the 5th August, one Naru bin Ramji Jadhav, of Goleshwar, Taluka Karad, was waylaid by two men with whom his wife carried on a criminal intimacy, and beaten to death. The accused were both convicted and sentenced to death.

VII.—On the 13th August, at Kalambi, Taluka Tásgaon, one Suratram Marwari was poisoned by arsenic mixed in his food; both he and his servant ate of it; the latter recovered, but the former died. Two men were apprehended, sent up to the Sessions and sentenced to death: one of the accused was in debt to the Marwari and his property had been attached by a decree of the Civil Court at the instance of his creditor, hence the motive for the crime.

VIII.—On the 16th August, a feast was given to a Jain Guru and four of his followers in their temple at Islampur, Taluka Wálwá, by a man who apparently came there on this occasion for the first time, and was an utter stranger to them. Of the persons who partook of this food, the Guru and another died the following day, and the medical evidence showed that they had been poisoned by arsenic. The other three were violently ill, but recovered. No trace of this stranger could be found, but a man who

had been seen in his company, and who was evidently an accomplice, and against whom there was strong circumstantial evidence, was arrested and sent up to the Sessions, but he was acquitted and discharged.

- IX.—On the 29th August, at Ghanbi, Taluka Pátan, one Santu Dhumal, at the instigation of Jai woman, poisoned her daughter-in-law Bhagu, by mixing arsenic in her food, from the effects of which she died the following day. Jai had an object in getting rid of the unfortunate girl Bhagu, as they did not get on well together; but Santu could have had none, and simply because Jai told him to poison her, he did it without the slightest hesitation or thought of consequences. Both Jai and Santu were committed for trial to the Sessions, but the former was acquitted and the latter convicted and sentenced to death.
- X.—On the 15th September, one Hangu Gadhawe, of Padli, Taluka Satara, had a quarrel with his wife and beat her so severely, that she died in three days. Hangu and his natural son Kassa, who assisted him in his cruel assault on his wife by holding her down by her hair, were both convicted and sentenced to death.
- XI.—On the 2nd October, at Khambali, Taluka Khánápur, a little girl of two or three years of age was poisoned by arsenic administered to her in her food by one Gaza woman, owing to a fancied or real grievance her brother (with whom she lived) had against the child's father. Gaza was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted by the High Court to transportation for life.
- XII.—On the 26th November, at Sowlaz, Taluka Tásgaon, one Tuka bin Anna, while sleeping in his field at night, was assaulted and beaten to death by four men of the same village, with whom he was apparently on bad terms. All the four accused were arrested, convicted and sentenced to death.
- XIII.—On the 1st December, at Mugaon, Taluka Wai, 6 men of the village assaulted one Blau bin Malhari in his field at night, and tried their best to murder him. He, however, called out to a neighbour Daji bin Sagu who was close by, and he at once came to his assistance, and the assistants then set upon Daji and beat him to death. Bhau was severely wounded, but eventually recovered, and was the chief witness against the accused, who were all convicted in the Session Court and sentenced three to death and three to transportation for life.

XIV.—On the 14th December, at Waluj, Taluka Khánapur, one Waghu DhoKla, in a fit of rage, murdered his mother-in-law Baja kom Joti by beating her on the head with a stick and stones, because she refused to let her daughter (his wife) go to him. The murderer absconded at once and is still at large. The Police are on the look-out for him, and a reward of Rs. 100 has been offered for his apprehension.

151. In connection with these murders the District Superintendent of Police makes the following very pertinent remarks, in which I concur:—

“ From this list of murders it will be seen that five were cases of poisoning by arsenic, resulting in the death of six persons. Five others also partook of poisoned food and became violently ill, but fortunately recovered. Cases of cattle poisoning are also of frequent occurrence in this district, and it has been ascertained that common white arsenic is the poison generally used. It is obtained by people on the pretence of destroying vermin, and there is reason to believe they retail it to others at a small profit without questions being asked. Wandering mendicants and quacks also carry it about, and sell it to the country people, and very deplorable is the mischief that ensues. The most ignorant and illiterate among the people are apparently well aware of the deadly nature of this poison, and so reckless and indifferent of consequences are they, that in order to injure one person against whom they may have a spite, they do not hesitate to poison the food of a whole family and utterly regardless how many of them may be sacrificed. To try and prevent these horrible murders, I think that more stringent restrictions should be placed on the sale of arsenic, and that one person only, some Government official, should be allowed to sell it in the district, who under proper precautions might furnish each purchaser with a certificate, stating the quantity bought, reason, date and other particulars, and any one found with arsenic in his possession without such a certificate, should be severely punished.”

152. One case of culpable homicide was reported during the year under report, and the offender was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Court to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

153. There were five cases of dacoity during the year under review, being one less than in the previous year. In connection with these dacoities, 19

persons were arrested, of whom 13 were convicted and the rest acquitted and discharged. The following is a brief account of these cases:—

- I.—On the night of the 13th March, two men of Tándalwári, Taluka Malsiras, were assaulted while watching their crops by 9 or 10 persons, who slightly beat them and robbed them of property of the value of Rs. 27. Three men were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in this case, but were discharged by the Magistrate for want of proof.
- II.—On the night of the 14th March, some five men entered the house of one Ramai kom Bhawani, of Pal, Taluka Karád, beat her and carried off a sack full of grain, valued at Rs. 7½. Two men were arrested and sent up to the Sessions, but were discharged for want of proof.
- III.—On the 27th March, about dusk, two Banias, going along the road with their cart, were stopped near the village of Mhásurne, Taluka Khánápur, by 6 or 7 men, and robbed of property valued at Rs. 40. Three of the offenders were arrested and committed for trial to the Sessions Court, where two of them were convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each, and the third was discharged.
- IV.—On the night of the 3rd April, 5 Ramoshis of Maini, Taluka Khatau, who had obtained information that money belonging to Sowkars had been despatched from that village in a cart, waylaid it at a lonely part of the road and carried off the whole of the cash amounting to Rs. 2,800. All the money was recovered by the Police, having been found buried in different places, and the 5 Ramoshis and 2 Kunbis, who had received part of the plunder, were arrested and committed for trial to the Sessions Court. The Ramoshis were sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each, and the Kunbis to 2 years.
- V.—On the 8th April, a woman was stopped on the road near Visápur, Taluka Khánápur, by six men who attempted to rob her of the ornaments she had on, but being disturbed by some passers-by, they made off without their intended booty. They were all subsequently apprehended and sentenced by the Sessions Court to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

154. There were 5 cases of kidnapping or abduction, the same number as in 1873. 5 persons were arrested, but only one was convicted. In three of these cases, girls were abducted for immoral purposes, in the others proof of criminal intent was wanting. The girls abducted are stated to have all been recovered.

Kidnapping.

155. One complaint of torture was preferred against a Chief Constable and five other Policemen. The case was committed for trial to the Sessions Court, and resulted in the accused being acquitted and discharged, the Court remarking that "there is nothing to show them guilty of any illegality." Although proof of guilt was wanting, it appeared to the local officers that there were some suspicious circumstances connected with the proceedings of the Police on the occasion, and the question as to whether or not these men should be allowed to remain in the Police was referred to the Police Commissioner, who decided that the order suspending these men should be cancelled from the date of their acquittal by the Sessions Court, and directed that they should be transferred for duty to another and distant taluka.

Torture.

156. The general conduct of the Police Force during the year under report is stated to have been good. One officer and seven men were dismissed the Force during the year; five men were punished judicially, and nine officers and 65 men departmentally. This, the District Superintendent of Police remarks, can scarcely be regarded in the light of a punishment as it is simply forfeiture of pay for absence from duty without leave. Thirty-two Policemen were rewarded during the year, 31 by promotion and 1 by a money-reward.

General conduct.

157. A little improvement is stated to have taken place in the progress of education. Every encouragement is held out to the men to acquire a knowledge of reading and writing, and they are beginning to feel sensible of the importance that is attached to this subject. There is a police school at Head-Quarters which, considering the very little spare time the men have on their hands, is fairly attended. 409 officers and men, or 38 per cent of the Force, are able to read and write, and 5 officers and 91 men were under instruction during the year under review.

Education.

158. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was allotted in the Budget for 1874-75 for the construction and repair of Police buildings, and three sets of quarters for out-posts were built during the year. More than one-half of the out-posts are now provided with good accommodation, and the

Buildings.

rest will be provided gradually as means permit. The District Superintendent of Police states that as the annual allotment on this account is small, it will necessarily take some years before the work is completed, and the District Magistrate adds as follows:—

“This is a matter which deserves grave consideration from Government, it is not right that the Police should be allowed to live *anywhere*; they should all be provided with proper lines, and it is hoped that the grant for this purpose will be increased.”

Subordinate Officers
deserving of special notice.

159. The subordinate officers of the Force are stated to have, as a body, worked well and given satisfaction.

General remarks.

160. Under this heading the District Superintendent of Police writes as follows:—

“The amount of clerical labour imposed on Chief Constables, especially since the passing of Act XI. of 1874, is incredible and cannot be generally known; and seeing that they have only one Constable each to assist them in writing their registers and preparing the numerous returns and reports they are called on to submit, I think they deserve great credit for getting through their work as well as they do. The time of these officers, which ought to be devoted to ferreting out crime and moving rapidly about, is taken up in doing Kárkun's work, and their efficiency and usefulness are greatly impaired thereby. There is work enough in a Chief Constable's office for two Kárkuns, and I submit that it is scarcely possible to expect an officer in his position to perform properly both office and police work; the one or the other must be neglected, and as the subject is one of importance, I trust it will be considered in view to a reform being effected.”

161. The District Magistrate, in reference to this subject, states that the above remarks deserve consideration; but I would observe that the matter is one which cannot well be discussed in a general report, and ought therefore to be separately treated.

162. There were 60 cases of suicide and 339 cases of accidental deaths in the year under report against 56 and 357 respectively in the preceding year. The particulars of the cases pertaining to the year under review are as follows:—

Suicides and accidental deaths.

Suicides	{	By drowning ...	47	} 60
			„ other means ...	13	

Accidental deaths.	{	By drowning ...	176	}	339
		„ wild beasts ...	8		
		„ snake-bites ...	57		
		„ other means ...	98		

163. From the above particulars it appears that there is great loss of life from drowning and snake-bite. The District Superintendent of Police states that most of the former are from people falling into wells while drawing water, and that it is extremely difficult, owing to the peculiar construction of the wells, to suggest feasible measures that would be likely to prevent these accidents. As regards death by snake-bite, he adds :—

“ There is no remedy—a supply of liquor ammonia, with printed rules for its use, is kept at each out-post, but it is rarely that a person, who has been bitten by snake, applies for the medicine. The people prefer taking the patient to their temple and invoking the aid of their idol to effect a cure, and rest satisfied with the result, whatever it may be.”

164. This is a deplorable picture of the superstitious ignorance prevalent among the masses ; but it is nevertheless true, and is due, doubtless, in great measure, to the reverence with which the rural population regard this dangerous reptile, which in 9 cases out of 10 they prefer to let loose than kill, even though a reward is offered for the purpose.

SHOLAPUR.

165. The following particulars refer to the Sholapur District :—

Area ... ..	... Square miles	3,925
Population ... ..	... ..	662,986
Strength of Police on the 1st January 1875 ... ..	... ..	490
Police to area ... ..	... ..	1 to 8·01
Police to population ... ..	... ..	1 to 1,353·03

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874	1,116	587	1,703
Proportion of crime to area in miles	1 to 3·51	1 to 6·68	1 to 2·30
Proportion of crime to population	1 to 594·07	1 to 1,129·44	1 to 389·30

Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases:			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i. e., died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the close of previous year.	Total.						
1873 ..	1,306	15	1,321	1,653	28	1,676	797	179	681	3	22	54
1874 ..	1,116	16	1,132	1,466	23	1,489	814	71	580	1	21	58

Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1873	33,054	17,478	53
1874	16,322	9,020	55

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of Convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of Convictions to arrests.
1873	2,477	4,054	1,372	2,657	36	34
1874	1,703	2,822	1,196	1,602	44	42

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1872.									1873.								
	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.				Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.			
Murders.. ..	10	2	12	13	2	24	7	15	2	5	2	10	9	2	11	16	..	3
Onpable homicides ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacoities	5	..	5	30	..	30	6	15	5	4	1	5	26	5	26	24	19	..
Robberies	23	..	23	37	..	37	8	27	3	11	1	12	16	2	15	10	6	..
Thefts	587	6	593	730	4	734	432	268	3	479	6	485	430	4	434	308	123	9
Receiving stolen property ..	13	..	13	60	..	60	34	26	..	16	..	16	68	..	68	37	26	..

166. Captain G. H. F. Codrington was in charge of the District throughout the year, except from 5th May to 3rd June, when he was on privilege leave, and Mr J. L. Johnston was in charge of the current duties of his office.

167. The year under report has been on the whole a favourable one in respect to crime, there being a considerable decrease both in cognizable and non-cognizable offences. The decrease in cognizable crime, which is chiefly to be noticed in cases of robbery and theft, is 190, the number being 1,116 against 1,306 in the previous year.

168. In non-cognizable crime a much larger decrease is apparent, the number being 587 in the year under report against 1,171 in 1873. This decrease, however, must be measured by the addition to cognizable crime of offences appearing under Sections 323, 428, and 429 of the Indian Penal Code.

169. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested in cognizable cases is 55 in the year under notice against 48 in the preceding year; and the percentage of convictions to men brought to trial is 58 against 54 in 1873, which exhibits an improvement of 7 and 4 per cent respectively.

170. The value of property stolen is Rs. 16,322 against 33,054 in 1873, or nearly 50 per cent less than that in the previous year. The amount recovered is Rs. 9,029 showing a percentage of 55 in 1874 against 53 in 1873.

171. Eight cases of murder occurred in the year under report against 10 in the preceding year, and it is satisfactory to note that in not a single instance were the offenders allowed to escape justice; all the cases reported having been successfully detected and all the criminals arrested having been finally convicted. The following is a *resumé* of the cases reported:—

I.—On the 1st March 1874 one Yasin walad Ibrahim, a Fakir, and a resident of Mádhá, in a quarrel with his mother, beat and kicked her to death. The accused was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life.

II.—On the 2nd March the corpse of a man with his head smashed, evidently by a large and heavy stone, was discovered in the lands of Malowdi, Taluka Karmála. Blood stains between cart-wheel tracks were traced for about the distance of half a mile from where the corpse lay, where, from the appearance of the ground and large blood stains, it was evident the deceased had been murdered. The body could not be recognised, and from very careful enquiries it was ascertained to be that of a cartman, a resident of Babulgaon, in the Pandharpur Taluka. Deceased, whilst returning to Pandharpur from a trip to Paithan, had fallen in company near Karmála with one Kondi bin Kushaba, a resident of Kem, by whom he was murdered whilst lying asleep. The accused, who was traced to Umraj near Umraoti, in the Nizam's territory, where he was arrested, was on trial convicted and sentenced to death, which sentence was carried out on confirmation by the High Court.

III.—On the 9th May 1874, one Raoji bin Nathu, a Dhangar by caste, and a resident of Wangi, in the Karmála Taluka, suspecting his wife of infidelity, followed her some distance from the village of Wangi into the fields, and there murdered her by knocking her down, and hitting her with stones on the face and head. The accused was arrested *en flagrant* and was tried, convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life.

IV.—At Akola, Taluka SÁngola, on the 6th July 1874, one Parbu bin Appa Ligade, assisted by his nephew Balu bin

Daji Ligade, murdered a widowed sister of the first accused Parbu. The reasons for the murder were that the deceased was leading a life of prostitution, and was in consequence a disgrace to the family. The accused were both arrested, and on trial were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

V.—At Bársi, on the 26th July, a female named Rakhma, the wife of one Yenku Sinde, who was living apart from her husband for some time, gave birth to a child, which she immediately strangled to death. The accused was arrested, and on her own confession was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

VI.—At Vadji, in the Sholapur Taluka, on the 6th October, a female named Mahada, the wife of one Tukaram bin Mahipati, was, on account of a paltry dispute with her mother-in-law, beaten and kicked to death by her brother-in-law Yashwanta bin Mahipati. The offence was suppressed with the assistance of the village police, and it was given out that deceased died of snake-bite. From rumours, however, which reached the District Police, the body which was buried was exhumed, and a *post-mortem* examination resulted in the discovery of the true cause of death. The accused Yashwanta bin Mahipati was arrested, and on trial was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

VII.—At Mohol, Taluka Madha, on the 10th October, a man named Nabi walad Alli murdered his wife Amirbi, by stabbing her with a dagger about the stomach and abdomen. The cause was a suspicion of his wife's infidelity. The accused was arrested and was on trial convicted and sentenced to death. The man was hung at Sholapur after confirmation of the sentence by the High Court.

VIII.—At Pangaon, Taluka Bársi, on the 4th December, a boy about 6 years of age named Narayan, the son of one Sadu More, Patil, was found missing: enquiries led to show that he was enticed away from the village by one Genu bin Bhawani Jagdale, and was murdered for the sake of his ornaments valued in all at Rs. 10. The accused was arrested, and in confessing to the murder produced the missing ornaments. The case was committed to the Sessions where the accused was awaiting trial at the end of the year. He was, however, subsequently convicted and sentenced to death.

172. The two cases of murder which were pending at the close of 1873, were also disposed of during the year. In one the accused was convicted and sentenced to be hanged; and in the other, he was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

173. Two cases of dacoity within the district occurred during the year, and two others in which British subjects were implicated were received by transfer from Native states, thus making the total of 4 cases shown in the returns. In connection with these cases, 38 persons were arrested during the year, and adding to this number 5 who were awaiting trial at the end of the previous year, the total of 43 persons is obtained. Of this number 42 were placed on trial, and of them only 24 were finally convicted, shewing a percentage of 57 in 1874 against 29 in 1873. The following are the particulars of these cases :—

- I. On the 16th May, a female named Ganga, the wife of one Pirapa Goundi, and others, were attacked by about 6 or 7 men in the lands of Chincholi, Taluka Sholapur, and were beaten and robbed of property valued at Rs. 68. Five persons were arrested by the police, and Rs. 65 worth of property was recovered. Of these three persons were convicted and the remaining two were acquitted.
- II. At Jaloli, Taluka Pandharpur, on the night of the 9th December, the house of one Becharchand bin Malekchand Guzar was attacked by a gang of thieves, who after beating complainant and his sister, decamped with property valued at Rs. 297. The complainant, who was handled rather severely, had incurred a great deal of ill-will and enmity in the village by the extortionate interest he levied from the villagers on money lent to them. The case, which was undetected at the close of the year, is stated to have since been successfully traced, and a large portion of the property recovered. The accused being almost all His Highness the Nizam's subjects, an application is stated to have been made for their extradition.
- III. At Anowli, Taluka Mangalvedha, in the Patwardhan territory, the house of one Rango Govind Kulkarni, a money-lender, was attacked by a number of persons; of these 9, who were British subjects, were arrested by the police of the Sholapur District with about 19 rupees' worth of property. The accused were committed to the Sessions Court, where they were all finally convicted.
- IV. On the 22nd January, at Kandali, Taluka Mudlamba, in the Patwardhan territory, the house of one Nanchand

Guzar, a money-lender, was attacked by a number of thieves and property worth Rs. 255 was stolen. The accused, who were British subjects and chiefly residents of Pápri, in the Madha Taluka, were arrested by the police, and property worth Rs. 231 was recovered. In all 24 persons were apprehended, of these 7 were convicted at the Sessions Court.

174. Alluding to the last-mentioned three cases of dacoity, the District Superintendent of Police, Captain Codrington, writes as follows :—

“ In three of these cases, it will be seen that the persons attacked and ill-treated were extortionate money-lenders ; and there is little doubt that in the greater part of the District the village money-lenders have made themselves particularly obnoxious to the inhabitants of the villages in which they reside. . . Whole families have been reduced to the most wretched state of poverty by borrowing only a few rupees from one of these men, and they are driven to despair when year after year they witness the fruits of their labour being carried away in satisfaction of a demand which, in spite of their exertions, goes on increasing rather than diminishing. The Police cannot interfere to check this fast-growing evil ; they can only bring the culprit to justice, and in this they may be considered to have been successful.”

175. Under this head, 2 cases appear in the year under report against 3 in the preceding year. One
Kidnapping. is stated to be a case of abduction, and the other is one in which a child, about 6 years old, was kidnapped by a washerman for the purpose of either murdering it for the sake of the ornaments on its person or for stealing the ornaments only. The accused was arrested, convicted on trial and sentenced by the Sessions Court.

176. The new building which was in course of construction during last year has been completed, and is
Schools. now used both as a school and gymnasium. The monthly average attendance is stated to be 40 men and 20 boys. 60 officers and 155 men, or 44 per cent of the Force, can now read and write ; and 10 officers and 30 men were under instruction during the year. The District Superintendent of Police adds as follows :—

“ I examined the school several times during the rains, and was well satisfied with the progress that was being made. Year by year a steady increase in the number of educat-

ed men will be apparent, as when the vacancies occur I only enlist those men who can read and write, and I find no difficulty in getting them—in fact, the supply is more than equal to the demand.”

177. The District Superintendent of Police, Captain Codrington, states that during the year under report
Buildings— lines were constructed, and were in course of construction at Tándalwári, Mardi and Begampur, in the Sholapur Taluka, and at Vairag, in the Barsi Taluka ; and that the Head-quarter lines were thoroughly repaired and white-washed. He further adds as follows :—

“ In the month of September, the men’s quarters at the outpost of Sidewári, Taluka Pandharpur, were washed away by a flood from the river Mán. A plan and estimate for a new building will be prepared and forwarded for sanction to be erected on a fresh site, where there will be no chance of its being washed away again, should a flood occur.”

178. The general conduct of the Force is stated to have been
General conduct. on the whole satisfactory. 2 officers and 6 men were punished judicially in the year under notice against 11 men in the previous year, and 7 officers and 45 men were punished departmentally against 7 officers and 55 men in the preceding year. 20 men were rewarded during the year by promotion and one only with money.

179. Captain Codrington brings to notice the great assistance received by him from his Inspector, Mr. Kyte, whom he describes as an active and zealous Police Officer, who takes a great interest in his work, and whom he would be glad to see promoted to a higher grade when an opportunity occurs. The Superintendent also makes favourable mention of the Chief Constable and other subordinate members of the Police of Karmála Taluka, who are stated to have shown great activity and intelligence in detecting a case of murder in that taluka.

180. No complaint of torture for the purpose of extorting
Cases of torture. confession was made against the Police of this district during the year.

181. There were 34 cases of suicide during the year against
Suicides and accidental deaths. 27 in the previous year. The number of cases of accidental deaths was 148 against 154 in 1873. The following are the details of these cases :—

Suicides ...	{	By drowning ... 26	}	34
		„ other means 8		
Accidental deaths.	{	By. drowning ... 89	}	148
		„ snake-bites 9		
		„ other means 50		

182. During the year under report the Head-quarters of the Kaládgi, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Satara Districts were visited by the Police Commissioner, Mr. Havélock, and after taking charge of this office from him on 9th November 1874, I again visited Satara en route. At each of the above-named stations, the Head-quarters Police, their lines and schools were inspected, and the Police accounts subjected to the usual examination. Certain irregularities were discovered in the accounts at Kaládgi, Dharwar, and Belgaum, which, however, being easy of rectification, were at once pointed out and corrected.

183. From the report submitted with my letter No. 1092, dated 20th ultimo, Government will perceive that the Superintendents of Police have generally shown commendable activity in visiting the several parts of their charge, including the Police out-posts; and I have much pleasure in adding that the several Officers in charge have done their duty uncompromisingly and well, and are deserving of the commendation of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. E. OLIPHANT,

Acting Police Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENT of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Southern Division during the Year 1874-75.

District.	Total Strength of the Force at commencement of the year.		No. of Men included in Column 1 discharged on reduction.		No. of Dismissals from all other causes.		No. of Resignations.		Percentage of Dismissals from other causes than (reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in Column 1.	
	1		2		3		4		5	
	Regular Force.	Municipal Police.	Regular Force.	Municipal Police.	Regular Force.	Municipal Police.	Regular Force.	Municipal Police.	Regular Force.	Municipal Police.
Ahmednagar	627	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	5	.....	4.30	.....
Belgaum	668	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2	.....	2.64	.....
Dharwar	792	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	13	.....	6.94	.....
Kaladgi	654	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	4	.....	6.42	.....
Kanara	696	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	14	.....	4.74	.....
Poona	1,055	50	.....	.....	28	2	31	.....	4.64	4.00
Ratnagiri	764	1	0.13
Satara	1,037	11	8	2	0.96
Sholapur	489	1	1	0.40
Total.....	6,782	50	11	173	2	63	3.48	4.00

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J. E. OLIPHANT,
Acting Police Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENT showing the Total Expenditure during the Year 1974 on Police Buildings in the Southern Division.

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Reported by the Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Amount.	Reported by the Accountant General.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
A. Repairs (above Rs. 1,000)	5,386 5 7	D. Petty Repairs up to Rs. 1,000	6,297 2 10
B. Minor works (above Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 2,300.)	8,678 2 8	E. Petty construction up to Rs. 1,000... ..	7,418 3 10
C. Larger works (above Rs. 2,500)	50,610 1 8	Total from Police Budget...	13,715 6 8
Total from Department Public Works Budget...	59,674 9 11	F. Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all grades (6,832).	2 0 1
		Grand Total Outlay...	78,390 0 7
		G. Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all grades.	10 11 10

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J. E. OLIPHANT,
Acting Police Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENT A.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								FMR			
			4	5	6	Investigated.		9	10	Number arrested.				
						7	8			10a	10b	11	12	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 49 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 4 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	

CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.

ARMED

1a	116, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	181 to 186, 188 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	281 to 289, 290 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps and Government Notes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	146, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	22	1	17	7	..	17	..	..	..	..	47	41

CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.

8	302, 306, 306	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18	307	Other murders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	308, 309	Attempts at murder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	304, 309	Culpable homicide .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	316	Rape .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	317	Unnatural offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	325, 326, 325	Grievous hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	327, 326, 328	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	328 to 329	Kidnaping and abduction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	371, 372	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	352, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	358	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	73	3	65	11	..	63	3	3	..	3	95	35	

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.										PER	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by Magistrate, excluding cases transferred to other Magistrates.										Number arrested.	
			4	5	Investigated.		7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
			By Police <i>see note.</i>	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of this year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 1 and 2).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
<p>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against the Person and Property, or against Property only.</p>													AHMEDNAGAR	
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity ..	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	57	..
31	398, 403	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with { By poisonous or stupefying drugs, hart. { By other means ..	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
33	392, 398	Robbery { In dwelling house. { On the highway. { between sunset and sunrise { Other robberies ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
34	378, 381, 383, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	10	..	10	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	16	13
35	454, 455, 497 to 500	Larking house-trespass or home-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	40	..	38	1	..	21	..	..	..	..	66	1
36	449 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	4	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
37	413, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total ..	77	1	70	7	..	23	..	..	3	3	191	15
<p>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</p>														
37a	525	Hurt ..	545	..	109	433	..	80	1	..	..	..	373	1030
38	534	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	18	..	1	17	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	30
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	40	..	18	23	..	5	..	..	..	..	36	50
40	535, 537	Bad act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	604	..	126	473	..	88	1	..	..	..	319	1119
<p>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</p>														
41a	423, 429	Mischief ..	7	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	5
42	453, 456	Larking house-trespass or home-breaking ..	21	..	20	1	..	13	..	1	1	1	24	1
43	379 to 383	Theft { Of cattle { Ordinary ..	66	..	60	..	45	..	4	4	4	4	123	13
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ..	402	7	374	35	..	236	..	..	..	..	373	13
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ..	23	1	15	9	..	4	..	1	1	1	37	13
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ..	41	1	40	2	..	36	..	..	..	..	63	5
47	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle ..	120	1	65	166	..	46	..	..	..	..	116	84
		Total..	780	10	568	223	..	336	7	4	9	13	7,137	460

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

SONS.													PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of—S. D., dist. Ag., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.					Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
..	10	69	..	21	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,625	0 0	9,516	0 0
..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	23	12	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	28	28	19	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	1,899	0 0
..	1	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	66	141	85	26	89	2	..	..	..	..	23	16	21,563	0 0	9,592	0 0
..	805	494	355	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	26	8	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	29	69	28	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	879	453	303	..	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	9	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	26	10	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24	110	61	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	189	717	252	..	463	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	33	29	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	67	27	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	211	188	127	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	444	1,146	812	3	634	..	3	7	3	..	449	461	8,639	0 0	4,998	0 0

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PER					
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Column 9 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Number arrested.				
					By Police see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.				Total.	By Police.	Within the year.		
													By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12		
<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>															
AHMEDNAGAR															
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves													
49	Chapter XIX, P. C. 295 to 297	Vagrancy and bad character	1		1			1				1			
50		Offences against religion	4		2		1					10	13		
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	4		4			1				37			
52		Excise Laws	1				1						1		
53		Railway Laws													
54		Salt and Custom Laws													
55		Stage Carriage Act	30		13		7		13			14	6		
56		Stamp Act													
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	663		745		116		736			368	125		
58			3		1		1		2			1	1		
		Total.	696		767		126		820			641	143		
		Grand Total.	2,462	15	2,615		846		1360	10	7	12	19	3723 1805	

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	LAW.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			4	5	Investigated.			9a	9b	Number arrested.				
					6	7	8			10	10a	10b	11	12
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.						Number arrested.					
			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.						Ending at end of last year.					
			By Police see note.						Received by transfer.					
			By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.						Total.					
			By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.						By Police.					
			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.						By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).					
			Number of cases in Column 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.											
<p>CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</p>														
			BEL											
116, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code, 181 to 186, 138		Substantive abetments												
281 to 289, 260 to 288, 467 and 471.		Offences relating to Army and Navy and Government Notes ..												
912, 216		Harbouring an offender										10		
224 to 226		Other offences against public justice	13	1	13		1		10				11	4
143 to 153, 157, 158.		Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	4		3		3		2				21	11
140, 170, 171		Personating public servant or soldier	1		1				1				1	
		Total..	33	1	30		4		16				43	15
<p>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</p>														
		Murder by Thugs										10		10
302, 303, 306		" Dacoits		1	1				1				11	
		" Robbers	2		2				2				6	
		" Poisons	1		1				1				1	
307		Other murders	13	2	15				5	1			3	16
304, 306		Attempts at murder	7	1	8				3				13	
376		Culpable homicide	3	1	4				3				3	
377		Rape	19		19				19				19	
317, 318		Unnatural offences												
		Exposure of infants or concealment of birth												
305, 306, 309		Attempt et. and abetment of, suicide	14		14				8				13	
329, 331, 333		Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	1		1				1				1	
325, 326, 330		Grievous hurt	16	6	24				8	5	16		16	35
328		Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt												
327, 330, 332		Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	4		4								4	2
324		Hurt by dangerous weapon	24		24		1		11	3			43	1
343 to 348		Kidnapping or abduction												
		Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion												
372, 373		Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution												
371		Habitually dealing in slaves												
353, 354, 356, 357		Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	11		11				6	1			13	
336		Each act causing grievous hurt												
		Total..	117	11	128		2		41	9	38		38	107

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES										PER	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.					Number of cases in Columns 6 to 9, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Column 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Number arrested.	
					By Police <i>see note.</i>	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 89 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Total.	By Police.				By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 9).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			BELGAUM											
80	385, 387, 398	Dacoity ..	14	1	14	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	34	8
81	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		By poisonous or stupefying drugs ..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..
		By other means ..	18	..	18	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	28	2
		In dwelling house ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		On the highway between sunrise and sunrise ..	11	1	12	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	6	..
		Other robberies ..	9	..	9	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	16	..
84	270, 281, 283, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	454, 456, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	40	1	41	..	..	19	..	2	..	2	56	..
86	440 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..
87	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	106	3	109	4	..	31	2	3	..	3	173	10
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
37a	323	Hurt ..	433	..	226	207	..	111	6	..	..	..	586	291
38	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	18	..	18	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	4
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
41	374	Compulsory Labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	459	..	240	312	..	112	6	..	..	..	590	295
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
41a	428, 429	Mischief ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	453, 454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	13	3	14	1	..	4	1	1	..	1	16	..
		Of cattle ..	61	6	66	..	..	35	..	..	..	6	91	..
		Ordinary ..	651	10	543	19	..	376	16	5	..	9	652	23
44	370 to 389	Theft ..	83	..	16	14	..	7	..	..	..	..	21	6
		Criminal breach of trust ..	33	..	28	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	33	..
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ..	35	1	16	13	..	9	..	..	..	..	37	16
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	710	19	681	48	..	349	17	15	..	16	947	44

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER			
			4	5	6	Investigated.		9a	9b	Number arrested.				
						7	8			10a	10b	Within the year.		
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police case notes.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			BELGAUM—											
48	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter 19, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 299, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws ..	Public and local nuisances ..	940	..	220	21	..	221	1	..	..	..	298	4
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ..	24	..	23	1	..	24	..	..	..	..	32	1
		Total..	263	..	240	23	..	267	1	..	..	..	352	53
		Grand Total..	1,691	34	1,432	263	..	800	35	54	..	56	2,202	429

A—continued.
CRIME—continued.

CRIME		PROPERTY	
12	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.		
14	Released by Magistrate without trial.		
15	Number actually put on trial		
16	By Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year	Before being put on trial
17	By Sessions or High Court.		
18	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		
19	Otherwise disposed of,—e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.		
20	In custody of Police.		
21	On bail.		
22	Under trial before Magistrate.		
23	Committed to Sessions.		
24	Number of cases in which property was stolen.		
25	Number of cases in which property was recovered.		
26	Amount of property stolen.	Rs. & P.	
27	Amount of property recovered.	Rs. & P.	
concluded.			
4	414,215	21	353
	947		36
	50		
	1,195		348
	3		
	3		
	27	1	
	24		
	16		
	655		
	523		
	65,579 0 0		
	24,322 0 0		

STATEMENT
PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES							PER				
			4	5	Investigated.			9a	9b	Number arrested.				
					6	7	8			10	10a	10b	11	12
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>see note</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
<p>CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</p>														
DHAR														
1a	115, 117 to 119, I., dian Penal Coden-	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 267 to 268,	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	467 and 471	Harbouring an offender ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	913, 916	Other offences against public justice ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	324 to 226	Other offences against public justice ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	143 to 168, 157, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	14	..	14	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	72	..
<p>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</p>														
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	307	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		"	19	3	15	..	..	6	3	4	..	4	27	..
13	304, 308	Other murders	6	2	8	..	..	1	1	9	..	9	6	..
14		"	Attempts at murder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	376	Culpable homicide .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16		"	Rape	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
17	377	Unnatural offences	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18		"	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
19	805, 806, 809	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	13	1	14	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	18	..
20		"	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	39	1	38	..	1	13	3	3	..	2	50
21	325, 326, 355	Grievous hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22		"	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
23	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting prop- erty or confession	11	..	10	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	16	4
24		"	Hurt by dangerous weapon	36	..	26	..	3	11	1	..	..	43	6
25	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
26		"	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extor- tion	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtain- ing a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28		"	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30		"	Rash act causing grievous hurt	22	..	20	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	38
		Total	159	10	160	..	8	1	54	7	30	..	30	213

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.										PER	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police see note.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 8 to 11 which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Number arrested.		Within the year	
						By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 49 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	By order of the Magistrate after the number of cases in Columns 8 to 11 which conviction was obtained.			Pending at end of last year.	Reported by transfer.		Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, of against Property only.			DEHRWAR—											
30	395, 397, 398	Decoy	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
31	399, 400	Preparation and assembly for decoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		By poisonous or stupefying drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		By other means	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
		In dwelling house	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
		On the highway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		between sunset and sunrise	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
		Other robberies	17	..	17	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	23	4
33	392, 393	Robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	376, 381, 383, 430 to 432, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	26	1	26	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	15	2
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	207	1	206	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	61	..
36	449 to 459	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
37	413, 418	Receiving stolen property by decoity or habitually	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	286	3	296	1	..	33	..	1	..	1	121	30
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
37a	323	Hurt	427	..	364	119	1	100	1	..	..	..	601	243
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	14	1	11	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	31	4
40	388, 397	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
41	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	458	1	457	116	1	102	1	..	..	..	626	247
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
41a	438, 439	Mischief	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	463, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	271	..	270	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	19	2
		Of cattle	22	..	28	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	45	3
		Ordinary	726	3	700	..	..	240	3	..	1	6	771	137
43	379 to 385	Theft	33	..	26	7	..	6	3	..	..	..	27	7
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	27	1	27	1	..	10	1	..	..	..	63	5
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	461, 462	Breaking open receptacle	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	1,117	4	1,070	50	1	293	7	5	1	6	971	168

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

CRIME.											PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of.—s. 6.—died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number per cent of year.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police.	On Bail.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	745 0 0	4 0 0
..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	194 0 0	44 0 0
..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	607 0 0	24 0 0
..	16	9	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	143 0 0	69 0 0
..	9	9	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	34	37	5	8	32	..	..	..	..	..	75	19	8,946 0 0	771 0 0
..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	97	55	8	3	44	..	..	..	..	..	100	32	10,535 0 0	912 0 0
..	381	456	251	..	265	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	21	17	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	366	479	270	..	308	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	7	15	2	..	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25	27	4	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	31	22	897 0 0	752 0 0
1	321	577	72	3	503	..	..	1	3	..	678	408	53,838 0 0	14,216 0 0
..	18	18	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	33	34	4	..	28	..	..	1	..	..	14	13	712 0 0	865 0 0
..	11	16	6	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3 0 0	..
1	426	676	26	4	576	..	..	3	3	..	725	428	63,260 0 0	16,233 0 0

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Offense.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.		Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		By Police <i>en motu</i> .		By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 69 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.		By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.		Pending at end of last year.		Received by transfer.		Total.		By Police.		By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).			
			Investigated.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	
1																												
2																												
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6																												
7																												
8																												
9a																												
9b																												
10																												
10a																												
10b																												
11																												
12																												

CLAIM VI.—Other Offenses not specified above.

DEBARBAR

46	811, 404, 401	Belonging to genus of thug, Decoy, robbery and thurses	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
47	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vegetary and bad characters	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
48	298 to 307	Offenses against religion	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
49		Cognizable offenses under the Gambling Act	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
50		Kidney Laws	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
51		Railway Laws	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
52		Acts in three in the Provinces	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
53		Cognizable offenses under the Public and local nuisances	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
54	299, 277, 279, 280	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
55	295, 296 to 297, 298, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1887, and any other Municipal & Local Laws.	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
Total..			317	1216	608	305	3	479	17	96	1	37	115	53	2003	516														
Grand Total..			2136	17130	8305	505	3	479	17	96	1	37	115	53	2003	516														

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

CRIME.												PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of.— <i>E.</i> died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
							In custody of Police.	On Bail.							
12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
..	
..	4	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	10	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	20	150	16	5	117	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
2	1,007	1,505	423	25	1,048	1	4	10	19	4	836	471	86,951 0 0	17,311 0 0	

concluded.

Rs. a. p.

Rs. R. p.

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Description of Crime.	CASES.										PRE.	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 4 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	Number arrested.	Within the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			KALA DGI—											
80	395, 397, 398	Dacoity ..	11	1	12	..	..	2	..	6	..	6	21	..
81	399, 409	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	396, 397, 398	Robbery with { By poisonous or stupefying drugs, hurt, { By other means ..	5	..	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
83	392, 393	Robbery { In dwelling house, { On the highway, { between sunset and sunrise { Other robberies ..	5	2	7	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	4	3
84	270, 281, 282, 450 to 453, 455 to 460	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	30	3	33	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	16	13
85	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	120	7	126	..	1	..	23	..	3	..	62	3
86	449 to 459	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
87	413, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
Total ..			210	14	220	4	..	36	..	19	..	10	133	21
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
376	825	Hurt ..	174	..	68	106	..	42	..	1	..	..	61	295
38	854	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
39	841 to 844	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	15	1	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	3
40	836, 837	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	874	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			194	1	63	111	1	47	1	..	..	..	71	306
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
41a	428, 429	Mischief ..	7	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	6
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	129	6	136	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	31	..
43	379 to 389	Theft { Of cattle { Ordinary ..	40	..	36	..	1	19	..	..	..	..	43	..
44	408 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ..	25	..	19	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	10	9
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ..	50	10	60	..	..	35	..	12	..	12	73	..
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ..	44	..	27	..	14	8	10	..	..	..	33	36
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			470	42	533	74	6	270	7	34	..	34	447	138

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.										PRR		
			4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	Number arrested.		
													11	12	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police are made.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 66 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.			KALA DGI—												
48	311, 400, 461	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gaming Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	260, 277, 279, 280, 282, 283 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII, of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	49	..	27	12	..	30	..	..	..	..	50	12
		Grand Total..	1,562	71	1,371	242	10	480	13	63	..	63	2,285	696	

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

CRIME.												PROPERTY.						
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Number pending at end of year.				20	21	22	23			
								24	25	26	27					Before being put on trial.		
																28	29	30
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.						Acquitted or discharged after trial.						Number of cases in which property was stolen.						
Released by Magistrate without trial.						By Magistrate.						Number of cases in which property was recovered.						
Number actually put on trial.						By Sessions or High Court.						Amount of property stolen.						
Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).						Otherwise disposed of—died, etc., after commencement of trial.						Amount of property recovered.						
In custody of Police.						Under trial before Magistrate.												
On bail.						Committed to Sessions.												
2	113	1,900	1,174	16	775	1	1	9	8	5	775	493	25,949	14,813				

concluded.

STATEMENT
PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transmitter, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during this year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Column 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Column 8 to 9 remaining at the close of this year.	Number arrested.				
					By Police and mobs.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 66 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.			10	10a	10b	11	12
1			4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
<p>CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</p>			KA1											
1a	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	181 to 186, 188	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	261 to 269, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Harbouring an offender	4	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12
3	312, 316	Other offences against public justice	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	224 to 226	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1
6	240, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	8	..	4	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	21	14
<p>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</p>														
8		Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" " Dacoits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	302, 308, 308	" " Bobbers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" " Poisonous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Other murders	3	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..
13	307	Attempt at murder	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	304, 306	Culpable homicide	4	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
15	376	Rape	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	7	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	5	1	6	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	5
19	329, 331, 328	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	4	..	4	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	4	..
21	326	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purposes of extorting property or confession	4	..	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	11	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	11	..	7	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
26	373, 375	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Ornamental force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	10	..	6	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	12
29	330	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	53	1	44	9	..	34	2	1	..	1	56	..

STATEMENT
PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Description of Crime.	CASES							PER					
			4	5	Investigated.		9	9a	9b	10	Number arrested.		12		
					6	7					10a	10b			
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred by other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12	
<p>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</p>			KANARA												
29	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	17	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs By other means On the highway between sunset and sunrise On the highway Under robberies	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	393, 393	Robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	370, 382, 382, 490 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	3	1	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	444, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	31	1	31	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	12	3
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	9	1	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	28	3	35	1	..	17	3	11	..	..	11	101	3
<p>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</p>															
37a	333	Hurt	205	..	23	183	..	85	3	..	..	..	..	121	378
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	6	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	9	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
41	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	273	..	26	188	..	89	3	..	..	..	..	126	363
<p>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</p>															
41a	428, 429	Mischief	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	6	..	3	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
43	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle Ordinary	6	9	9	1	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	17	1
44	405 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	443	10	378	75	..	347	6	13	..	..	..	375	187
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	31	..	24	7	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	31	3
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	74	3	64	11	1	50	3	8	..	..	..	125	17
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle	13	..	10	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	12	16
		Total..	578	14	499	98	1	319	11	19	..	..	16	561	180

STATEMENT

PART I.—COONIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER			
			4	5	6	Investigated.		9	10	10a	10b	Number arrested.		
						7	8					11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS VI.— <i>Other Offences not specified above.</i>			KANARA											
48	311, 408, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves
49	Chapter 19, C. P. C. ..	Vagrancy and bad character
50	296 to 297 ..	Offences against religion
51		Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act
52		Excise Laws
53		Hallway Laws
54		Salt and Customs Laws
55		Stage Carriage Act
56		Stamp Act
57	369, 377, 379, 390, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Sections 51 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws ..	Public and local offences ..	75	3	34	53	..	71	..	1	..	1	37	69
58		Other special and local laws cognisable by Police
Total..			110	3	34	97	..	111	..	1	..	1	37	144
Grand Total..			1,000	20	682	597	1	573	19	25	..	32	908	737

STATEMENT
PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			4	5	Investigated.			9a	9b	Number arrested.				
					6	7	8			10	10a	10b	11	12
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police two weeks.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 98 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Column 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 1 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.														
10a	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 268, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	16	3	19	..	..	14	1	3	..	3	27	1
3	412, 216 .. .	Harbouring an offender	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
4	294 to 298	Other offences against public justice.	11	..	7	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	21
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly .. .	31	..	25	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	118	97
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
		Total	63	3	64	11	..	34	1	3	..	3	157	119
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
8		Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" Dacoits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	302, 305, 306	" Robbers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" Poisons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Other murders	9	1	10	..	..	6	1	2	..	2	19	4
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
14	304, 308	Childlike homicide	5	1	6	..	..	3	1	3	..	3	14	..
15	376	Rape	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	14
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	11	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	16	..	16	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	14	3
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	22	2	21	..	..	13	..	2	..	3	26	9
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	7	1	8	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	3
24	362 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7	..	7	..	..	4	2	1	..	1	6	6
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	..	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	11	1
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	19	..	15	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	40	11
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
		Total	110	7	100	17	..	47	5	11	..	11	158	43

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER			
			4	5	6	Investigated.		9a	9b	Number arrested.				
						7	8			10	10a	10b	Within the year.	
													By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).
Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>see note</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).			
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			POONA—											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	16	4	19	1	13	8	8	91	5			
31	398, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs { By other means { In dwelling house { On the highway { between sunset and sunrise { Other robberies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery	17	..	15	2	5	..	..	30	12	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 465 to 440	..	43	1	39	5	7	..	7	67	3			
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Serious mischief and cognate offences	46	1	44	3	3	2	1	69	6			
36	449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	120	1	124	7	..	..	..	160	9	
37	412, 413	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	..	
		Total..	264	7	251	20	..	79	3	17	436	42		
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
37a	323	Hurt	765	..	478	387	..	119	6	..	870	694		
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	13	1	10	4	..	10	..	..	17	11
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	67	..	18	41	..	2	..	..	17	94
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
41	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	887	1	506	392	..	132	6	..	906	799		
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
41a	426, 429	Mischief	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	458, 455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	26	..	28	3	..	4	..	..	19	5
43	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle { Ordinary	71	..	70	1	..	33	..	..	78	7
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	954	8	933	29	..	356	13	10	1,082	48		
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	228	1	52	177	..	18	2	1	34	216		
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	93	3	95	1	..	95	1	..	173	3		
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle	274	..	211	63	..	56	1	..	345	137		
		Total..	1,646	12	1,384	274	..	531	16	11	1,739	416		

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASRS.								PRR.				
			4	5	6	Investigated.		9	10	11	Number arrested.				
						7	8				12	13	14	Within the year.	
														By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.								Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.				
			Veposed in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.								Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.				
			By Police see note.								Pending at end of last year.				
			By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.								Received by transfer.				
			By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to inquire.								Total.				
			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.								By Police.				
			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.								By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			POONA—												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs	1		1			1					9		
49	Chapter XIX., O. P. O. 295 to 297	dacoits, robbers, and thieves Vagrancy and bad character	10		7	3		9					11		
50		Offences against religion	3		3	1		1					4		
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	3		3			3					3		
52		Excise Laws													
53		Railway Laws													
54		Salt and Customs Laws													
55		Stage Carriage Act	11		11			11					13		
56	208, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1887, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	125	1	123	3		104	3	1		1	163		
			74		71	3		67	3				106		
		Total..	227	1	229	10		196	4	1		1	356		
		Grand Total..	2,148	31	2,329	664		1,619	35	43		43	3,752		

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

SONS											PROPERTY.					
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally acquitted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of—i. e. died, &c. after one judgment of trial.	Number pending at end of year.					Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
								On Bail.								
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
1	627	4,328	2,560	85	1,034	1	4	25	13	6	1,246	696	1,16,625	0 0 0	68,612 0 0	
	170	24	146	20	1	1	3									
	108	4	108	2	1	2	2									
	3	375	48	2	331		1	6								

concluded.

Rs. P. P. Rs. P. P.

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the Year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.		Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		Investigated.			Number arrested.				
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
			By Police see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 43 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 9, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Column 6 to 9 remaining at the close of this year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 9).		
1														
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			RATNA											
1a	115, 117 to 119, J.P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	181 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	281 to 259, 260 to 268, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 236	Other offences against public justice.	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	26	..	10	18	3	..	..	..	15	153
6	149, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total....	33	..	13	17	3	11	..	..	20	134
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
8		Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" Dacoits .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	302, 303, 305	" Robbers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" Poisons	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Other murders	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	307	Attempts at murder .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	10	..
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..		
15	378	Rape .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	377	Unnatural offences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
20	325, 336, 335	Grievous hurt	3	3	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..		
21	326	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	334	Hurt by dangerous weapon	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 375	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	368, 364, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	31	3	21	3	19	..	..	3	26	5

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>see note.</i>	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which the previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Column 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.	By order of Magistrate (see Column 7, p. 15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			RATNA GIRI—											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	19	..	16	..	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 393	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs. By other means .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Robbery	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Other robberies	2	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
36	440 to 453	Serious mischief and cognate offences	12	..	10	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	9
37	413, 413	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	24	..	27	..	2	21	1	..	..	..	20	2
38	413, 413	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
39	413, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			61	1	42	3	2	26	1	19	..	16	26	13
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
37	323	Hurt	84	..	156	186	2	65	..	..	..	..	99	62
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	10	..	10	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	5	21
40	326, 327	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			102	..	166	194	2	73	..	..	..	..	104	84
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
41	423, 429	Mischief	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	379 to 382	Theft	14	..	12	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	18	11
44	406 to 408	Of cattle	292	9	220	42	..	146	..	2	..	2	224	119
45	411, 414	Ordinary	12	1	7	5	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	8
46	417, 448	Criminal breach of trust	15	1	14	1	1	14	..	..	..	..	17	7
47	461, 462	Receiving stolen property	67	..	42	14	1	9	1	..	..	..	15	41
48	461, 462	Criminal or house-trespass	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..			397	11	308	66	10	178	1	3	..	3	250	157

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

PERSONS.												PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of—i. e., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
..	..	16	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,317 0 0	..
..	
..	
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10 0 0	10 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0 0	7 0 0
..	2	11	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	29	3	..	27	..	..	1	..	..	26	19	7,946 0 0	1,360 0 0
..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	4	60	12	9	36	..	..	1	..	..	39	22	3,280 0 0	1,377 0 0
..	146	479	388	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	26	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
..	146	607	407	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	..	24	15	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	10 0 0	..
..	13	332	131	..	301	..	..	..	..	..	268	232	258 0 0	253 0 0
..	1	10	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3,071 0 0	2,113 0 0
..	..	20	6	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 0 0	50 0 0
..	5	50	29	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	49 0 0	48 0 0
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	19	448	308	1	239	..	..	..	1	..	306	249	3,433 0 0	2,465 0 0

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.										PER	
			Investigated.										Number arrested.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by Magistrate, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>see note</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 88 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
		CLAs VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
48	311, 400, 401	... belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	.. 2	..	.. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	.. 1	..	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	.. 15	..	..	.. 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	268, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	.. 37	..	.. 32	.. 5	..	.. 32	..	..	..	..	.. 32	.. 5
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	.. 1	..	.. 1	..	..	.. 1	..	..	..	..	.. 1	..
		Total..	56	..	34	30	..	51	..	..	..	..	37	24
		Grand Total..	319	15	596	308	16	359	2	21	..	31	560	310

RATNA GIRI—

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

CRIME.											PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of—died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
													Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
328	1,261	745	15	501	..	..	1	1	..	..	238	273	6,721 0 0	2,960 0 0

concluded.

STATEMENT

PART I.—COONIZALE

Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime.	CARIES.								PER			
			4	5	6	Investigated.			9a	9b	Number arrested.			
						7	8	9c			10	10a	10b	11	12
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and reserved by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police was made.	By order of the Magistrate, on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous intimation was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Column 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Column 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate. (See Columns 7, 11 & 12.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			RATNAGIRI											
30	395, 397, 399	Dacoity	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	16	..	16	..	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with { By poisonous or stupifying drugs, or by other means In dwelling house On the highway .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery { between sunset and sunrise Other robberies	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
34	270, 261, 262, 450 to 443, 436 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	12	..	10	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	0
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	34	..	27	..	3	21	1	..	..	..	26	2
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
37	412, 415	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	61	1	42	3	2	26	1	16	..	16	26	12
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
37a	325	Hurt	244	..	156	106	2	65	..	..	..	..	99	52
38	354	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	16	..	10	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	5	21
40	226, 237	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	262	..	166	194	2	72	..	..	..	..	104	54
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
41a	428, 439	Mischief	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3
42	418, 466	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking	8	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	3	..
43	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle Ordinary	14	..	12	2	..	16	..	..	..	..	18	..
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	192	9	229	42	..	145	..	2	..	1	224	110
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	12	1	7	5	1	14	..	..	..	..	3	8
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	57	..	42	14	1	19	1	..	..	..	15	41
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total	397	11	308	66	10	179	1	3	..	3	350	168

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.		Pending at end of last year.	Number arrested.			
					By Police <i>see note</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 49 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 9).		Within the year.			
6	7	8	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	11	12					
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												SAT		
1a	116, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code.	Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 250, 260 to 268, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	5	1	4	3	4	1	..	1	1	3	1	..
3	213, 216	Harboring an offender	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	5	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	143 to 163, 157, 160.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	23	..	22	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	167	..
6	160, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total..			34	3	31	6	..	16	2	1	..	1	176	4
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
8	302, 308, 309	Murder by Thugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	Dacoits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		"	Robbers	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
11	"	Poison	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1
12	..	Other murders	5	1	9	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	4	..
13	307	Attempts at murder	5	3	7	..	..	1	3	..	..	3	1	..
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	17
15	376	Rape	9	3	12	..	..	4	3	..	..	3	17	..
16	317	Unnatural offences	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	3	1	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	..
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	9	..	9	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	320, 331, 332	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	12	1
20	325, 326, 328	Grievous hurt	34	3	37	..	..	18	1	1	..	1	76	..
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..
22	327, 330, 331	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	3	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	15	1
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	18	..	17	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	26	..
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction..	5	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 375	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	6	..	6	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	5	1
29	332	Rash act causing grievous hurt	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total..			111	11	120	2	..	63	7	19	..	12	232	4

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER			
			4	5	Investigated.			9c	9d	10	Number arrested.			
					6	7	8				10a	10b	11	12
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which convictions was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 1 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9c	9d	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.													SATARA—	
80	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	5	5	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	19	..
81	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs By other means In dwelling house On the highway between sunset and sunrise Other robberies	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
83	392, 393	Robbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	370, 381, 383, 430 to 432, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	13	3	16	..	..	12	9	..	..	..	5	20
85	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	96	1	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	92
86	440 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	68	4	72	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	104
87	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	6	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total ..			216	8	218	..	..	68	3	7	..	7	246	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
37a	323	Hurt	512	..	481	31	..	108	1	..	..	..	632	67
38	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	4	..	2	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	9
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	31	..	29	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	58	6
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour	4	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	..
Total ..			551	..	516	35	..	126	2	..	..	..	693	82
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
41a	425, 429	Mischief	30	..	30	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	20	..
42	455, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	29	1	30	..	..	19	..	4	..	4	28	..
43	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle Ordinary	89	1	82	1	..	44	1	..	..	..	110	2
44	405 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	646	16	635	26	1	405	11	9	..	9	1,016	48
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	12	1	12	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	13	1
46	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	59	1	56	4	..	36	..	..	..	..	64	4
47	451, 453	Oriminal or house-trespass	208	6	193	20	1	91	3	4	..	4	279	34
Total ..			1,298	26	1,268	53	2	561	14	17	..	17	1,524	69

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

CRIME.											PROPERTY.					
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, —e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.					Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Courts.			In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
..	..	10	4	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	Rs. 2,374 0 0	Rs. 2,808 0 0
..		
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	31 0 0	31 0 0
..		
..	1	4	4	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	164 0 0	137 0 0
..	15	34	13	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	174 0 0	..
..	..	73	27	26	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
1	3	100	29	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
1	19	227	81	20	117	..	..	..	..	6	16	13	3,223 0 0	3,261 0 0
..	213	481	316	..	168	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	12	12	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	47	36	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	227	546	353	..	193	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	20	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	21	6	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	27	90	22	..	31	..	..	..	..	1	81	70	1,522 0 0	1,428 0 0
3	106	957	258	1	603	..	..	2	11	..	836	622	49,158 0 0	24,198 0 0
..	..	14	9	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	58	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	26	223	126	..	98	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..		
2	331	1,277	442	1	934	1	..	2	17	..	917	692	51,060 0 0	26,693 0 0		

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							P.S.R.												
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.					Investigated.		Number arrested.												
			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		By Police and militia.			By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 88 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.		By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.		Pending at end of last year.		Received by transfer.		Total.		By Police.		Within the year.
4	5	6	7	8	9	9a	9b	10	10a	10b	10c	11	12	11	12							
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			SATARA																			
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX, C.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	P. C. 295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	369, 277, 279, 290, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 51 of Act VII. of 1857, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			87	..	81	6	..	73	..	..	..	..	96	5				
Grand Total..			2,229	47	2,174	100	2	908	27	37	..	37	2,917	184								

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

CRIME		PROPERTY	
13	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.		
14	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number pending at end of year.	
15	Number actually put on trial.		
16	By Magistrate.		Before being put on trial.
17	By Sessions or High Court.		
18	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		PROPERTY
19	Otherwise disposed of,—e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.		
20	In custody of Police.		
21	On bail.		
22	Under trial before Magistrate.		
23	Committed to Sessions.		
24	Number of cases in which property was stolen.		
25	Number of cases in which property was recovered.		
26	Amount of property stolen.		
27	Amount of property recovered.		

concluded.

28	106	22	75	1	4	30	28	920	705	54,297 0 0	20,644 0 0
29	104	26	78	1	4	30	28	920	705	54,297 0 0	20,644 0 0
30	107	2,028	1,953	47	1,400	1
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STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			4	5	Investigated.			9a	9b	Number arrested.				
					6	7	8			10	10a	10b	11	12
			Reported to have been committed during the year, said received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police (no note).	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 46 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which an previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).
1	2	3												
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			SHOL											
1	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code-181 to 136, 138	Substantive abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	291 to 299, 260 to 266, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	6	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	76	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
8	302, 303, 304	Murder by Thugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	"	"	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	307	Other murders ..	7	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	304, 308	Attempts at murder ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	376	Culpable homicide ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	377	Rape ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Unnatural offences ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	320, 331, 333	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	17	9	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	328	Grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	346 to 349	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	353, 354, 346, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	15	1	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	339	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	70	5	69	6	..	..	38	4	4	..	4	35

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

CRIME.										PROPERTY.			
13	14	15	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		16	17	Number pending at end of year.			18	19	20	21
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.					Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.			Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of— <i>s. p.</i> , died, &c., after commencement of trial.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.

APUR.

CRIME.										PROPERTY.			
13	14	15	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		16	17	Number pending at end of year.			18	19	20	21
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.					Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.			Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of— <i>s. p.</i> , died, &c., after commencement of trial.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1	7	59			1							121 0 0	125 0

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Social Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								YEAR.			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transceer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police see note.	Investigated.		By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Number arrested.			
						By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 49 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.				Pending at end of last year.	Received by transceer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 1 and 8).	Within the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11a	11b	12	13	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			SHOLAPUR—											
30	395, 397, 399	.. Dacoity ..	4	1	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	399, 401	.. Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	.. Robbery with hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		By poisonous or stupefying drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		By other means ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		In dwelling house ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Other robberies ..	6	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	10	..
83	393, 396	.. Robbery ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	370, 361, 363, 439 to 433, 435 to 440.	.. Serious mischief and cognate offences	17	..	14	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	19	3
36	454, 455, 467 to 460.	.. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	79	2	81	..	..	24	1	6	..	..	64	..
36	449 to 453	.. House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	412, 413	.. Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	111	4	112	..	..	30	1	18	4	17	135	3
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
87a	328	.. Hurt ..	192	..	176	16	..	114	3	..	..	..	324	31
88	334	.. Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	5	..	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	4
39	341 to 344	.. Wrongful restraint and confinement.	21	..	17	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	18	7
40	336, 337	.. Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	.. Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	218	..	197	21	..	121	3	..	..	..	350	42
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
41a	428, 429	.. Mischief ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	453, 456	.. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	18	..	18	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	10	..
		Of cattle ..	51	2	54	..	..	99	1	3	..	..	65	..
		Ordinary ..	429	3	418	11	..	194	4	1	..	1	379	46
43	379 to 382	.. Theft ..	15	1	14	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	12	1
44	406 to 408	.. Criminal breach of trust	38	..	14	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	53	3
45	411, 414	.. Receiving stolen property ..	60	..	43	7	..	18	..	..	..	..	56	12
46	447, 448	.. Criminal or house-trespass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	461, 462	.. Breaking glass receptacle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	678	7	666	22	2	268	5	5	..	5	580	64

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.										PER				
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	Number arrested.					
												By order of Magistrate on complaint or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police, Police has refused to inquire.	By order of the Magistrate after the number of cases in Columns 6 to 9, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 9 remaining at the close of the year.	Finding at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year. (see Columns 7 and 8.)
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			SHOLAPUR—														
48	311, 406, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves															
49	Chapter XIX, C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character															
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion															
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act															
52		Excise Laws															
53		Railway Laws															
54		Salt and Customs Laws															
55		Stage Carriage Act															
56		Stamp Act															
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	130		108	29		121								110	23
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police															
		Total..	130		108	29		121								110	23
		Grand Total..	1,116	16	1,056	75	2	590	12	23	4	16	1,314	148			

A—concluded.

CRIME—concluded.

CRIME											PROPERTY.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
71	1,274	551	20	814	1	6	7	6	3	560	304	16,722 0 0	9,880 0 0			

STATE
Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.				Number of persons arrested.	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquility, Safety, and Justice.			AHMED					
1	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	131 to 134, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	1	9	77	77	8	16
4	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	234 to 236 ..	Other offences against public justice	7	7	57	100	24	19
6	143 to 153, 167, 168 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	14	7	48	38	94	61
7	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	2	1	100	100	2	1
Total ..			30	24	63	71	126	89
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8		Murder by Tongue	4	..	..	..	..	..
9		Dacoits	1	..	100	..	10	..
10	302, 303, 304 ..	" Brobbers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" Poisons	2	..	100	..	7	..
12		Other murders	7	..	71	50	7	3
13	307 ..	Attempt at murder .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	2
14	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide	3	2	33	100	3	13
15	376 ..	Rape	11	7	..	16	14	13
16	377 ..	Unnatural offences	1	1	..	100	1	1
17	317, 318 ..	Expposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	4	25	100	5	3
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	5	7	60	71	6	15
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	23	9	75	67	69	21
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	2	50	..	2	1
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	2	5	..	60	21	12
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapons	2	4	..	100	13	8
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction	4	4	..	50	10	4
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	4	..	30	..	11
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	4	..	100	..	5
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 367 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	3	14	62	56	13	30
29	338 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..			77	78	47	61	164	133
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	7	6	43	50	42	57
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation or assembly for dacoity	3	..	33	..	4	..
32	394, 397, 396 ..	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		By other means	3	2	33	50	16	2
		In dwelling houses	4	3	25	..	25	1
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery	5	3	30	60	5	16
		On the highway, between sunrise and sunset	5	5	40	40	15	27
		Other robberies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 436 to 440 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences	16	18	78	60	26	23
35	454, 456, 457 to 460 ..	Larking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	36	40	53	73	46	70
36	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	4	100	25	1	4
37	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	1
Total ..			60	78	37	54	122	206

MENT B.

Crime with Result of Police Operations.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount and percentage of property recovered.					
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
		1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
NAGAR													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	16	7	14	50	68	57	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	24	10	84	91	84	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	61	87	44	28	28	41	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	1	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	66	129	69	43	45	46	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	..	60	..	60	..	..	48	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	71	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	6	2	96	33	100	50	..	26	85	10	1	38
..	2	2	2	33	100	50	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	7	9	..	7	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	2	3	30	100	50	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	4	7	40	33	60	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	21	46	11	67	33	73	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	1	60	..	100	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
..	12	21	12	..	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	14	6	..	60	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	7	2	..	50	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	9	..	45	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	5	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	30	13	23	54	46	54	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1:3	141	37	38	40	44	53	74	104	10	1	14	1
..	3	60	33	40	29	26	31	747	19,325	278	9,576	61	43
..	..	4	..	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	3	11	..	11	100	..	7	..	1	..	14
..	1	25	1	8	..	8	..	139	3	40	2	20	100
..	16	5	6	66	6	66	16	790	6	65	4	11	69
..	27	7	16	30	7	43	12	84	31	66	31	67	100
..	25	16	22	12	14	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	79	38	49	61	45	74	70	3,806	1,290	1,096	39	31	2
..	4	1	3	100	25	100	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	209	156	141	30	30	28	41	3,342	21,393	1,846	9,562	31	44

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and.	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		cases decided.		Number of persons arrested.	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AHMEDNAGAR								
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
37a	323	.. .. .	..	52	..	15	..	1,300
38	334	.. .. .	28	15	16	19	214	34
39	341 to 344	.. .. .	40	40	27	13	63	68
40	330, 337	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	344	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			126	300	16	46	377	1,435
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
41a	423, 429	.. .. .	..	7	..	14	..	15
42	453, 456	.. .. .	147	21	43	66	16	25
43	375 to 382	.. .. .	642	96	58	58	268	134
44	406 to 408	.. .. .	54	24	13	27	55	45
45	441, 414	.. .. .	60	42	72	42	91	68
46	447, 448	.. .. .	268	221	30	21	508	240
47	461, 462	.. .. .	1	..	100	..	5	..
Total....			1,206	790	68	54	2,009	1,597
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	XII, 400, 461	.. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	1
49	Chapter XIII, G. P. C.	.. .. .	2	4	..	..	2	22
50	295 to 307	.. .. .	..	4	..	25	..	27
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	..	1	..	..	..	1
52		Excess Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Custom Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act	..	3	20	67	90	2	29
56	263, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Stamp Act	2	..	50	..	5	..
57		Public and local ordinances	610	661	91	80	663	1,013
58	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	1	2	100	100	2	2
Total....			617	806	91	82	675	1,066
Grand Total....			2,146	2,461	57	59	3,486	4,535

B—continued.

Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount and percentage of property recovered.						
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property \$000.		Percentage of property recovered.			
	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
—concluded.								Re.	Re.	Re.	Re.			
..	1,393	..	485	..	70	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24	..	15	..	6	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	66	..	34	..	25	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
..	1,425	88	852	10	11	28	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	..	9	..	13	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	36	..	25	44	58	47	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	133	277	110	40	36	45	44	54	272	..	16	..	..
3	917	924	717	49	50	50	65	2,567	1,112	2,596	1,138	91	99	
..	45	45	32	30	9	34	12	17,515	2,446	1,000	2,624	44	51	
1	40	61	47	62	66	60	60	253	60	..	..	..	..
..	200	263	150	16	15	31	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1,005	1,500	1,112	41	30	53	55	20,320	3,430	10,500	4,600	52	56	
..	1	..	..	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	27	..	9	..	7	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
..	20	..	20	67	90	100	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,013	643	967	91	91	94	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	2	50	100	80	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,000	634	1,000	90	87	90	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4,947	2,740	3,907	47	41	69	62	25,826	20,808	12,242	14,491	47	47	

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and			
		Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		-		Number of persons arrested.			
		1912	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CLASS I.—Offenses against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.								REL	
1	115, 117 to 119, F.P. Code.	Substantive abstracts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	131 to 136, 135 ..	Offenses relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ..	Offenses relating to coins, stamps, and Government Notes	11	5	36	46	16	10	
4	212, 218 ..	Harboring an offender .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	224 to 228 ..	Other offenses against public justice	10	14	79	71	14	15	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	4	4	25	50	24	32	
7	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	1
Total..			25	24	69	62	64	56	
CLASS II.—Serious Offenses against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 304 ..	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
9		"	"	1	100	100	0	29	
10		"	"	..	3	..	100	..	
11		"	"	..	1	..	..	..
12		"	..	..	..	..	..
13	307 ..	Other murders	22	15	53	13	37	30	
14	304, 308 ..	Attempt at murder	5	6	60	26	23	15	
15	316 ..	Culpable homicide .. .. .	..	4	..	50	..	5
16	377 ..	Rape	0	19	..	..	0	21
17	317, 318 ..	Unnatural offenses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	304, 308, 309 ..	Exposure of infants or embezzlement of birth	5	..	60	..	6	..	
19	323, 331, 332 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	5	14	30	57	5	13	
20	326, 328, 335 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
21	326 ..	Grievous hurt	53	24	67	33	152	75	
22	329 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	6	6	35	..	18	6	
24	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapons	24	26	21	65	76	43	
25	325 to 349 ..	Kidnapping or abduction	1	..	..	..	4	..
26	345 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	1	..	..	..	1	..
27	373, 375 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	..	..	..	2	..
28	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	28	11	30	45	44	11	
30	338 ..	Bad act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			179	126	26	32	423	247	
CLASS III.—Serious Offenses against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
31	395, 397, 399 ..	Decoy	6	15	67	39	31	42	
32	396, 403 ..	Preparation or assembly for decoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt	3	7	..	30	3	4	
34	392, 398 ..	Robbery	By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
			By other means .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
			In dwelling houses	3	13	..	20	5	26
35	403 ..	On the highway, between sunrise and sunset	2	6	50	..	6		
36	404 ..	Other robberies	25	12	24	25	26		
37	370, 391, 392, 430 to 432, 445 to 449 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offenses	10	3	40	11	26	25	
38	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offense, or having made preparation for hurt	39	50	30	33	31	58	

B—continued.

Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.										Amount and percentage of property recovered.				
Number of persons arrested by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1874	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
GAUM.										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..
..	10	15	9	25	60	27	89
..	15	14	15	71	73	71	73
..	22	24	20	31	13	31	30
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100
..	53	53	45	35	41	36	53
..
..	30	8	28	100	96	100	89	61	14	31	14	34	100	
..	6	..	5	..	23	..	40	..	293	..	200	..	76	
..	30	24	19	10	10	11	11	13	..	13	..	100	..	
..	15	4	11	9	13	24	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	4	..	40	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24	5	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	60	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	4	11	60	61	100	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	75	127	56	27	17	22	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	6	15	6	39	6	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	43	73	37	34	37	25	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	12	43	11	73	43	74	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	247	274	265	29	31	33	37	72	407	53	314	46	77	
..	
..	41	31	32	23	17	28	23	266	24,171	170	400	50	2	
..	
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	3	..	30	..	100	..	451	..	220	..	45	
..	26	5	23	..	11	..	14	55	794	55	264	100	45	
..	6	4	4	50	..	30	..	123	759	41	190	24	25	
..	17	11	13	26	29	91	26	643	217	222	304	50	96	
..	25	21	25	42	33	52	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	..	..	..	73	63	76	66	4,743	1,607	542	1,376	11	96

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of	
							Cases arrested	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BELGAUM								
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt		2		50		6
37	418, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually						
		Total...	187	109	37	28	168	186
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
37a	323	Hurt		631		28		877
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	8		67		5	77
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	14	18	36		23	7
40	351, 337	Rush act, causing hurt or endangering life		2				7
41	374	Compulsory labour						
		Total...	20	632	46	28	34	878
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
41a	428, 429	Mischief					7	11
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking	26	15	6			
43	379 to 383	Theft of cattle	71	67	54	27	102	14
44	406 to 408	Ordinary	612	563	54	69	226	66
45	411, 414	Original breach of trust	9	32	56	31	6	26
46	417, 448	Receiving stolen property	36	23	72	33	70	32
47	461, 462	Criminal or house-trespass	20	29	25	31	24	36
		Breaking open receptacles		2				4
		Total...	774	749	53	43	1,036	906
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 481	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves						
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	5	5	60	89	5	1
50	286 to 297	Offences against religion	2	2	50	80	7	1
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	3	3	80	67	17	1
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Provinces	Excise Laws						
53		Railway Laws						
54		Salt and Customs Laws						
55		Stamp Act						
56		Stamp Act						
57	289, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285 to 288, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances	377	340	83	89	236	1
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	5	24	60	100	5	1
		Total...	284	286	61	89	269	1
		Grand Total...	1,362	1,726	54	46	2,106	2,006

B—continued

Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount and percentage of property recovered.						
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1-74*	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
9a	9a	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
—concluded.														
..	6	..	..	..	17	..	17	..	301	..	301	..	100
..	
..	156	154	156	43	33	59	30	3,930	23,440	1,133	3,186	29	11	
..	877	..	613	..	21	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	25	7	45	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	636	34	621	62	21	62	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	11	6	9	30	45	23	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	94	96	78	64	54	65	67	2,749	2,263	2,901	1,163	78	51	
..	654	737	547	61	53	40	67	26,549	34,417	15,027	21,669	37	63	
..	24	6	13	83	25	83	39	13	..	12	..	82	..	
..	33	64	32	51	70	56	72	4,153	..	1,285	..	31	..	
..	53	14	49	37	30	56	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	916	629	778	60	66	67	64	33,500	24,679	18,428	22,621	55	62	
..	
..	10	3	9	60	90	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	6	14	42	50	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	17	9	20	73	80	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	244	200	236	75	66	67	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	27	8	29	68	108	60	709	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	645	397	393	77	86	87	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,667	1,797	2,179	63	44	93	64	20,304	65,536	19,204	24,337	28	40	

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Statement A.				Number of persons arrested.	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			DHAR					
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 267 and 471 ..	Offences relating to c-stamps, and Government Notes	5	1	20	..	5	..
13	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender	1	..	..	..	1	..
14	221 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice ..	6	..	80	35	6	..
15	113 to 153, 167, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	11	9	64	33	117	..
16	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			32	14	65	29	129	72
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
6	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Things .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
7		" Dacoits	1	..	..	..	6	..
8		" Robbers	3	..	67	..	3	..
9		" Poison .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
10		Other murders	13	15	54	42	11	..
11		Attempt at murder	6	8	17	13	15	..
12		Culpable homicide	2	1	..	..	2	..
13		Rape	2	14	..	..	2	..
14		Unnatural offences .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	..
15		Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	3	3	100	33	3	..
16		Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	12	14	25	56	11	..
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
18		Grievous hurt	26	40	32	33	59	61
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	2	2	..	..	1	..
20		Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	4	11	100	27	15	..
21	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	26	23	27	39	53	..
22		Kidnapping or abduction	8	3	33	33	6	..
23	363 to 369 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	..
24		Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	..	100	..	1	..
25	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
26		Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	10	22	32	43	25	..
27	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	..	3	..	..	67	..
28		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			124	169	35	33	254	256
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
29	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	7	4	20	..	33	..
30		Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
32		{ By other means	5	2	60	..	9	..
33		{ In dwelling house	6	5	33	..	11	..
34	392, 393 ..	Robbery	1	15	100	..	1	..
35		{ On the highway between sunrise and sunset ..	26	17	23	12	34	..
36	270, 281, 293, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ..	Other robberies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
37		Serious mischief and cognate offences	38	30	8	8	23	..
38	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	153	203	4	9	26	..
39		House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ..	8	1	67	..	13	..
40	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
41		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			239	285	10	8	149	157

B—continued.

Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount and percentage of property recovered.					
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
		1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
No.	96	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
WAR.													
..
..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	1	100	10	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	63	76	28	57	97	88	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	72	85	29	57	35	66	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	50	..
..	..	3	..	67	..	67	..	73	..	8	..	44	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	21	23	13	54	85	100	92	..	166	..	166	..	100
..	14	6	10	7	7	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	8	8	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	37	43	60	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	64	34	33	64	34	76	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	20	15	6	100	15	100	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	40	13	19	15	37	63	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	2	30	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	3	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	42	23	26	34	38	55	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	2	..	67	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	261	123	129	37	33	71	65	86	166	40	166	44	100
..	10	18	..	19	..	40	..	1,963	742	34	..	4	3
..
..	5	9	..	56	..	56	..	156	2	56	..	32	..
..	6	4	..	36	..	100	..	359	194	62	44	22	22
..	12	1	..	100	..	100	..	1	607	1	34	100	4
..	37	13	9	31	30	55	89	1,812	143	980	66	54	48
..	18	12	9	17	22	33	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	61	12	37	44	62	100	86	..	8,245	..	771	..	9
..	14	3	..	15	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	152	60	66	30	30	66	80	2,691	10,536	1,147	912	31	9

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained or case decided.		Number of persons arrested	
			Column 8, 7, and 8 of Statement A.					
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			DHAR					
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	131 to 156, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 267 and 471 ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	5	1	20	..	5	..
3	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender	1	..	..	..	1	..
4	221 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice ..	5	4	50	25	8	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	11	9	64	33	117	..
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			22	14	65	29	129	72
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
5	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		..	..	3	..	67	..	3
11		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
12		..	..	13	15	54	42	41
13		..	..	6	8	17	13	15
14		..	..	2	1	..	..	2
15		..	..	2	14	..	..	..
16		..	..	..	3	..	..	..
17		..	..	..	3	100	33	3
18	..	..	12	14	25	56	11	
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	25	40	52	31	59	
21	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	
22	..	..	4	11	100	27	15	
23	..	..	26	23	27	38	53	
24	..	..	3	3	33	33	5	
25	..	..	..	1	..	100	..	
26	..	..	1	..	100	..	1	
27	..	..	..	22	33	45	35	
28	..	..	19	22	33	45	35	
29	..	..	..	3	..	67	..	
Total..			192	169	35	32	254	231
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
29	..	..	7	4	29	..	33	
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	..	..	5	2	69	..	9	
33	..	..	6	5	33	..	11	
34	..	..	1	15	100	..	1	
35	..	..	26	17	23	12	34	
36	..	..	38	30	8	8	28	
37	..	..	153	203	4	9	26	
38	..	..	3	1	67	..	13	
39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			239	285	10	8	119	137

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1874	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
No.	No.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
WAR.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..
..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	6	1	100	16	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	62	76	26	57	27	68	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	72	65	29	57	25	66	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	67	..	67	..	72	..	8	..	60	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	44	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	81	22	13	64	26	100	92	..	100	..	106	..	100
..	14	6	10	7	7	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	3	1	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	5	6	27	43	60	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	64	34	33	44	24	78	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	15	6	100	15	100	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	49	13	19	15	27	62	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	2	20	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	2.
..	3	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	42	22	26	24	28	85	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	2	..	67	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	261	132	129	27	23	71	66	88	166	40	166	45	100
..	10	16	..	19	..	40	..	1,863	748	24	..	4	2
..
..
..	5	9	..	56	..	56	..	156	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	26	..	100	..	359	194	82	..	44	22
..	12	1	..	100	..	100	..	1	607	1	..	24	100
..	27	15	9	31	20	65	29	1,812	143	250	..	20	54
..	18	12	9	17	22	22	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	61	12	27	46	62	100	26	..	5,246	..	771	..	9
..	14	2	..	15	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	122	60	65	20	29	66	80	1,091	10,226	1,147	912	21	9

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of Persons arrested.	
							1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DHARWAR								
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
37a	335	Hurt	417	26	644			
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation						
39	241 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	26	18	19	27	46	25
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life		2				3
41	374	Compulsory labour						
Total..			26	434	19	26	66	274
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
41a	428, 429	Mischief					9	21
42	453, 454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	338	271	2	3	95	45
43	379 to 382	Theft (Of cattle)	23	22	44	47	740	914
44	406 to 408	.. .. . Ordinary	26	23	16	18	30	34
45	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	64	38	12	64	81	68
46	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	21	21	26	27	32	26
47	461, 462	Criminal or house-trespass	71	6	14		75	
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle						
Total..			1,326	1,121	22	26	1,002	1,111
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 403	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves		1				4
49	Chapter XIX., C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	4	4	75	75	16	33
50	295 to 297	Offences against Religion	2	3			1	8
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	4	4	50	100	13	8
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws		10		60		17
53		Railway Laws			4			
54		Salt and Customs Laws						
55		Stage Carriage Act						
56		Stamp Act						
57	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1897, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	21	24	71	78	29	102
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	19	1	63	100	21	3
Total..			80	117	65	74	80	167
Grand Total..			1,906	2,143	23	27	1,660	2,685

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.			Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1874	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	8b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
concluded.													
..	844	..	456	..	34	..	45
..	35	16	21	17	16	..	19
..	3	..	3
..
..	872	16	479	17	24	80	44
..	21	9	13	100	52	100	35
..	43	21	23	51	40	84	33	1,108	897	941	752	85	84
1	915	390	577	47	56	92	57	87,274	53,636	14,204	14,916	31	23
..	34	10	13	13	19	40	46
..	65	60	34	63	41	85	62	1,185	713	490	505	43	70
..	36	19	26	39	33	63	60
..	..	46	..	61	..	100	3
1	1,113	545	675	49	53	90	85	69,512	55,250	15,735	16,233	23	29
..	4
..	33	8	25	50	61	100	80
..	..	1
..	8	6	8	33	33	100	58
..	17	..	15	..	47	..	53
..
..
..
..	102	25	89	83	78	94	91
..	3	15	3	71	67	100	100
..	167	54	136	65	70	95	85
1	2,436	900	1,505	44	60	85	70	73,391	65,963	14,913	17,311	33	26

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested.			
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			KAL					
1e	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	4	3	56	..	4	3
3	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender	2	1	..	100	9	1
4	224 to 228 ..	Other offences against public justice ..	17	11	59	55	18	14
5	143 to 153, 157, 159 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	76	66	34	30	496	396
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Total....			99	83	30	31	510	406
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Things .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		..	..	1	..	100	..	1
10		..	..	4	3	100	67	8
11		..	..	..	..	..	..	13
12		..	..	2	..	..	..	2
13		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13		307 ..	Other murders	4	13	75	36	18
14		304, 308 ..	Attempt at murder	5	5	40	..	9
15		376 ..	Culpable homicide	10	4	50	25	14
16		317 ..	Rape	12	16	33	6	13
17		317, 318 ..	Unnatural offences	1	2	..	50	1
18		305, 306, 309 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	7	7	42	57	13
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	6	9	56	55	8	
20	..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 328 ..	Grievous hurt	18	26	50	34	22	
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	..	..	..	100	2	
22	327, 330, 333 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	1	..	..	1	
23	..	..	4	1	50	..	6	
24	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	13	14	31	31	34	
25	323 to 329 ..	Kidnaping or abduction	3	9	..	11	6	
26	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	
26	373, 378 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	25	43	38	28	20	
29	336 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt	4	5	50	100	4	
Total....			123	160	49	31	187	205
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
30	396, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	13	12	23	17	78	
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
33	382, 393 ..	Robbery	7	5	..	30	5	
34	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ..	.. { In dwelling houses .. .. .	..	..	39	18	10	
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	.. { On the highway, between sunrise and sunset	7	6	29	..	9	
36	..	.. { Other robberies	7	23	14	15	31	
37	440 to 453 ..	.. { Other robberies	20	30	30	23	13	
38	419, 413 ..	.. { Other robberies	133	..	..	..	19	
38	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt .. .. .	..	137	29	18	128	
38	440 to 453 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	4	2	..	50	6	
37	419, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	2	2	..	50	2	
Total....			166	224	26	17	246	173

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.			Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
A DGI.													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..	..
..	3	3	3	50	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	1	100	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	16	13	56	36	62	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	356	476	386	21	27	21	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	406	497	406	23	27	23	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	8	11	63	17	68	18	119	100	60	81	58	61
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	30	12	26	85	27	92	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	5	1	22	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	14	3	64	25	64	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	8	11	22	7	37	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	1	..	80	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	12	9	17	75	17	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	5	8	50	62	60	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	40	21	36	55	33	57	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	8	1	26	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	22	15	17	18	17	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	6	5	..	14	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	60	20	40	20	21	22	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	4	6	50	50	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	205	171	163	24	21	20	23	119	100	60	61	63	40
..	27	63	19	9	30	11	63	1,540	678	1,100	36	75	5
..
..	5	..	3	..	40	..	100	..	219	..	11	..	4
..	10	5	9	22	40	40	44	210	204	60	5	27	2
..	2	6	2	22	..	22	..	171	2,073	90	5	21	..
..	21	2	20	20	26	20	27	66	622	22	400	27	76
..	19	12	17	42	67	42	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	75	90	61	60	40	64	60	19,773	12,440	5,500	4,245	20	25
..	1	2	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	2	3	..	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	173	192	144	22	22	22	20	21,720	17,167	6,200	4,200	22	20

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	LAW.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested	
							1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			KALA DGI—					
373	Hurt	.. .. .	..	174	..	94	..	254
374	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	.. .. .	1	3	..	50	..	3
341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	.. .. .	31	19	..	21	..	25
393, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
374	Compulsory labour	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			23	196	27	34	27	374
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
423, 430	Mischief	.. .. .	..	7	..	36	..	8
452, 454	Looting house-trespass or house-breaking	.. .. .	22	124	..	4	..	21
379 to 382	Theft .. Of cattle .. Ordinary	.. .. .	49	40	..	42	..	49
408 to 408	.. .. ..	.. .. .	456	672	..	37	..	545
411, 414	.. .. ..	.. .. .	33	25	..	36	..	12
447, 448	.. .. ..	.. .. .	74	80	..	34	..	135
461, 462	.. .. ..	.. .. .	34	44	..	23	..	61
Total..			730	912	35	30	575	819
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
311, 408, 481	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	.. .. .	4	9	..	11	..	20
Chapter XIX, C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	.. .. .	1	2	..	..	..	3
305 to 307	Offences against religion	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	.. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..
52	.. .. ..	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	.. .. ..	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	.. .. ..	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	.. .. ..	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	.. .. ..	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	.. .. ..	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
289, 277, 278, 290, 293, 295 to 304, 299, 291 to 294, Section 81 of Act VII of 1887, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances	.. .. .	9	20	..	54	..	20
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	.. .. .	9	17	..	63	..	23
Total..			26	69	62	61	76	66
Grand Total..			1,120	1,625	35	30	1,010	1,044

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.										Amount and percentage of property recovered.				
Number of persons received by transfer	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1874	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
—concluded.														
..	266	..	263	..	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	24	12	28	43	25	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
..	370	26	373	20	18	21	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	8	..	62	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	31	8	29	56	19	62	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	49	69	46	62	66	67	69	906	726	808	552	89	79	
..	506	511	499	51	46	57	52	19,321	18,733	5,143	6,017	27	26	
..	19	36	19	35	53	36	53	1,798	2,146	1,449	1,730	89	80	
..	68	112	86	38	52	46	52	948	2,009	542	1,225	68	76	
..	61	46	61	10	21	19	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	319	784	746	49	46	53	50	22,984	21,616	7,998	9,294	25	25	
..	
..	30	24	14	17	..	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	..	4	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	30	11	20	45	75	45	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	22	12	22	53	91	58	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	66	60	50	22	26	22	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,044	1,739	1,909	61	26	61	26	44,712	29,949	14,948	14,912	23	23	

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested.			
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2		4.	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			KAN					
1a	115, 117 to 118, I. F. Code.	Substantive abetments ..	2	..	..	..	2	..
1	131 to 136, 133 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	7	4	43	..	9	..
3	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender ..	..	1	..	..	..	15
4	224 to 228 ..	Other offences against public justice ..	1	1	100	100	1	1
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	1	2	..	100	13	18
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			11	8	26	43	25	35
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8		Murder by Thugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" Dacoits ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	302, 303, 304 ..	" Robbers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" Poison ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Other murders ..	8	2	23	100	12	3
13	307 ..	Attempt at murder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	2	4	50	75	2	5
15	373 ..	Rape ..	1	1	..	..	2	2
16	377 ..	Unnatural offences ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	4	7	100	100	4	7
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	3	5	67	50	3	5
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	2	4	50	75	2	4
20	326, 326, 326 ..	Grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ..	2	4	100	75	14	13
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	11	11	73	64	23	12
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnaping or abduction ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	1	..	..	..	2	..
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	363, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	5	10	60	60	6	17
29	338 ..	Bash act causing grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			37	52	62	67	61	70
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property								
<i>Property only.</i>								
30	335, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity ..	3	2	33	50	5	77
31	396, 402 ..	Preparation or assembly for dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means ..	..	1	..	100	..	2
		{ In dwelling-houses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery ..	1	2	100	..	4	..
		{ On the highway, between sunrise and sunset ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ Other robberies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	370, 381, 392, 430 to 433, 436 to 440 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	5	4	60	67	17	6
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	7	2	20	100	12	2
36	448 to 452 ..	House trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	63	29	25	23	41	14
37	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	1	2	..	100	10	3
Total..			82	66	26	85	59	104

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1874	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
No.	95	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ARA.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..
..	15	6	4	27	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	13	16	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	25	23	29	16	23	17	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	3	3	3	50	57	50	100	60	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	3	1	50	50	50	60	..	60	..	60	..	100
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	..	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	..	57	60	100	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	4	3	4	50	75	50	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	14	10	21	59	21	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	15	9	26	53	53	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	17	5	16	33	53	100	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	70	51	56	37	61	49	57	40	60	..	60	..	100
..
..	77	5	6	100	3	100	97	1,061	5,900	42	3,360	3	56
..
..	3	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	1	..	..	100
..
..	5	5	2	100	..	100	..	11	135	11	..	100	..
..	2	7	1	50	48	53	67	612	2	618	2	85	100
..
..	14	26	13	73	79	83	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	103	68	25	56	23	54	52	2,484	5,936	571	3,272	23	55

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
							Number of persons arrested.	
			1878	1874	1878	1874	1878	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KANARA								
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
37a	333	Hurt	..	265	..	34	..	260
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	25	5	43	25	43	7
40	386, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	3	100	100	1	3
41	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total...			26	273	46	57	44	509
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
41a	429, 429	Mischief	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	453, 456	Larking house-trespass or housebreaking	2	6	50	67	2	4
43	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	8	10	23	75	7	19
44	406 to 406	Ordinary	448	453	67	79	544	512
45	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	15	31	40	37	14	59
46	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	31	76	78	70	153	140
47	461, 463	Criminal or house-trespass	14	18	43	79	24	28
Total...			263	539	60	76	764	741
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX, C. F. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	1	..	100	..	1	..
50	395 to 397	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	32	44	87	91	98	75
55		Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Stamp Act	1	..	100	..	1	..	
57	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances	98	77	87	98	119	106
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total....			153	121	86	92	218	181
Grand Total....			970	1,080	61	68	1,207	1,639

B—continued.

Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1874	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	699	..	368	..	30	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	27	5	33	14	52	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	3	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	606	36	366	34	30	54	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	4	1	3	59	50	100	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	6	8	48	33	100	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	512	472	468	61	73	73	80	193	192	191	192	100	100
..	39	11	29	29	26	36	34	17,397	24,595	9,165	13,641	47	55
..	140	127	114	63	64	78	65	3,020	2,565	3,712	1,733	..	67
..	26	9	25	35	81	67	82	..	..	..	3,725	60	99
..
..	741	626	617	60	66	73	75	20,008	31,124	11,048	19,131	54	61
..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..	75	95	75	77	91	75	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	106	109	106	84	87	92	87	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	181	207	181	81	88	85	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,639	963	1,303	60	53	73	67	23,132	37,132	11,519	29,968	50	60.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested.			
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KANARA								
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
37a	323	Hurt .. .. .	..	205	..	34	..	400
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	23	5	43	25	43	7
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	3	100	100	1	3
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total...			24	373	43	57	44	509
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
41a	428, 429	Mischief .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking	2	6	50	67	2	4
43	379 to 382	Theft Of cattle Ordinary	6	10	83	75	7	18
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	445	453	57	79	54	512
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	15	31	60	37	14	39
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	81	76	73	70	143	140
47	461, 463	Breaking open receptacle	14	13	43	78	24	24
Total...			563	530	69	76	764	741
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	1	..	100	..	1	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1897, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Stamp Act	1	..	100	..	1	..
57		Public and local nuisances	99	77	97	35	119	108
58	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total...			155	121	86	92	318	181
Grand Total....			970	1,080	61	65	1,207	1,329

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested.	
							1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			POO					
10	115, 117 to 119, L.P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	15	19	27	74	29	36
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	2
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	10	11	20	82	12	20
5	143 to 153, 157, 159 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	41	31	37	39	237	215
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	3	100	50	1	2
Total...			67	66	43	63	308	276
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8		Murder by Things .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		Dacoity	1	..	..	100	..	..
10	302, 303, 306	" Robbers .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	5
11		" Poison	1	..	100	67	..	..
12		Other murders	13	10	42	60	31	21
13	307	Attempt at murder	4	2	25	50	6	18
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	9	6	44	50	18	15
15	378	Rape	16	9	25	..	20	15
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	1	50	..	4	1
17	317, 319	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	4	1	50	..	4	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	12	16	17	36	10	11
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	53	24	63	54	119	10
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	9	3	12	..	14	2
22	337, 339, 339	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ..	4	4	25	50	5	7
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	6	6	50	40	10	12
24	303 to 306	Kidnapping or abduction	8	7	37	19	5	12
25	346 to 349	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	2	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 378	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	2	2	..	..	2	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 354, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	25	19	48	43	49	71
29	336	Beast act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..
Total...			169	117	41	49	309	312
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	14	20	36	60	74	104
31	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	7
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means	1	2	100	100	3	7
		{ In dwelling house	20	6	10	17	40	11
33	392, 393	Robbery	10	17	20	29	30	42
		{ On the highway, between sunrise and sunset .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ Other robberies	10	17	20	29	30	42
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	33	47	13	..	46	69
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	164	131	36	36	167	170

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
		1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873			1874	
9a	9b	10	11	12.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
NA.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..
..
..	30	18	26	25	50	20	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	30	11	30	32	90	100	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	215	198	192	32	31	43	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	3	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	279	228	252	33	39	45	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	18	..	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	91	29	30	45	40	50	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	8	3	17	53	45	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	15	12	31	20	35	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	17	11	40	..	72	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	..	50	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	60	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	60	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	4	15	20	25	50	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	40	30	25	53	43	50	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	9	2	14	..	23	..	27	..	27	..	100	..
..	7	5	7	49	43	40	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	9	9	60	33	57	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9.	12	6	50	17	80	20	..	64	..	17	..	27
..
..
..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	51	27	50	25	25	63	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	312	249	181	43	31	53	30	27	64	27	17	100	27
..
..	104	58	80	37	47	38	61	2,500	4,204	128	826	4	19
..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	4	100	43	100	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	22	8	12	27	23	28	4,011	275	2,125	14	56	4
..	42	25	20	17	19	20	21	252	1,669	124	1,270	49	76
..	77	17	44	13	22	25	41	4,530	3,229	2,653	2,541	86	78
..	49	26	50	20	16	22	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	170	147	142	26	20	26	47	6,524	36,900	2,162	12,279	23	64

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained in cases decided.		Number and	
			Column 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested.			
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
POONA								
36	449 to 451	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	3	1	50	..	6	..
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	2	2	..	67	13	2
		Total...	374	377	37	29	414	495
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
37a	323..	Hurt	..	766	..	16	..	1,564
38	334..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	46	14	2	71	206	28
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	51	57	14	4	104	111
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	..	2	..	50	..	1
41	374..	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total...	137	839	7	16	312	1,705
*CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
41a	428, 429	Mischief	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking	10	16	30	15	10	24
43	379 to 382	Theft	118	71	30	45	144	83
		Of cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Ordinary	1,424	962	36	37	1,290	1,140
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	197	239	13	8	232	261
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	107	96	66	68	166	176
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	245	174	17	20	393	482
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacles	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total...	2,101	1,648	16	33	2,236	2,166
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	1	..	100	..	9
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	2	70	50	90	2	14
50	296 to 297	Offences against religion	..	3	..	33	..	13
51		Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act	6	3	67	109	96	53
52		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act	15	31	73	106	18	73
56		Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	169, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 81 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances	166	126	89	83	224	176
58		Other special and local laws cognisable by Police	88	74	85	91	190	106
		Total...	377	228	86	84	473	353
		Grand Total....	3,025	3,178	33	82	4,050	5,240

B--continued.

Number of persons received by transfer.	percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount and percentage of property recovered.					
	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1874	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
94	95	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
..	..	6	..	100	..	100
..	8	13	7	..	88	..	100
..	496	314	289	27	24	25	43	12,191	46,367	7,258	28,036	28	60	
..	1,566	..	1,431	..	12	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	23	208	28	1	72	1	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	111	69	66	16	4	27	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,706	271	1,627	6	18	7	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	21	10	14	40	29	40	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	83	97	76	39	60	58	67	4,054	2,716	2,708	2,498	91	91	
..	1,740	968	803	41	43	55	55	87,652	65,371	45,348	37,660	63	58	
..	241	99	86	13	8	33	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	159	166	47	54	52	60	881	1,820	701	1,059	80	59	
..	452	306	276	19	14	24	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,166	1,014	1,604	24	34	48	46	90,587	70,407	49,768	40,578	55	53	
..	
..	9	..	9	..	78	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	2	14	69	93	50	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	..	15	..	62	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	53	98	58	66	91	68	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
..	12	18	13	61	77	61	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	175	221	170	88	83	90	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	106	120	107	84	88	84	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	262	469	275	82	84	82	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,240	3,145	4,228	38	31	48	38	1,80,996	116,928	57,948	68,622	52	59	

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested			
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			RATNA					
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	12	..	43	..	31	..
3	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	6	3	100	100	7	3
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	35	26	40	33	105	208
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	6	1	100	100	3	1
Total..			86	32	56	34	136	212
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by Thugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		..	..	1	..	100	..	3
12		..	..	4	..	75	..	10
13		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14		..	..	2	2	100	50	2
15		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17		..	..	1	3	100	33	1
18		..	..	11	3	35	33	12
19	..	..	1	..	100	..	2	
20	..	..	8	4	62	25	17	
21	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	
22	..	..	2	3	50	100	5	
23	..	..	12	4	41	50	15	
24	..	..	1	..	100	..	1	
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	..	..	1	..	100	..	1	
27	..	..	4	1	25	100	5	
28	..	..	1	..	100	..	1	
Total..			45	34	51	54	64	33
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
30	..	..	1	2	..	50	17	16
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
33	..	..	1	1	100	100	1	1
34	..	..	3	2	67	50	3	1
35	..	..	26	12	73	17	33	12
36	..	..	37	29	41	72	36	31
37	..	..	2	1	50	..	2	3
Total..			72	47	53	55	93	64

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.										Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
		1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
GIRL.													
..
..
..	..	31	..	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	3	86	100	86	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	306	106	153	31	25	31	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	3	1	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	212	136	157	35	16	25	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	8	..	2	..	33	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	8	..	50	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	2	100	50	100	50	..	..	..	..	..	100
..
..	3	1	2	100	33	100	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	5	2	33	23	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	15	3	47	50	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	8	2	40	100	40	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	13	6	33	50	38	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	3	3	20	100	33	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	30	54	29	44	52	62	59	..	8	..	8	..	109
..
..	16	1	16	..	44	..	44	3,308	1,317	864	..	26	..
..
..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	3	1	67	100	67	100	..	19	10	..	10	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
..	12	30	11	58	17	68	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	31	33	29	61	67	67	93	16,432	1,946	4,979	1,360	77	69
..	8	2	1	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	64	72	59	48	59	63	64	9,743	3,960	4,659	1,377	60	43

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained in cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 9 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained in cases decided.		Number of Persons arrested.	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RATNA GIRI								
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
37a	323	Hurt .. .. .	..	344	..	18	..	625
38	324	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	7	2	71	100	10	2
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	11	16	27	37	25	26
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	2	..	50	..	3	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			20	362	45	30	36	653
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
41a	423, 429	Mischief .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	11
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking	11	2	64	..	11	..
43	379 to 382	Theft	23	14	39	45	47	24
44	406 to 408	Of cattle	377	378	51	55	699	347
45	411, 414	Ordinary	33	13	23	15	24	11
46	447, 448	Criminal breach of trust	37	16	79	88	66	30
47	461, 464	Receiving stolen property	79	57	23	16	166	56
		Criminal or house-trespass .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	1
		Breaking close receptacles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			560	364	47	46	903	466
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX., G.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	2	2	100	100	2	3
50	296 to 297	Offences against Religion	1	1	100	100	2	1
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	5	16	100	93	9	16
55		Stage Carriage Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	3	..	67	..	7	..
57	269, 277, 278, 286, 288, 289, to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	49	37	78	89	63	40
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	2	1	100	100	2	1
Total..			62	56	81	91	96	61
Grand Total..			786	906	51	89	1,321	1,491

B—continued.

Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.		
	1874	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	625	..	479	..	15	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	7	2	50	100	71	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	26	25	26	16	8	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	653	35	507	82	16	84	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	11	..	11	100	..	100	..	892	10	92	..	25	..
..	24	35	24	28	38	27	85	378	253	279	268	100	100
..	345	625	332	46	58	55	60	6,614	3,071	4,033	2,113	76	69
..	11	19	30	17	18	21	20	93	50	93	30	100	100
..	20	56	20	61	75	61	75	101	49	92	49	91	100
..	56	142	50	13	30	15	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	463	788	448	41	51	47	53	7,548	2,423	5,688	2,455	75	72
..
..	3	3	3	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	1	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	16	9	16	78	83	78	83	14	..	14	..	100	..
..
..
..	40	59	40	71	80	75	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	1	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	61	82	61	76	84	79	84	14	..	14	..	100	..
..
..	1,491	1,167	1,261	43	34	40	40	17,334	6,721	11,561	3,850	67	52

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Column 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested.			
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.								
10	115, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abettments	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 487 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	5	6	40	66	5	9
13	213, 216	Harbouring an offender	..	1	..	..	..	1
14	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	6	5	62	73	7	4
15	143 to 168, 157, 168	Rioting or unlawful assembly	15	23	67	36	118	167
16	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	3	1	87	100	9	1
Total..			31	36	61	60	133	181
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by Thugs	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		Dacoits	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		Robbers	3	1	100	..	5	..
11	..	Poison	1	5	100	60	2	10
12	..	Other murders	12	9	67	71	24	44
13	307..	Attempts at murder	4	7	25	50	6	8
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	1	..	100	3	1
15	376..	Rape	15	12	32	33	24	20
16	377..	Unnatural offences	..	1	..	..	..	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	7	4	17	100	7	6
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	6	9	62	77	8	9
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession..	..	1	..	..	..	13
20	325, 328, 335	Grievous hurt..	32	37	62	60	72	77
21	328..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	3	30	50	2	3
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession..	3	2	..	100	4	15
23	324..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	10	18	50	58	15	26
24	333 to 339	Kidnaping or abduction	4	5	40	30	5	6
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371..	Habitually dealing in slaves..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	351, 354, 350, 351	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	3	6	67	66	3	9
29	336..	Rash act causing grievous hurt	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total..			108	122	49	54	190	248
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	7	5	57	60	66	19
31	319, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery	By poisonous or stupefying drugs	..	..	..	..	..
			By other means	3	1	50	..	2	1
34	276, 281, 283, 480 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	In dwelling house	5	..	29	..	4
			On the highway, between sunrise and sunset	3	3	23	..	6	4
35	434, 435, 437 to 480	Other robberies	11	16	27	37	16	25
36	439 to 459	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	64	96	8	12	93	94
37	413, 418	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	67	93	31	50	80	104
38	..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	..	100	..	4	6
Total..			180	218	22	63	298	253

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1875	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ARA.													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..	..
..
..	8	4	6	40	50	50	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	7	3	100	75	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	187	80	164	42	34	61	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	3	1	67	100	67	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	181	94	175	45	35	64	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	10	2	7	50	40	50	57	132	24	8	..	6	..
..	44	19	24	62	29	79	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	4	6	17	59	25	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	3	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	16	16	17	20	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	4	7	14	83	25	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	6	7	62	77	63	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	77	63	63	68	49	75	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	7	1	13	35	14	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	8	14	..	66	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	26	14	24	23	69	26	75	8	..	8	..	100	..
..	6	4	4	30	30	100	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	9	3	9	67	55	67	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	248	168	199	48	44	58	55	140	24	16	..	11	..
..
..	19	64	19	48	68	47	66	3,297	2,874	416	2,803	13	67
..
..	1	2	1	50	..	30	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	6	..	25	..	25	..	214	21	104	21	100	100
..	4	6	4	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25	11	24	37	44	55	45	97	154	..	..	..	..
..	94	67	7	17	23	25	23	230	174	110	137	48	79
..
..	104	68	100	44	67	61	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	6	..	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	75	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	353	224	237	36	40	44	51	3,808	3,223	631	2,941	17	91

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	LAW.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 3, 4, and 5 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number of persons arrested	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			SATARA					
37a	323	Hurt	..	512	..	11	..	69
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	37	4	36	100	61	69
39	341 to 343	Wrongful restraint and confinement	26	31	21	29	59	12
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	..	4	..	75	..	59
41	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total..			70	551	30	23	113	775
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
41a	439, 429	Mischief	..	29	..	40	..	20
42	453, 456	Lurking house-tres pass or housebreaking	11	30	64	35	13	26
43	379 to 382	Theft Of cattle Ordinary	68	83	51	53	108	112
44	408 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	20	13	43	47	1,041	1,073
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	..	40	72	70	39	14
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	203	214	22	22	66	68
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle	1	..	100	..	1	317
Total..			1,331	1,369	43	44	1,356	1,630
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX, C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	1	..	..	..	..
51		Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 81 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances	21	86	67	84	26	100
58		Other special and local laws cognisable by Police.	15	..	73	..	16	..
Total..			39	87	69	84	42	104
Grand Total..			1,739	2,276	41	39	2,320	3,191

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
		1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	669	..	454	..	24	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	..	42	..	39	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	59	..	38	..	47	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	3	..	60	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	775	80	546	31	24	44	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	..	20	..	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	26	..	22	67	37	67	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	112	98	89	59	84	65	63	1,368	1,492	1,157	..	85	76
..	1,073	868	982	60	64	72	72	51,628	49,156	25,094	1,488	48	49
..	14	27	14	68	35	70	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	68	64	58	69	73	73	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	317	164	223	27	30	46	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,630	1,249	1,378	84	57	67	67	53,054	51,050	26,341	26,683	40	50
..
..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	100	19	100	60	78	95	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	16	..	69	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	104	85	104	63	78	83	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,191	1,940	3,180	50	46	63	56	57,063	54,297	26,880	28,844	47	52

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested.	
							1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			SHOLA					
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes.	6	2	17	50	4	3
3	312, 316 ..	Harbouring an offender ..	1	..	..	..	2	..
4	324 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice ..	4	6	75	67	4	6
5	142 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	5	6	63	60	24	57
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	1	..	100	..	1	..
Total..			17	14	47	57	45	66
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Thugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
11		..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	307 ..	Other murders ..	11	2	56	100	20	10
14	304, 308 ..	Attempt at murder ..	1	..	..	..	5	1
15	376 ..	Culpable homicide ..	1	..	100	..	1	..
16	376 ..	Rape ..	4	6	..	..	3	7
17	317, 318 ..	Unnatural offences ..	2	1	50	100	2	2
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	6	9	33	11	5	2
19	329, 331, 338 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	3	3	25	67	8	3
20	325, 326, 328 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	12	..	..	..	..	..
21	325 ..	Grievous hurt ..	12	19	31	37	47	46
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	2	..	80	..	5	..
23	324 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ..	1	4	..	75	2	7
24	362 to 369 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapons ..	5	3	80	67	3	5
25	346 to 348 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ..	2	2	67	50	7	1
26	372, 373 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	12	16	..	45	20	15
30	336 ..	Beast act causing grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			60	75	26	44	133	85
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.								
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity ..	5	6	20	66	25	39
31	399, 401 ..	Preparation or assembly for dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 399 ..	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	..	{ By other means ..	4	3	..	100	13	6
34	..	{ In dwelling-house ..	4	8	50	33	7	1
35	392, 393 ..	Robbery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	..	{ On the highway, between sunrise and sunset ..	5	1	40	100	3	1
37	..	{ Other robberies ..	9	6	32	33	14	10
38	370, 361, 362, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	2	17	11	35	14	22

MENT B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount and percentage of property recovered.						
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1874	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
PUR.														
..
..
..	3	3	3	25	38	33	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	3	..	78	83	100	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	87	24	51	67	34	47	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	66	48	50	47	30	49	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20	..	100
..	10	18	10	29	100	39	100	..	51	105	51	105	100	100
..	2	6	1	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	3	6	50	100	50	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	3	3	69	69	69	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	3	26	67	29	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	40	44	35	15	28	16	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	40	..	40	..	..	17	..	17	..	100	..
..	7	3	7	62	48	83	67	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
..	3	7	3	43	100	43	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	15	17	..	10	33	13	33	..	8	..	8	..	100	..
..
..	66	123	86	34	63	27	66	76	121	76	125	100	95	..
..	4	43	31	43	38	29	37	96	640	45	314	47	49	..
..
..	6	11	6	..	63	..	88	953	928	773	777	81	84	..
..	1	4	1	87	100	100	100	37	94	14	30	25	33	..
..	1	1	1	67	100	100	100	106	1	45	1	49	100	..
..	10	13	4	14	30	15	75	46	106	45	33	94	39	..
..	26	12	16	7	24	8	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number of persons arrested.	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SHOLAPUR--								
25	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	90	81	33	30	87	70
26	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	2	..	50	..	2	..
27	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			137	115	31	34	166	149
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
27	322	Hurt	..	192	..	89	..	355
28	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	5	..	90	..	17
29	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	11	21	27	19	17	25
30	356, 357	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			11	218	27	58	17	392
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
41a	423, 429	Mischief, simple	10	13	10	..	3	10
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking	102	54	46	56	125	68
43	370 to 382	Theft... { Ordinary	591	431	43	46	615	436
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	18	16	11	25	12	14
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	13	16	69	75	60	63
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	160	50	24	36	293	68
47	461, 462	Breaking open receptacle	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			908	590	89	48	1,107	649
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX., C. P. Code	Vagrancy and bad character	2	..	100	..	2	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	..	50	..	4	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	1	..	..	..	6	..
52		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 276, 280, 283, 285 to 288, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	170	130	76	93	180	133
58	Total....		184	130	76	93	201	133
Grand Total....			1,321	1,132	43	53	1,369	1,454

B—concluded.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.			Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1874	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
8a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	70	71	85	52	59	85	63	11,863	6,396	3,077	3,050	26	48
..	..	2	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
4	154	134	135	37	54	46	61	12,934	6,167	3,996	4,194	31	51
..	355	..	341	..	46	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	..	12	..	33	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25	13	24	18	20	25	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	302	13	378	18	44	28	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	10	2	10	50	4	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	66	100	66	55	50	70	54	2,861	1,185	2,438	1,071	87	91
..	436	323	396	69	91	69	68	17,977	6,371	10,800	2,142	63	49
..	14	7	13	17	35	29	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	63	54	63	51	43	62	44	116	488	116	488	100	100
..	66	364	66	23	36	23	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	649	971	605	48	64	56	60	20,654	8,024	13,404	4,704	67	59
..
..	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	123	100	123	75	98	75	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	123	108	123	73	91	75	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1,488	1,479	1,395	66	85	84	88	23,654	16,322	17,479	9,899	39	55

MENT C.

Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

COMPARATIVE RETURN.

Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Remarks.
1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	
13			14			15			16			17				18
GAUM.															
..
..	..	43	..	..	32	..	..	7	..	..	24,171	..	..	609	
..	
..	
..	..	96	..	..	78	..	..	32	..	..	2,262	..	..	1,163	
WAR.															
..
11	33	4	..	17	..	..	..	8	..	..	617	1,363	743	..	34
..
..
6	5	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	396	..	..	..	10	..	..
83	35	60	57	21	45	47	18	45	1,173	1,103	227	1,350	941	167	..
A DGL															
..
..	20	..	..	20	..	..	..	7	..	..	392	..	..	84	..
..
..
..

Columns 1 to 12 show the number, &c., of dacoities considered professional.
 Columns 13 to 18 show the number of persons arrested and property lost in all cases of dacoity and cattle theft.
 The columns regarding previous years are left blank according to the returns of those years.

STATEMENT

Description of Crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occur- red within the year.	Cases un- der Cols. 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases un- der Cols. 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be con- cerned in Cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrest- ed.	Brought to trial.	Convict- ed.	Acquit- ted.	Remain- ing un- der trial.	Number suppo- sed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee .. { By stran- gulation..
{ By poison..
Dacoity on land..	4	18	20	..	104	104	80	40	21	..	..
Dacoity on water
Robbery by administra- tion of poisonous or deleterious drugs:—
(a) with murder
(b) without murder
Other professional crimes, viz:—
Kidnapping
Cattle theft

P00

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection

DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 8 to 9.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ahmednagar ..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
Belgaum ..	Yellama Hills in Paragad Taluka.	4 days..	30,000	..	..	4	18	..	....	..	..
Dharwar ..	Yemaur ..	3 days from 8th to 11th March 1874.	30,000	..	..	5	21	..	28 Bhetsandis from the adjacent villages.	..	..
Kaladgi ..	.....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
Kanara ..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
Poona ..	Alandi ..	11 days..	752,800	..	..	..	..	8	36	..	134
Rainagiri ..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
Satara ..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
Sholapur ..	Fandhar puz. } Ashadi ..	10 days..	1,20,000	2	7	2	18	..	....	..	..
		Kartiki..	10 days..	80,000	2	7	2	18
Total..				4	14	13	75	8	63	..	134

PART
Additional Police collected for the

Rs. & p.

MENT D.

of Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

I. Protection of Persons and Property.				PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.							
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of Cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	REMARKS.	
Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
..	..	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	..	..	..	Rs.	..	..	..
..	1 Murgod	1	0	99	1 year ..	17	Established from 1st April 1874. Established from 1st March 1874.	
..	1 Deshnur	1	4	66	1 year ..	5		
..	1 Kurle	1	3	60	1 year ..	1		
1	..	60 11 6	60 11 6	1 Botigeri ^o	1	5	57	2 years..	..	This Post was sanctioned for 1 year from 1st January 1874, but the conduct of the villagers not having improved, a further sanction for another year was granted. This post was withdrawn from 1st August 1874.	
..	1 Arlikaut ^t	..	2	30	1 year ..	..	
..	
..	
3	3	25 0 0	25 0 0	1 Walmanwadi	..	2	18	1 year ..	..	Established from 1st September 1874 for one year. Do. do.
..	1 Bhitwara	..	3	20	1 year ..	..	
..	1 Nanowda	..	1	9	1 year ..	..	
..	1 Jambori	..	2	18	1 year ..	..	
..	1 Walha	1	4	45	1 year ..	..	..
..	1 Harchari	1	3	42	1 year ..	1	Established from 1st October 1874 for one year.	
..	1 Nerla	..	3	22	4 years..	15	Established on 1st June 1871. The general effect of this post has not been as good as might have been expected, seeing that crimes are still continued in the village.	
7	7	55 0 0	55 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	0	150 11 6	150 11 6	13	0	60	657	..	..	..

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

District	Stationed Strength of Police Force.										Cost of									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
			Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.																	
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.																	
			Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).																	
			Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).																	
			Number of Mounted Police Constables.																	
			Number of Foot Police Constables.																	
			Number of Water Police Constables.																	
			Officers.																	
			Men.																	
			Strength of Char- lotment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly or partly from other than Imp- rial Revenues.																	
			Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.																	
			Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3.) (2)																	
			Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.																	
			Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments. (3)																	
			Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4, and 5.) (4)																	
			Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8).																	
			Horses and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.																	
			Mounted Constables.																	
			Foot and Water Constables.																	
			Average Pay of																	

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include Municipal Constables according to pay. (5) Column 13 includes local and personal, but (4) does not include horse and travelling allowances. (6) Columns 14 to 17. A "Town" constable at least 6,000 inhabitants. (7) Columns 18 and 19, one policeman to so many of the population. The total of Column 11, Rs. 4,917, has been

The total of Column 11, Rs. 4,917, has been

MENT E.

and Employment of Police.

Police.	Distribution of Forces.										Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).				
	In District.					On other Districts.					To Area (6).		To Population (7).		
	Guards at District Centres or Auxiliary Posts.	Guards over Treasuries.	Look-appears or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasuries.	On other Districts.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	of Towns (6).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (6).
No.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Contingencies and all Expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.															
Total cost.															
Payable from Imperial Revenue.															
Payable from other sources.															
Officers.															
Men.															
Officers.															
Men.															
On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.															
In Cantonments.															
Area of whole District in square miles.															
Population of whole District.															
Of the whole District.															
Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).															
of Towns (6).															
Of the whole District.															
Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).															
Of Towns (6).															
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.												
6,460	1,06,972	1,06,600	3,272	..	..	1	43	60	208	79	26	647	7,73,328	1,60,079	1,60,111
4,924	1,05,679	1,05,639	..	..	..	14	60	63	308	71	16	4,381	9,28,750	1,60,677	1,60,620
4,048	1,28,737	69,301	4,386	..	..	11	73	106	365	69	..	4,564	9,28,037	1,60,576	1,60,619
4,166	1,02,350	1,02,350	..	..	..	16	56	69	415	..	..	6,095	3,14,037	1,60,609	1,60,618
2,221	1,17,270	1,17,570	..	..	..	18	129	93	379	70	..	4,526	3,26,406	1,60,606	1,60,713
7,200	1,86,126	1,74,973	6,004	..	..	11	61	106	616	370	1,235,090	4,07,325	1,60,600	1,60,679	
30,017	1,17,261	1,17,261	..	..	..	3	17	113	708	471	44	..	2,769	16,18,156	1,60,636
6,738	1,00,097	1,00,187	260	..	..	4	29	97	137	637	119	..	4,378	11,36,660	1,60,618
2,306	64,340	63,974	316	..	..	11	63	83	347	60	445,095	4,03,806	1,60,618	1,60,611	
53,619	11,05,029	10,20,261	14,608	16	67	110	738	974	280,633	201,48,323	67,20,721	60,647	1,60,617	1,60,717	

See travelling allowances.

(8) Column 12 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on other duties.

(9) Columns 34 and 35, i.e., in Districts, are positions to be taken by many persons in Towns so many positions to each square mile.

10 Variance.

11 Variance.

added to the total of Columns 21 and 22.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
			Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.		Other Offices.			
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Ahmednagar	109	518	265	31	231	2	20	9	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Belgaum	116	553	257	27	284	1	14	23	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dharwar *	126	666	451	33	209	2	40	33	89	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Kalédgi †	110	544	406	28	220	2	26	29	62	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanara †	116	580	404	26	206	2	16	17	52	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Poona	185	920	454	43	608	3	27	63	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1 6
Ratnagiri	125	639	456	34	274	..	..	7	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
Satara	198	839	476	44	517	1	7	9	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sholapur	89	400	212	24	253	..	1	7	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 6
Grand Total..	1,174	5,658	3,221	289	3,162	14	161	195	473	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	4 29

NOTE.—This Statement does not refer to Assistant District

* 10 Vacancies.
† 3 Vacancies.
‡ 2 Vacancies.

MENT F.

General Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.			By death.
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	22	69	212	18	46	51	164	412	1	4	5	23	..	..	3	5	0.30
12	8	36	60	39	345	34	277	357	..	7	2	15	..	..	7	3	1.00
2	..	62	118	12	197	76	409	297	3	18	12	42	..	..	8	17	1.01
30	..	33	210	6	114	26	216	295	..	..	4	36	..	..	2	45	0.36
18	28	108	140	5	60	88	332	274	..	6	14	19	10	..	15	14	3.15
..	26	90	190	5	72	79	546	478	1	8	21	30	16	2	3	18	0.19
..	26	56	235	..	102	24	122	618	12	1	1	..	..	..	10	14	1.30
22	1	168	268	5	91	20	232	665	10	4	2	8	..	..	7	12	0.67
20	1	68	155	10	30	8	271	210	1	1	1	1	..	..	5	19	1.00
143	117	650	1,563	90	964	418	2,773	3,626	28	44	63	175	25	2	50	16	0.88

* Superintendants or Officers of higher rank.

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection

DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 6 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		
				Officers.	Men.	Offic-ers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ahmednagar ..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	Rs. & p.
Belgaum ..	Yellama Hills in Parangad Taluka.	4 days..	60,000	..	..	4	18	..	....	..	..	..
Dharwar ..	Yemaur ..	5 days from 8th to 11th March 1874.	30,000	..	..	5	21	..	20 Shotamdis from the adjacent villages.	..	..	..
Kaladgi ..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
Kanara ..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
Poona ..	Alandi ..	11 days..	52,000	..	..	..	..	3	36	..	134	..
Ratnagiri ..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
Satara ..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
Sholapur ..	Fandhar. per. } Ashadi ..	10 days..	1,20,000	3	7	3	18	..	....	..	..	..
		Kartiki..	10 days..	60,000	3	7	2	18
Total..				4	14	13	75	3	69	..	134	..

MENT D.

of Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

I. Protection of Persons and Property.				PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.							
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of Cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	REMARKS.	
Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
..	..	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	..	..	..	Rs.	..	..	..
..	1 Murgod	1	9	90	1 year ..	17	Established from 1st April 1874. Established from 1st March 1874.	
..	1 Deahnur	1	4	48	1 year ..	5		
..	1 Karle	1	8	40	1 year ..	1		
1	..	60 11 6	60 11 6	1 Betigert ^o	1	5	87	2 years..	..	This Post was sanctioned for 1 year from 1st January 1874, but the conduct of the villagers not having improved, a further sanction for another year was granted.	
..	1 Arlikauti	..	2	30	1 year		This post was withdrawn from 1st August 1874.
..	
..	
2	2	25 0 0	25 0 0	1 Walmanwadi	..	2	19	1 year ..	..	Established from 1st September 1874 for one year. Do. do.
..	1 Bhiwara	..	3	26	1 year ..	..	
..	1 Nanowda	..	1	9	1 year ..	..	
..	1 Jambori	..	2	18	1 year ..	..	
..	1 Waihe	1	4	48	1 year ..	..	..
..	1 Harcheri	1	3	42	1 year ..	1	Established from 1st October 1874 for one year.	
..	1 Horle	..	3	23	4 years..	15	Established on 1st June 1871. The general effect of this post has not been so good as might have been expected, seeing that crimes are still continued in the village.	
7	7	55 0 0	55 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	9	150 11 6	150 11 6	12	6	40	457	..	..	..

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

District	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.										Cost of														
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.										Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.		Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 2.) (2)		Other Expenses of Column 3.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 6.) (4)		Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8).		Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.		Average Pay of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19							
Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 2.) (2)	Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments. (3)	Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 6.) (4)	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.								
Ahmednagar ..	1	2	104	26	469	..	2	26	..	11,400	2,400	2,124	31,224	54,444	1,320	920	6,500								
Belgaum ..	2	1	116	9	543	..	..	..	..	12,000	2,400	2,064	26,564	54,108	1,500	355	6,663				
Dharwar ..	1	2	120	20	500	..	4	20	..	10,300	2,400	2,544	33,584	62,700	2,380	790	7,732								
Kalédgi ..	1	1	109	27	517	..	..	..	..	7,200	2,400	2,064	37,948	67,192	1,200	790	6,300				
Kanara ..	1	2	314	..	580	..	..	..	..	11,400	2,400	2,174	30,240	61,080	1,800	..	7,610				
Poona ..	2	2	162	25	834	..	1	61	..	13,488	2,923	3,564	48,384	1,02,352	2,160	890	11,640								
Ratnágiri ..	1	2	128	..	630	..	..	..	..	7,200	2,400	2,064	32,084	60,756	2,040	..	7,820				
Satara ..	1	2	196	18	821	..	..	..	..	12,000	2,304	2,064	46,104	86,512	2,280	610	10,600				
Sholapur ..	1	1	86	15	582	..	..	8	..	8,400	2,400	1,300	28,016	45,236	1,020	460	5,239						
Total ..	1	10	1,151	140	5,384	..	6	128	4,917	98,288	21,906	20,292	3,06,520	5,89,537	16,260	4,710	71,108								

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay.

(3) Column 12 includes local and personal, but

(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance.

(5) Columns 24 to 27. A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.

(7) Columns 26 and 27, one policeman to so many of the population.

The total of Column 11, Rs. 4,917, has been

MENT E.

and Employment of Police.

Police.				Distribution of Force.										Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).									
(Contingencies and all Expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.				In District.										To Area (6).					To Population (7).				
				Guards at District, Centre, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasuries.		On other Duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.		In Cantonnments.												Area of whole District in square miles.		Population of whole District.
Total cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Area of whole District in square miles.					Population of whole District.									
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.																				
6,600	1,00,972	1,06,600	3,372	--	--	7	63	88	308	79	26	6,047	7,73,936	1 to 10'59	1 to 11'9	9 to 1	1 to 1333'20	1 to 1290'22	1 to 730'00				
4,524	1,05,629	1,05,629	--	--	--	14	80	83	308	77	16	4,501	9,35,750	1 to 6'87	1 to 8'20	1 to 1	1 to 1408'21	1 to 1412'60	1 to 1515'16				
4,048	1,28,737	40,301	4,536	--	--	11	72	105	585	66	--	4,564	9,30,037	1 to 5'75	1 to 6'16	1 to 1	1 to 2245'95	1 to 1345'53	1 to 1351'40				
4,200	1,01,350	1,01,350	--	5	38	16	96	89	415	--	--	5,005	3,16,037	1 to 9'09	1 to 6'18	1 to 1	1 to 1245'86	1 to 1287'01	1 to 713'45				
8,526	1,17,570	1,17,570	--	4	18	18	120	86	379	70	--	4,326	3,96,405	1 to 6'08	1 to 7'3	1 to 1	1 to 571'60	1 to 547'30	1 to 926'15				
7,300	1,00,156	1,70,972	4,084	--	--	11	61	100	316	370	1325,000	9,67,235	1 to 5'00	1 to 6'70	1 to 1	1 to 819'54	1 to 937'43	1 to 291'40					
10,017	1,17,561	1,17,561	--	3	17	16	112	169	471	44	--	3,780	10,19,126	1 to 4'36	1 to 5'9	1 to 1	1 to 1332'20	1 to 1346'50	1 to 1108'78				
6,733	1,80,697	1,80,137	360	4	19	15	97	157	637	119	--	5,370	11,16,050	1 to 5'18	1 to 6'8	1 to 1	1 to 1075'19	1 to 1121'25	1 to 691'58				
2,300	84,340	83,924	316	--	--	11	63	86	347	66	--	343,325	4,62,868	1 to 8	1 to 8'11	1 to 1	1 to 1355'06	1 to 1463'27	1 to 774'20				
53,810	11,05,029	10,90,861	14,868	16	87	119	732	874	3061	333	301	48,923	67,30,673	1 to 6'43	1 to 7'17	1 to 1	1 to 1112'79	1 to 1110'23	1 to 730'07				

not travelling allowances.

(3) Column 16 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on Office duties.

(6) Columns 34 and 35, &c., in District, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns so many policemen to one square m

* 10 Vacancies.

12 Vacancies.

added to the totals of Columns 21 and 22.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.												
			Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.									
	Under Police Act.								Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.		Other Offices.					
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Ahmednagar	109	518	265	31	331	2	20	8	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Belgaum	118	553	257	27	384	1	14	23	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dharwar *	126	666	451	33	309	2	40	33	89	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Kaladgi †	110	544	406	29	220	2	36	29	62	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanara †	116	580	404	26	306	3	16	17	52	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Poona	185	920	454	43	608	3	27	63	109	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6
Ratnagiri	125	639	456	34	274	..	..	7	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Satara	108	539	476	44	517	1	7	9	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Sholapur	89	400	212	24	258	..	1	7	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
Grand Total..	1,174	5,658	3,381	289	3,163	14	161	195	473	..	9	..	..	..	2	4	39

NOTE.—This Statement does not refer to Assistant District

* 10 Vacancies.
† 3 Vacancies.
‡ 2 Vacancies.

MENT F.

General Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.				Number emulated during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	28	69	212	18	46	51	164	412	1	4	5	23	..	..	2	5	0.3
12	8	26	60	39	245	34	277	257	..	7	2	15	..	..	7	2	1.00
2	..	62	118	12	197	78	404	297	2	18	12	42	..	..	8	17	1.0
20	..	22	210	6	114	28	216	296	..	..	4	28	..	..	2	45	0.24
18	26	108	140	5	69	28	222	274	..	6	14	19	10	..	15	14	2.1
..	26	90	190	5	72	79	549	476	1	8	21	20	15	2	2	18	0.11
9	26	24	225	..	102	24	222	618	12	1	1	..	..	..	10	14	1.24
22	1	144	268	5	91	20	222	685	10	4	2	8	..	..	7	12	0.6
20	1	60	155	20	30	8	271	220	1	1	1	1	..	..	5	19	1.04
143	117	630	1,368	96	964	418	1,773	2,626	28	44	63	178	25	2	80	16	0.24

Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

STATE

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste

District.	RACE.																Off			
	Europeans.				Eurasians.				Natives.				Hindus							
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		Hindus							
	Military or Civil.	Unaccredited.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus				
																Brahmins.		Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Belthas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
Ahmednagar	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	106	517	3	23	7	..	..	
Belgaum	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	115	553	1	40	13	7	..
Dharwar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	124	606	1	64	10	11	..
Kalédgi	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	109	544	3	47	14	7	..
Kanara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	114	380	7	42	15	1	..
Poona	3	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	..	1	180	916	6	44	16	..	..	
Ratnágiri	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	128	539	3	12	11	..	..	
Satara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	186	339	1	51	28	6	..
Sholapur	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	38	400	2	27	4	14	..
Total....	8	2	3	..	..	2	4	5	..	11	1,165	5,653	25	350	118	49	..	

MENT G.

of Officers and Men employed in the Police,

RELIGION OR CASTE.

WOMEN.				MEN.													Grand Total Officers and Men.	REMARKS.		
				HINDOOS.															Other Religions.	
Marathas.	Uingayres.	Purbhoos or Bomoys.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Parsons and Jews.	Jains.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Shahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Marathas.	Lingayets.	Purbhoos or Bomoys.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Parsons and Jews.			Jains.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
	6		70	3		1	175	19					10		313			63		
20	3		16		1	1	224	19	14			237	15		41		1	609		
23			6			2	211	20	26			222	9	4	48			733	10 vacancies.	
34	1		7			1	315	19	22			115	6		62			652	3 vacancies.	
31	1		10			25	254	20	2			170			90			685	2 vacancies.	
112			6	1		4	172	21			1	416			163	1		1,197		
54		1	45			3	43	11				380			223			745		
107		2	2	1		1	340	6	24			528	4	1	34	1		1,033		
26	1	2	6	2	1	1	178	10	46			196	1	1	36		2	480		
426	11	7	151	4	9	20	1,607	164	151		1	2,306	44	6	983	2	2	5,227		

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police and Magisterial Opera

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.			AHMED			
1a	116, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
1	131 to 139, 506	Offences against the State .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
2	187	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
3	172 to 199, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	148	252	106	124
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	5	5	2	3
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229 to 231	False evidence, false complaints and claims	21	21	21	11
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	12	26	21	8
7	364 to 367	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	26	23	2	29
8	462 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	5	30	17	22
Total..			321	366	168	195
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	313 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	2	....	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
Total..			1	2	....	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion	1	1	1	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	353	Hurt	298	925	649	76
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
15	352, 355, 359	Criminal force	168	343	313	29
Total..			564	1,267	1,163	105
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	24	33	26	10
17	403, 406	Criminal misappropriation of property	44	69	44	25
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	....	1
19	428, 427, 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	119	208	267	26
Total..			188	411	330	72
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 496	Offences relating to marriage	27	39	24	4
21	298	Offences against religion .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation	4	10	8	2
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	144	267	222	40
25	271 to 276, 279, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	5	18	12	6
26	.. ..	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C.	1	1	1	.....
27	.. ..	Special laws not cognizable by Police	101	178	114	64
Total..			323	508	391	116
Grand Total..			1,247	2,665	2,061	488

MENT A.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Actions in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen.

MAGISTERIAL.									
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
0	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NAGAR.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....
.....
.....	3	6	6	2	4	.....	.....	..
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	17	17	6	13	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	3	26	25	8	17	.....	.....	..
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
.....
.....
.....
.....	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	4	7	6	1	.....	.....	..
.....	5	8	.....	2	.....	.....	..
.....	8	11	7	4	.....	.....	..
.....	1	2	6	5	1	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	5	6	.....	5	.....	.....	..
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	1	11	19	13	7	.....	.....	..
.....	6	64	65	27	20	.....	.....	..

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.			BEL			
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. .. .	....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. .. .	....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 212 to 215, 227, 238	Offences against public justice	21	33	18	13
4	161 to 163, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	7	3	.....	3
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 220, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	11	19	3	1
6	466 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	2	1	1	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	3	2	.....	2
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	5	56	.....	56
Total..			46	106	37	75
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	4	2	1
11	379	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..			3	4	2	1
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion	1	2	1	2
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	378	Hurt	299	683	527	156
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	45	84	64	20
Total..			337	767	591	176
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	9	10	5	4
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	13	12	3	6
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	2	.....	2
19	434, 437, 439, 434	Mischief (simple)	61	119	93	25
Total..			85	143	104	37
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	499 to 499	Offences relating to marriage	11	10	9	4
21	283	Offences against religion	1	1	1	.....
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation	5	4	4	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	19	9	5	4
25	171 to 276, 378, 384, 297, 288, 293	Public and local nuisances	25	44	3	56
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., C. P. O.	6	25	7	19
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police.. .. .	120	156	86	70
Total..			180	249	117	132
Grand Total..			664	1,272	843	424

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
GAUL.									
Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.						Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	
.....
.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
.....
.....
.....
.....	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....
.....
.....
.....	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	..
.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	3	4	3	1	.....	.....	..
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	1	1	.....	1	9 0 0	9 0 0	..
.....	1	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	..
.....	3	3	3	.....	3	9 0 0	9 0 0	..
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	..
.....	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	..
.....	3	3	3	6	.....	.....	..
.....	6	15	16	5	11	9 0 0	9 0 0	..

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.			BEL			
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 605	Offences against the State .. ..	....	.....	.....	.....
2	187	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. ..	....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 901 to 904, 919 to 915, 917, 928.	Offences against public justice	21	32	18	13
4	161 to 169, 217 to 225	Offences by public servants	7	8	.....	3
5	189 to 200, 205 to 211, 220, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	11	12	5	1
6	466 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	1	1	1	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	3	3	.....	2
8	483 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	5	.....	.....	56
9	149, 154 to 156, 140	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	5	56	.....	56
Total..			46	108	27	75
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	4	2	2
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..			3	4	2	2
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion	1	8	2	2
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	328	Hurt	299	683	527	156
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	45	64	64	20
Total..			337	767	591	176
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	9	10	5	4
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	13	12	6	6
18	499	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	3	.....	2
19	426, 427, 439, 434	Mischief (simple)	61	119	93	23
Total..			86	143	104	37
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	498 to 499	Offences relating to marriage	11	10	6	4
21	298	Offences against religion	1	1	1	.....
22	490 to 491	Criminal breach of contract of service .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation	3	4	4	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	19	9	5	4
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 297, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	35	44	3	56
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C.	8	25	7	18
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police	120	156	86	70
Total..			186	249	117	132
Grand Total..			664	1,372	842	424

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

		MAGISTERIAL.							
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
GAUM.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
.....
.....
.....
.....	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....
.....
.....
.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	..
.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	2	4	6	1	.....	.....	..
.....	1	1	1	.....	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	..
.....	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	..
.....	2	2	2	.....	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	..
.....
.....
.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	..
.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	..
.....	0	0	2	0	.....	.....	..
.....	0	15	16	5	11	0 0 0	0 0 0	..

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.			DHAR			
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
3	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 221, 228.	Offences against public justice	3	6	1	5
4	161 to 180, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	2	2	1	1
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 220, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	1	1	....	1
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	3	3	3	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	9	10	5	5
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	1	.....	.....	.....
Total..			10	22	10	12
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	1	1	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
Total..			3	1	1	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 386	Extortion .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	333	Hurt	6	14	12	2
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	352, 353, 358	Criminal force	2	9	3	1
Total..			8	23	20	3
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	5	5	5	.....
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	14	67	12	55
18	408	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	2	1	1
19	426, 427, 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	11	12	11	1
Total..			22	86	29	57
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	3	7	7	.....
21	293	Offences against religion	1	7	7	.....
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
24	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1	3	2	1
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 289, 290.	Public and local nuisances	1	2	2	.....
26	.. ..	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C. .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
27	.. ..	Special laws not cognizable by Police	4	14	7	7
Total..			10	33	35	8
Grand Total..			71	165	85	80

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

MAGISTERIAL.									
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
WAR.									
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.						Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
.....
.....	28	45	10	25	.....	.....	..
.....	3	10	4	6	.....	.....	..
.....	17	17	1	13	.....	.....	3
.....	3	4	3	1	.....	.....	..
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....	3	6	.....	6	.....	.....	..
.....	54	63	18	62	.....	.....	3
.....
.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....	255	323	304	118	.....	.....	..
.....	30	38	24	3	.....	.....	..
.....	275	360	339	131	.....	.....	..
.....	4	6	2	4	.....	.....	..
173 0 0	157 0 0	..	18	27	13	12	.....	.....	2
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
44 0 0	20 0 0	..	45	101	55	46	.....	.....	..
.....	63	135	70	68	.....	.....	2
.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....	271	314	307	57	.....	.....	..
.....	6	9	.....	9	.....	.....	..
.....	21	26	14	19	.....	.....	..
.....	67	93	26	26	.....	.....	3
.....	379	645	301	135	.....	.....	9
.....	763	1,504	1,123	359	.....	.....	14
217 0 0	177 0 0	..					.....	.....

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.			KAL			
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
1	121 to 130, 506	Offences against the State .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238	Offences against public justice	88	111	34	77
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	13	24	14	10
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	25	49	26	20
6	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	6	10	1	8
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	2	3	2	1
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
Total..			146	197	79	116
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	2	2	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
Total..			2	2	2	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion	4	5	1	4
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Hurt	88	193	146	47
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	385	740	649	87
Total..			446	933	795	134
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	9	14	11	1
17	409, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	24	48	18	30
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	2	.....	2
19	426, 427, 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	61	136	113	23
Total..			96	200	142	56
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	17	22	19	2
21	208	Offences against religion .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
22	480 to 482	Criminal breach of contract of service .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation	4	5	4	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	221	481	421	70
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 298, 290	Public and local nuisances	20	26	6	20
26	.. ..	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., G. P. O.	2	2	.....	2
27	.. ..	Special laws not cognizable by Police	50	88	60	28
Total..			314	634	509	122
Grand Total..			1,009	1,971	1,528	482

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KAN						
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.						
1	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
5	161 to 189, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	1	1	....	1
6	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
7	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighting and measuring .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
Total..			1	1	....	1
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
Total..			..	.....	....	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
13	384 to 389	Extortion .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
14	323	Hurt	3	6	2	4
15	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
16	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2	2	1	1
Total..			5	8	3	5
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
17	417 to 420	Cheating .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
18	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	4	4	1	3
19	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
20	425, 427, 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	4	4	3	1
Total..			5	8	4	4
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
21	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriages	1	3	3	.....
22	298	Offences against religion .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
23	430 to 432	Criminal breach of contract of service .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
24	500 to 509	Defamation .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
25	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances .. ..	..	.....	....	.....
27	.. ..	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., C. P. Code	1	3	2	.....
Total..			2	5	5	.....
Grand Total..			16	23	19	10

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ARA.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	..
.....
.....
.....	34	31	12	19	.....	.....	..
.....	7	9	3	7	.....	.....	..
.....	9	10	9	3	.....	.....	..
.....	3	4	3	1	.....	.....	..
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....	1	5	.....	5	.....	.....	..
.....	44	60	26	35	.....	.....	..
.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	.....	..
.....	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	..
.....	4	10	10	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	133	391	246	51	.....	.....	..
.....	109	300	170	39	.....	.....	..
.....	241	590	390	110	.....	.....	..
.....	16	23	16	7	.....	.....	..
.....	17	26	17	9	.....	.....	..
.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	..
.....	79	173	130	43	.....	.....	..
.....	198	225	163	62	.....	.....	..
.....	3	5	1	4	.....	.....	..
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	17	23	13	9	.....	.....	..
.....	8	13	4	5	.....	.....	..
.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	90	125	82	57	.....	.....	..
.....	90	166	96	76	.....	.....	..
.....	487	663	676	367	.....	.....	..

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.			POO			
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	...	.....	...	.....
1	121 to 120, 505	Offences against the State .. .. .	...	.....	...	.....
2	127	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. .. .	...	.....	...	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	76	159	97	41
4	181 to 199, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	3	6	3	2
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	16	24	16	6
6	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently used forged documents	8	10	16	2
7	204 to 207	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	3	4	7	1
8	462 to 489	Making or using false trade marks .. .. .	...	.....	...	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	3	30	11	23
Total..			115	250	149	100
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	4	1	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .. .	...	.....	...	.....
Total..			1	1	1	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion	2	2	...	2
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Hurt	610	1,579	1,349	171
14	345	Wrongful confinement	22	38	38	.....
15	352, 355, 369	Criminal force	493	999	782	216
Total..			1,125	2,596	2,169	387
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	73	114	101	12
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	29	41	16	25
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	4	4	.....
19	426, 427, 428, 434	Mischief (simple)	275	583	524	54
Total..			378	742	645	101
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	28	127	128	2
21	299	Offences against religion	1	1	1	.....
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	1	.....	1
23	500 to 502	Defamation	89	178	159	20
24	604, 606 to 510	Intimidation and insult	230	579	526	53
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances	31	63	4	62
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., O. P. O.	5	9	1	8
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police	249	352	147	205
Total..			675	1,307	961	344
Grand Total..			2,300	4,903	3,965	954

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c. &c.			RATNA			
1d	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 506	Offences against the state .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	42	61	18	48
4	161 to 169, 217 to 222	Offences by public servants	4	6	5	1
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 231 to 234.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	14	17	9	8
6	466 to 471	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	1	1	1	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	462 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 180	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..			61	85	26	57
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..			.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Hurt	456	1,053	637	129
14	345	Wrongful confinement	3	3	2	1
15	352, 355, 356	Criminal force	36	88	46	12
Total..			495	1,114	675	142
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	12	18	15	1
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	24	51	31	29
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	426, 427, 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	100	212	177	34
Total..			136	281	223	64
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 496	Offences relating to marriage	6	9	5	3
21	298	Offences against religion .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	349 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 509	Defamation	1	2	2	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	14	24	16	9
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	9	15	14	1
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C.	5	8	3	6
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police	129	370	174	96
Total..			154	327	213	114
Grand Total..			850	1,807	1,439	366

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.			SAT			
1	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abettors .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
2	121 to 129, 505	Offences against the State .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
4	172 & 199, 291 to 304, 213 to 215, 227, 229.	Offences against public justice	3	2	1	2
5	161 to 179, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 225, 431 to 434.	False evidence, false complaints and claims .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	1	1	....	1
9	457 to 460	Making or using false trade marks .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
9	142, 154 to 154, 169	Exciting unlawful assembly, affray .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
Total..			4	4	1	3
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	4	....	4
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
Total..			1	4	....	4
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Hurt	10	20	10	19
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
15	351, 355, 356	Criminal force	8	12	8	4
Total..			18	41	18	23
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	3	3	2	....
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	12	15	2	13
18	400	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	2	....	2
19	426, 427, 428, 424	Mischief (simple)	10	14	8	11
Total..			27	34	10	26
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	438 to 439	Offences relating to marriages	2	2	1	2
21	704	Offences against religion .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
22	597 to 592	Criminal breach of contract of service .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
23	549 to 548	Defamation	1	1	....	1
24	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insults	2	15	2	13
25	271 to 274, 276, 284, 297, 283, 299.	Public and local nuisances	1	1	....	1
26	....	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C. .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
27	....	Special laws not cognizable by Police	1	1	....	1
Total..			13	21	3	16
Grand Total..			86	106	32	74

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

			MAGISTRIAL						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons as ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
AREA									
Es. a. p.	Es. a. p.						Es. a. p.	Es. a. p.	
.....
.....
.....	99	118	24	86	.....	.....	..
.....	8	9	8	8	.....	.....	..
.....	15	16	2	13	.....	.....	..
.....	9	10	2	7	.....	.....	..
.....	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	..
.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	..
.....	123	157	64	113	.....	.....	..
.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	..
.....	2	2	1	2	.....	.....	..
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	207	1,041	1,533	219	.....	.....	..
.....	48	77	20	18	.....	.....	..
.....	225	1,028	1,553	237	.....	.....	..
.....	10	10	6	4	.....	.....	..
.....	25	27	14	23	.....	.....	..
.....	5	6	5	1	.....	.....	..
.....	169	372	225	53	.....	.....	..
.....	224	431	250	21	.....	.....	..
.....	6	7	6	1	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	14	24	21	3	.....	.....	..
.....	21	20	2	27	.....	.....	..
.....	20	25	21	24	.....	.....	..
.....	24	100	91	16	.....	.....	..
.....	1,275	2,000	2,070	247	.....	.....	..

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.			SHOL			
1	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
2	121 to 130, 506	Offences against the State .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
4	172 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	2	8	2	6
5	181 to 183, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
7	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	2	13	1	11
8	284 to 287	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	8	5	2	3
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 169	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	5	14	....	14
Total..			14	30	5	34
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
Total..			....	.....	....	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 398	Extortion	1	1	....	1
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	825	Hurt .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
15	352, 355, 356	Criminal force .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
Total..			....	.....	....	.....
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	3	5	2	3
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	4	13	2	11
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
19	426, 437, 423, 434	Mischief (simple) .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
Total..			7	18	4	13
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
21	298	Offences against religion .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
24	504, 598 to 510	Intimidation and insult .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	3	3	....	3
26	.. ..	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XIX., XXI., and XXII., C. P. C. .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
27	.. ..	Special laws not cognisable by Police .. ..	....	.....	....	.....
Total..			3	3	....	3
Grand Total..			25	61	15	51

A—concluded.

CRIME—concluded.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
APUR.									
Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.						Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
.....
.....	24	49	13	35	.....	.....	1
.....	8	8	7	1	.....	.....	..
.....	7	12	6	6	.....	.....	..
.....
.....
.....
.....	39	69	26	42	.....	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
72 0 0	72 0 0	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	223	578	450	128	.....	.....	..
.....	141	332	500	32	.....	.....	..
.....	363	910	750	160	.....	.....	..
.....	7	7	2	5	.....	.....	..
.....	13	30	7	13	.....	.....	..
.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	..
.....	40	166	126	42	.....	.....	..
.....	71	197	136	61	.....	.....	..
.....	10	16	9	7	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	5	6	4	2	.....	.....	..
.....	11	11	.....	11	.....	.....	..
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....	61	42	16	46	.....	.....	..
.....	78	96	29	67	.....	.....	..
72 0 0	72 0 0	..	544	1,273	941	331	.....	.....	1

J. E. OLIPHANT,
Acting Police Commissioner, Southern Division.

No. 991 of 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

FROM

COLONEL SIR W. L. MEBEWETHER, K.C.S.I. and C.B.,

Commissioner in Sind,

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE

SIR PHILIP EDMOND WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,

Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Commissioner's Office,

Kurrachee, 9th August 1875.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Police Report of 1874 for this Province, with the original Reports of each of the Superintendents.

2. The total number of cases reported to have been committed during the year was 9,072 against 8,359 in the preceding year. In 5,579 cases convictions were obtained; while in the former year convictions were obtained in 4,533.

3. The number of persons arrested was 10,878 against 9,978 in 1873, and of these 10,141 were actually put on trial, and 7,299 finally convicted, to 9,150 put on trial and 6,292 finally convicted in 1873.

4. Rs. 1,59,153-0-11 worth of property was stolen and Rs. 1,01,291-3-2 worth was recovered against Rs. 2,42,905 stolen and Rs. 1,56,766 recovered in the former year.

5. There were, therefore, 713 more cases reported, 1,046 more convictions obtained, 900 more arrests, 991 more persons put on trial, and 1,007 more persons finally convicted in the year under report than in 1873.

6. The property stolen in 1873 was Rs. 83,752, in excess of that stolen in 1874, and that recovered was also in excess by Rs. 55,475.

7. The percentages obtained in the two last years compare favourably for the year under review. Thus the percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided has risen from 54 to 73 in 1874; the percentage of persons convicted to those arrested has risen from 62·16 to 64, and that of persons convicted to those brought to trial has risen from 63·17 to 71. In the recovery of stolen property alone, the percentage has slightly fallen from 64·5 to 64.

8. I consider that these figures are most creditable, and show a marked and steady progress in the management and conduct of the police during the year. In the report which I submitted to your Excellency last year, a decided improvement was observable in the statistics of crime and its detection; while here again I have the pleasure to report a still further advance in the same direction.

9. In non-cognizable crime there has been a serious increase during the year. The police were employed in 6,735 cases, the number of persons arrested was 16,745, the number acquitted 13,352, and the number of those convicted 3,358.

10. The Superintendent of the Kurrachee District reports in his 20th paragraph that during 1874, 28 Kafillahs passed through the district, having with them 4,902 camels laden with merchandize, 100 horses and 190 donkeys, and not a single complaint of robbery was made. This is very different from the long list of outrages on Kafillahs given by Captain Wise's predecessor in his Annual Report of 1873 dated 29th March 1874. The cessation of these frontier outrages is, to some extent, attributable to the recent visit of the Wazzeer of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, as also to the arrangements he made, and to the presence of the new border police force stationed along the boundary line, and as this body becomes more experienced and expert, I have no doubt the cattle-lifting alluded to as being prevalent by the Superintendent will ultimately die out also.

I have the honour to be,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

P.S.—Government Resolution No. 4254, dated 24th ultimo, was received after the Superintendent's Reports had been reviewed by me, and could not therefore be acted on. The instructions therein contained will be observed in preparing the returns for 1875.

W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

From the Commissioner in Sind, No. 991, dated 9th August 1875,—Submits the Annual Police Report for 1874 with the Reports of the District Officers.

STATE
PART I.—COGNIZ

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.										PER	
			4	5	6	Investigated.		9	9a	10	10a	10c	Number arrested.	
						7	8						11	12
Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police and mag.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 149 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (Columns 7 and 8).				
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.														
10	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code.	Substantive abetments	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 279, 260 to 263, 357 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	312, 316	Harbouring an offender	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	11	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Blotting or unlawful assembly	46	5	49	3	..	32	6	3	..	..	49	2
6	149, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	34	..	16	7	1	14	..	..	..	..	127	79
		Total..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
		Total..	94	6	87	11	2	65	5	6	..	6	216	55
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		"	"	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
13		307	Other murders	29	1	30	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	39
14		304, 308	Attempts at murder	4	..	4	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	3
15		306	Culpable homicide	10	..	10	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	17
16		377	Rape	11	..	11	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	13
17		317, 318	Unnatural offences	13	..	13	..	..	4	2	1	..	1	16
18	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	
19	329, 331, 333	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	15	..	17	1	..	11	1	1	..	1	21	
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	328	Grievous hurt	40	..	36	4	..	19	3	3	..	3	37	
22	327, 330, 332	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	4	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	
23	324	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	73	..	71	2	..	33	7	7	..	7	131	
25	303 to 309	Kidnaping or abduction	7	..	7	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	10	
26	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	
28	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	353	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	52	3	79	5	..	40	5	2	..	3	143	
31	304 A	Causing death by rash or negligent act	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	
		Total..	298	3	300	12	..	137	32	21	2	23	461	23

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.										FEB	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.					Investigated.					Number arrested.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>see note</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 13 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 9 to 11, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (<i>see Columns 1 and 2</i>).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.														
81	395, 397, 398	..	Dacoity .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	399, 402	..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	394, 397, 398	..	Robbery with hurt	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			{ By poisonous or stupefying drugs ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			{ By other means ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			{ In dwelling house ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			{ On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	393, 395	..	Robbery	9	..	9	..	..	2	..	4	18	..
			{ Other robberies ..	10	1	11	..	..	3	1	..	16	..
85	370, 381, 383, 430 to 433, 436 to 440.	..	Serious mischief and cognate offences	29	..	21	1	..	5	2	2	..	26	
86	464, 466, 467 to 469.	..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	963	5	968	..	..	312	8	27	2	700
87	449 to 452	..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	26	..	26	..	..	16	..	1	..	38
88	412, 413	..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	1,081	6	1,087	1	..	341	11	34	3	863	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
39	374	..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
40	341 to 344.	..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	7	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	17
41	336, 337	..	Risk not causing hurt or endangering life .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
42	374	..	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43a	323	..	Hurt	257	..	136	67	68	107	2	..	..	297
			Total ..	260	..	133	68	68	111	2	1	..	246	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
43	453, 456	..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	248	..	247	1	..	59	3	3	..	2	
			{ Of cattle	2,119	16	1,113	17	..	705	26	73	5	78	
			{ Ordinary	2,477	10	2,171	15	1	1,338	26	36	11	16	
44	397 to 399	..	Theft .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			{ Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			{ Ordinary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	406 to 408	..	Criminal breach of trust	105	2	106	1	..	60	4	6	3	9	
46	411, 414	..	Receiving stolen property	142	..	141	7	..	95	..	4	..	4	
47	447, 448	..	Criminal or house-trespass	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	471, 473	..	Breaking close receptacles	11	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49a	428, 429	..	Mischief, simple .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	4,176	24	4,144	65	1	2,171	61	123	19	142	

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous year, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>et</i> work.	Investigated.		Number of cases in Columns 4 to 6, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases from Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.				
						By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.			Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.	
													By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).
4	5	6	7	8	9	10a	10b	10c	11	12				
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.														
49	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves												
50	Chapter XXXVIII, O. P. G.	Vagrancy and bad character	27		23	4		18	1	1		1	87	4
51	295 to 297	Offences against religion												
52		Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act..	36		36			36					124	
53		Excise Laws..	17		17			17					21	
54		Railway Laws	1		1			1					1	
55		Salt and Customs Laws												
56		Stage Carriage Act..	125		125			125					157	
57		Stamp Act												
58	269, 277, 279, 280, 282, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws..	Public and local nuisances	2,821		2,879	2		2,869	24	12		12	3,675	5
59		Other special and local laws cognisable by Police..	124	1	114	11		113		6		6	133	26
Total..			3,215	1	3,197	17		3,615	28	20		20	4,176	34
Grand Total..			9,072	40	8,887	164	61	6,440	139	204	24	228	10,878	630

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

CRIME.												PROPERTY.			
Dist. waived, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of,—d., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
							In custody of Police.	On bail.							
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	11	80	14	..	86	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	
..	..	114	36	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	16	5	..	13	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	130	46	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25	3,024	594	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..
..	
..	19	182	13	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
1	80	4,136	700	..	3,417	..	9	..	..	37	..	..	..	..
70	1,220	10,142	2,502	40	7,299	1	16	2	195	36	3,442	3,677	1,40,163 0 11	1,01,201 8 2	

W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENT A.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen in Sind.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.								
1	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code.	Substantive abetments	1	6	6	....	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	121 to 130, 605	Offences against the State .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	90	147	61	85	....	....
4	151 to 169, 217 to 218.	Offences by public servants	35	50	35	14	....	....
5	193 to 200, 203 to 211, 220, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	47	57	21	34	....	....
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	1	1	....	1	....	....
7	284 to 237	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	11	17	8	4	....	....
8	433 to 439	Making or using false trade-marks .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	149, 154 to 160, 160.	Blotting, unlawful assembly, adfray	16	112	60	52	....	....
Total			201	390	191	195	....	....
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	5	5	....	....	....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	3	5	5	....	....	....
Total			6	10	10	....	....	....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.								
12	354 to 359	Extortion	12	29	24	5	....	....
Total			12	29	24	5	....	....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
13	323	Hurt	936	3,233	1,762	472	....	....
14	345	Wrongful confinement	8	24	24	2	....	....
15	351, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,763	4,425	3,993	562	....	2 pending trial
Total			2,656	6,745	5,805	981	....	....
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
16	417 to 420	Cheating	108	159	123	31	24-0-0	....
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	324	523	373	142	6,183-3-6	4,721 9 6
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	13	24	19	4	143-0-0	124 0 0
19	426, 427, 429, 434	Mischief, simple	309	692	477	1-3	....	6 pending trial
Total			754	1,395	1,006	362	....	....
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
20	433 to 438	Offences relating to marriage	345	835	770	61	....	....
21	293	Offences against religion	2	6	6	....	....	....
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	7	11	10	1	....	....
23	500 to 503	Defamation	40	65	45	10	....	....
24	604, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	2,126	4,816	4,402	426	....	2 pending trial
25	371 to 378, 379, 384, 287, 288, 290, 291A.	Public and local nuisances	493	819	194	625	....	....
26	.. .. .	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XLI, and XL, C. P. C.	99	176	104	60	....	6 pending trial
27	.. .. .	Special laws not cognizable by Police	696	1,394	749	637	....	....
Total			3,718	8,212	6,340	1,540	....	....
Grand Total			6,735	16,745	18,352	3,338	....	....

W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

Statement B.

STATEMENT

Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested.			
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.								
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. C.	Substantive abetments	1	3	100	..	1	14
1b	131 to 136, 139	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1c	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	6	8	33	62	9	10
2	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	8	12	50	89	13	17
3	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	52	51	62	66	62	52
4	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	24	24	64	64	263	206
5	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	2	100	100	2	2
Total			96	100	73	74	343	301
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10		"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	307	"	2	5	..	100	2	11
12		Other murders	23	20	65.5	75	59	39
13	304, 308	Attempt at murder	8	4	50	100	10	3
14	307	Culpable homicide	14	10	71	69	24	17
15	376	Rape	15	11	20	22	17	13
16	377	Unnatural offences	15	13	33	57	16	16
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	2	20	50	7	3
18	305, 308, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	20	18	63	69	29	22
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	1	..	100	..	1	..
20	325, 328, 335	Grievous hurt	41	40	68	57	76	64
21	326	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	4	66	100	3	4
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	7	..	57	..	21	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	45	73	51	57	89	147
24	383 to 389	Kidnapping or abduction .. .. .	..	7	..	50	..	10
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	1	..	..	..	2	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	3
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	84	84	51	63	173	152
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	3	..	33	..	6	..
30	304	Causing death by rash or negligent act .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	1
Total			397	303	53	43	514	504
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Persons and Property, or against Property only.								
31	395, 397, 398	Dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
34	392, 393	By poisonous or stupefying drugs	1	1	..	..	2	3
		By other means	5	1	100	100	9	2
		On the highway between sunset and sunrise	5	9	..	60	11	13
35	270, 281, 282, 430 to 432, 435 to 440	Other robberies	10	11	30	63	16	16
Serious mischief and cognate-offences			24	22	26	29	38	37

B.

Crime with Result of Police Operations in Sind.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
..	14	1	2	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	10	6	7	38	50	50	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	11	14	52	59	63	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	52	60	48	78	73	80	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	206	212	151	59	46	64	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	2	60	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	801	311	249	62	50	68	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	11	4	11	..	54	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	39	41	25	46	30	43	48	..	186 0 0	..	41 8 0	..	22
..	3	11	3	40	100	36	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	22	15	54	35	59	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	16	11	33	23	25	26	..	14 8 0	..	15 0 0	..	100
..	16	11	11	31	31	45	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	4	3	14	33	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	22	20	17	69	54	66	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	39	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	64	73	67	51	39	53	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	3	3	33	25	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	21	..	57	50	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	147	60	122	36	37	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	..	9	..	50	..	55	..	26 4 0	..	19 4 0	..	67
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	152	151	115	49	51	56	53	..	504 4 0	..	504 4 0	..	100
..	..	3	4	16	100	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	506	451	397	46	..	52	50	..	728 0 0	..	579 0 0	..	78
..
..
..
..	2	3	3	100	..	66	..	..	104 0 0	..	102 0 0	..	99.9
..	2	3	3	98	50	100	50	..	60 145 0 0	60	145 0 0	100	84
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211 118 0 0	264	15 0 0	77	13
..	13	7	13	..	32	..	32	1,495	697 0 0	1,917	214 0 0	66	30
..	14	12	11	19	56	25	31	2,016	110 8 0	37	93 9 0	13	64
..	27	30	23	19	16	23	18	845	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained or cases decided.		Number and	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	964	906	36	78	767	796
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	19	26	10	66	16	33
38	419, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			912	1,037	36	69	869	887
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
39	394	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	4	1	69	100	9	2
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	16	7	59	75	33	18
41	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	5	..	30	..	5	..
42	374..	Compulsory labour	..	351	..	..	..	563
42a	323..	Hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			25	359	48	62	47	583
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	342	346	34	63	147	137
44	379 to 383	Theft { Of cattle Ordinary	1,940 2,593	1,129 2,437	48 49	37 76	2,232 2,555	1,930 2,470
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	59	59	45	34	90	90
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	297	107	59	68	373	173
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	139	148	46	69	173	184
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	..	1	..	..	..	..
48a	428, 428	Mischief, simple	..	11	..	..	..	14
Total....			5,220	4,200	47	90	3,500	4,282
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
49	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Chapter XXXVIII, O. P. O.	Vagrancy and bad characters	48	27	53	75	96	91
51	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	..	..	..	5	..
52		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	54	38	62	68	191	124
53	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	—Excise Laws	29	17	68	62	37	21
54		—Railway Laws	2	1	..	100	..	1
55		—Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	60	..	3	..
56		—Stage Carriage Act	66	126	76	69	31	137
57		—Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	269, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances	1,522	2,691	82	82	2,171	3,679
59		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	144	126	73	83	206	156
Total....			1,859	3,214	80.1	61	2,779	4,310
Grand Total....			8,409	9,112	54	73	10,132	11,267

B—concluded.

Number of persons received by transfer.	percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.			Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
		1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874			1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
								Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
3	796	674	651	56	58	63	72	93,780	39,940 15 9	56,374	17,963 10 11	60	45	
..	33	16	32	75	48	80	80	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	
3	890	749	745	58	67	61	67	98,423	41,017 7 9	57,655	18,531 2 11	58.5	45	
..	2	4	2	23	50	50	50	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	18	36	15	45	39	41	46	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	563	4	1	20	..	25	..	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	460	..	..	36	..	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	
..	388	44	473	38	29	40	32	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	122	109	86	51	51	68	73	6,631	4,161 0 0	2,976	945 0 0	30	23	
5	1,935	1,937	1,562	51	53	69	64	73,779	68,222 12 8	60,046	56,127 2 9	82	32	
11	2,481	2,245	2,100	62	64	70	75	52,491	40,319 11 7	29,947	32,675 7 5	67	56	
..	90	71	75	52	37	66	44	6,518	2,544 1 2	4,096	1,110 11 8	62	47	
3	176	354	147	46	45	47	53	3,979	1,504 15 9	2,360	1,292 10 9	59	86	
..	184	148	165	47	59	56	65	23	600 0 0	23	....	100	..
..	
..	14	..	12	..	..	21	..	....	....	..	....	..	7.
19	5,001	4,867	4,147	56	57	64	69	1,44,474	1,17,603 9 2	96,711	88,761 0 3	68	70	
..	
..	91	77	80	33	72	41	82	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	124	179	114	64	63	68	68	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	21	28	18	74	67	76	72	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	..	3	136	60	..	50	66	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	137	61	..	77	..	77	..	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	
..	3,678	2,160	3,624	68	62	86	83	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	158	198	152	71	88	73	91	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	4,210	2,728	4,125	80.59	81.	83.45	82	....	....	..	....	..	..
24	1,431	9,150	16,141	62.19	64	68.74	71	2,42,905	1,58,152 0 0	1,54,766	1,01,261 0 0	64.5	64	

W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

STATE

Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying

Description of Crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining undertial.	Number supposed to be a large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee... { By strangulation ... By poison...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs :—											
(a) with murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) without murder...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional crimes, viz. :—											
Kidnapping ...	...	7	4	2	22	12	9	5	4	1	20
Cattle theft ...	25	841	658	308	1,321	1,287	928	880	315	40	263

MENT D.

of Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure in Sind.

1 protection of persons and property.				PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.							REMARKS.
Number of offences against persons or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.		
Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.				
2	2	11 0 0	1 4 0	..	..	1	7 6 2	1st to 19th Jan. 1874.	Boyle Wasmr.	..
..	
..	
1	1	4 0 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
6	1	25 0 0	34 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
2	2	1 12 6	1 12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	11 9 6	11 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	1 1 6	1 1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	2 10 6	2 10 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	0 10 0	0 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	7 8 0	7 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	0 7 0	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
1	1	0 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 16	12 months	..	..
..	
..	
..	
..	

* Stationed at S-d. Mens. in the Karhar Taluka.

* Monthly cost.

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

District	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.							
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendent.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 3), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3). (2)	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3)	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5). (4)	Total pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 12, and 14.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
												Other expenses of Columns 4 and 5.					Average pay of	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kerr's	15,025	2,400	4,110	61,440	1,33,000	2,125	288	100
Hvide-	8,691	2,205	2,002	42,000	82,244	2,700	279	102
Enlith-	6,408	2,400	2,002	46,023	1,10,076	2,000	2,810	5,403
Thar & Patkar	2,458	11,300	1,19,248	516	201-01	113-71
Upper Sind	130	235	1,128	..	15	7
Total	32,089	7,005	12,970	1,62,057	4,48,716	8,484	..	..

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay.
 (2) Does not include horse and travelling allowances.

(3) Columns 14 to 17. A "Town" containing at least 5,000 inhabitants.

(4) Columns 18 and 19 include local and personal, but

(5) Columns 24 to 27. A "Town" containing at least 5,000 inhabitants.

(6) Columns 26 and 27, one policeman

MENT E.

and Employment of Police in Sind.

Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.				Distribution of Force.										Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).												
				Total Cost.		Payable from Imperial Revenue.		Payable from other sources.		In District.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.		In Cantonments.		Area of whole District in square miles.		Population of whole District.				
										Guards at District Central and Sub-divisionary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escorts to Prisoners and Treasuries.		On other duties.								To Area. (6)		To Population. (7)		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42				
11,658	2,97,181	2,30,777	64,454	8	30	40	274	93	466	457	72	14,002	426,722	to 10-18 square miles.	1 to 18-5 square miles.	5-20 per square mile.	1 to 310-25	1 to 350-47	1 to 163-94							
10,712	1,62,900	1,54,008	8,112	4	43	14	81	80	308	230	23	9,625	723,963	10½	13½	12	818	1,009	210							
17,810	1,90,676	1,90,676	21,852	4	63	17	128	100	601	218	..	8,800	775,217	to 7-74 square miles.	1 to 7-12 square miles.	70-25	600-5	737-1	62-84							
8,464	1,31,974	1,31,974	3,324	1	64	6	171	17	237	31	..	12,729	100,761	34-08	..	..	350-21	..	..					
35	1,518	1,518	..	..	..	..	..	1	81	34	..	1,918	25,564	1,440	23-26	11-20 per square mile.	1 policeman to 24-4 mile. inhabitants.	1,024	..				
43,417	7,84,169	7,80,568	38,745	14	189	76	664	200	1700	990	94	47,178	2,308,177	1 to 10-6 square miles.	..	..	1 to 440	..	..					

not travelling allowances.

(3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on office duties.

(4) Columns 34 and 35, i. e., in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile, to so many of the population.

W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner of Sind.

MENT F.

General Internal Management of the Force in Sind.

Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service, and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year, to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	
Number of Police awarded during the year.	By promotion.	Number of Police who can read and write.	Number of Police under instruction during the year.	Officers.	Men.				On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding column.	By desertion.	By death.			
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
23	3	78	170	..	..	179	641	249	..	11	43	59	53	6	15	13	106	
117	4	61	156	30	83	163	431	190	1	19	43	53	13	3	15	44.01	1.34	
154	7	64	72	22	496	192	791	357	6	71	74	11	1	26	23.99	3.26		
18	3	7	36	..	..	45	377	94	..	3	14	10	..	14	27.9	2.71		
..	..	3	12	..	..	17	72	37	..	..	6	9	..	..	1.7	..		
301	16	200	452	102	681	566	2,512	1,026	1	41	181	204	76	10	70	101.116	114.186	

Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

MENT G.

and Men employed in the Police in Sind.

Religion or Caste.																Grand Total Officers and Men.	Remarks.		
Women.				Men.															
				Hindoo.											Other Religions.				
				Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goerhas.	Sethis.	Hindoo of all other Castes.			Other Religions.						
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	17	15	17	6	..	..	730	29	..	..	9	102	309	30	34	3	2	1,275	
1	..	37	..	11	..	..	468	21	1	..	9	153	..	..	5	..	..	783	
3	..	..	22	..	..	..	516	43	19	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1,149	
1	4	1	..	..	..	..	368	21	30	3	1	19	14	..	..	..	..	516	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	
6	21	63	53	7	..	..	2,464	146	41	3	26	278	223	30	161	15	6	3,990	There were 11 vacancies at the end of the year, and these have not been included in column 30 of this return.

W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

FROM

THE MAGISTRATE OF THE DISTRICT,

To

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

*District Magistrate's Office,
Kurrachee, 25th May 1875.*

SIR,

The Annual Police Report and Appendices for 1874, herewith forwarded, reached me on the 19th March, and I must apologise for the great delay in submitting them to you, and for which I alone am to blame.

2. My chief excuse must be the state of my health which suffered greatly from exposure in the flooded portions of the district during my cold-weather tour, and which, eventually necessitated my returning to Kurrachee for medical treatment on the 29th March.

3. I had all along intended to review the report much more fully than I have been able to do, but before my health was restored, a great deal of additional work fell upon me in connection with the Hubb Valley Estate and the death of Khan Bahadur Murad Khan, and I have not, therefore, found time to go into the statistics of crime in the district, as I was desirous of doing.

4. Moreover, my experience of the district during the year under report was limited to something less than the last two months of it, as I only assumed charge of it on the 3rd November last, on Colonel Lambert's departure on furlough to Europe.

5. For this reason, I am quite unable to account for the great increase in cognizable offences referred to in Captain Wise's 3rd paragraph.

6. With regard to what he says in his 5th paragraph, respecting the number of acquittals in non-cognizable offence cases, I do not at all concur with Captain Wise, nor do I think he can have written with any real knowledge of the facts.

7. In the first place he speaks of "5,101 arrests made by orders of the magistrates in non-cognizable cases," forgetting,

apparently, that his figures represent the total of the column 5, Statement A, Part II., and that the heading of the column is "Number of persons arrested or summoned."

8. In the second place, he forgets that a great many non-cognizable cases are compromised after the accused person has been summoned, and every such case counts as an acquittal. In the court of one of our ablest First Class Magistrates, (the City Magistrate, Mr. Gibbons), sheet after sheet of the monthly calendar is sometimes filled with entries of such cases.

9. I do not think Captain Wise is justified in writing of the Subordinate Magistrates as a body, that they issue summonses "without making any preliminary inquiry whatever," and that "it is quite time some orders were given on the subject."

10. Of course, now and again, a Subordinate Magistrate has to be admonished, because of some deviation from the course prescribed for him by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or by West's Minute thereon; but, on the whole, I think the attention of the sub-magistracy to points of procedure is very creditable to them, especially when we consider how greatly their energies are taxed in the Revenue and Public Works Departments.

11. The remedy suggested by Captain Wise for the supposed evil is not one which commends itself to me, or which could be safely adopted by the Subordinate Magistrates. Complaints against them would very soon be made to the Divisional Magistrate, the District Magistrate, the Court of Session, and the Sudder Court, and endless references would be the result.

12. With Captain Wise's remarks under the head "9. House-breaking," I entirely agree, but I confess I can suggest no remedy for the state of things therein depicted.

13. His observations under the heads "10. Cattle-lifting" and "11. Frontier Disturbances," refer to the unsatisfactory state of our relations with our Khelat neighbours during the year of report. These have now been placed on a more satisfactory footing, and the report for the current year will, I trust, contrast favourably in this respect with that under review.

14. I fully concur in all that Captain Wise says, with reference to the strength (or rather weakness) of the police, armed and unarmed, and also in the "General Remarks," with the exception of those in the 22nd paragraph with which he concludes his report.

15. Kurrachee is not yet of sufficient size and importance to demand the creation of a separate police establishment, such as

is necessary for Bombay; and whilst the police arrangements continue to be the same as in other districts, I can see no reason for vesting the District Superintendent, who can only spend three or four months of the year here, with powers which, whilst in Bombay they are conveniently exercised by the Commissioner of Police, are elsewhere entrusted to the Collector and the Magistrate of the district.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. D'A. DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
District Magistrate of Kurrachee.

No. 156 of 1875.

FROM

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
KURRACHEE,

To

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER,
SIND.

*Police Superintendent's Office,
Kurrachee, 9th March 1875.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Police Report for the year 1874. There has been some delay in preparing it, which could not be avoided, owing to my having been called from my district on duty, otherwise it was my intention to have despatched it early in last month.

2. The following tables show the state of crime, and the working of the police during the year under report as compared with the previous year, and although there has been increase in the former, the latter evinces a slight but satisfactory improvement :—

Kurrachee District.

Area, square miles 14,092
 Population 426,722

Strength of Police on 1st January 1875.

Police to area 1 to 18 square miles.
 Do. to population 1 to 310.35.

	Cognizable,	Non-Cognizable,	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874...	3,851	2,439	6,290
Proportion of crime to area in square miles ...	1 to 3.67	1 to 5.77	2.23
Do. to population...	1 to 110.81	1 to 174.95	67.84

Cognisable Cases.

Years.	Cases.			No. of Persons arrested.			Convicted and committed.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, —i.e., died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of Convictions brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous years, but brought under trial during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the close of the previous year.	Total.						
1873 ...	3,170	18	3,188	3,058	24	3,082	1,837	519	662	27	37	73.5
1874 ...	3,836	15	3,851	3,516	37	3,552	2,308	494	685	20	45	77.11

	1873.	1874.
Conviction to cases reported ...	47.8	72.86
Persons released without trial...	16.9	13.83
Acquitted or discharged ...	21.3	33.19
Convicted to arrested ...	60 per cent.	65.66

Cattle Theft.

No. of Cases.		Percentage of Cases investigated and convicted.		Percentage of apprehended Persons convicted.		Percentage of Recovery.	
1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
793	887	45.53	62.30	51.17	54.83	81.95	81.90

Ordinary Theft.

1,053	986	39.3	74.54	57.95	63.52	51.39	45.49
-------	-----	------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Amount of Property Stolen and Recovered.

Years.				Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
				Ra.	Rs.	
1873	...	...	...	73,131	39,267	53.72
1874	...	...	...	78,679	42,503	54.02

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.		Cases.	Arrests.	Convicted.	Acquitted and Released.	Percentage of Convictions of Men brought to trial.	Percentage of Convictions to Arrests.
1873	...	5,977	8,657	3,211	5,382	39	37
1874	...	6,290	6,853	3,575	5,013	44.16	41.31

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1873.									1874.								
	Cases.			No. of Persons arrested.			Convicted and committed.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Cases.			No. of Persons arrested.			Convicted and committed.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.				Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.			
Murders	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	1	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	1	4	...
Culpable homicide	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	6	...	6	1	5	14
Dacoities ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robberies	406	3	409	231	1	232	114	113	5	486	1	487	226	5	231	114	111	6
Thefts	1,832	14	1,846	1,510	12	1,522	836	655	14	1,866	7	1,873	1,370	14	1,384	827	660	7
Receiving stolen property ...	61	1	62	100	...	100	56	41	3	36	...	36	54	3	57	29	28	...

2. The following officers have been in charge of the district during the year :—

1. Mr. Giertzen from 1st January to 15th May 1874.
2. Mr. Vincent from 15th May to 29th August 1874.
3. Captain Wise from 29th August to the end of year.

3. *Crime.*—It will be observed from the above statements that in the year under report there has been a total increase of 331 in the number of offences reported during the year. This increase is entirely in cognizable offences, there being actually a decrease of 350 in non-cognizable, the difference is partly due to the transfer of Sections 323 and 428 from non-cognizable to cognizable during the year, but this will not account for all. I am able to give no reason for this increase in crime, not having been long enough in charge ; but I am told that one cause is the people now come forward to complain more than they did, and another is on account of the floods which drove many people out of their villages into the jungles and hills with their property, giving thieves and bad characters good opportunity to ply their profession.

4. *In Cognizable Cases.*—The percentage of convictions to cases reported remains about the same, but that of persons arrested who were released without trial and acquitted and discharged shows improvement, while the number of convictions obtained to persons arrested has risen 4 per cent., which is satisfactory. Considering the very many difficulties the police have to contend with, I consider that a percentage of 64 convictions for arrests and 77.11 (an increase of 4 per cent. in the past year) of convictions to men sent for trial is good. The totals would have been still better had we been able to obtain from Khelat many known offenders whose extradition has been demanded.

5. When we come to the convictions in cognizable and non-cognizable cases combined, the percentage sinks from 64 to 41 for persons arrested and from 76 to 44 for persons brought to trial. It is only fair and just, however, that the working of the police should be judged from *cognizable cases only*, as they are in no way answerable for arrests made under non-cognizable. In the year under report out of 5,101 arrests made by orders of the magistrates in non-cognizable cases, only 1,267 convictions were obtained to 3,834 acquittals. The above speaks for itself, and I think it is quite time that some orders were given on the subject. Persons appear before the subordinate magistrates and make frivolous complaints, and the magistrates at once, without making any preliminary inquiry whatever, issue summonses. In many cases of this kind it would be quite sufficient if the magistrates let the matter stand over until the next time their tour took them near the village

of the parties concerned, when the matter might be settled without any summonses or arrests, and much extra work taken off the police, and annoyance to individuals avoided.

6. As there has been an increase in the number of offences, so is there a like increase in the amount of property stolen, while the recoveries show a slight improvement.

7. *Murders.*—Under this head there is an increase of two (2) cases, making 5 in all. In one conviction was secured, in two the perpetrators are known to the police, but they belong to Khelat, and their extradition has been demanded without success, and in the other two, the accused were fully committed by the magistrate, but discharged by the Sessions Court.

I.—The following are the details of the five cases :—

On the 2nd February a woman, named Kenec, was killed by her husband by a blow from an axe, because on his return from his fields he found her talking with an another man who was sitting on horseback at the house door. The husband was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

II.—On the 10th February the body of a man of the sweeper caste was found in a well near the European barracks in Kurrachee. The man's mouth had been gaged and his hands and feet tied. Suspicion fell upon his wife and paramour who were sent for trial, and the latter committed to the Sessions Court, but acquitted by that tribunal.

III. and IV.—The third and fourth murder occurred on the 29th March. A woman left her home in Khelat and came to live with a Police Constable in the Shewan Division, about 10 miles from the frontier. One night the man in whose keeping she had formerly been in Khelat, crossed the frontier with three or four others, and having surrounded the house, attacked and killed the constable, and having carried off the woman a short distance, killed her also. The extradition of the murderers has been demanded of His Highness the Khan of Khelat, but they have not been given up as yet.

V. On the 10th of May, a girl, named Kemi, died at Kotri, and from inquiry made, it appeared she had been poisoned by a man named Syud Talub Alisha, who had given her sweetmeats. This man had a dispute about the girl's betrothal with her mother, and as his wishes were not listened to, he murdered the girl. The Syud was committed for trial, but acquitted by the Sessions Court.

8. *Attempt at Murder. Culpable Homicide.*—There was one case of attempted murder and two of culpable homicide in the year; in the former the offender was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and in the latter one case was detected, and the perpetrator sentenced, and the other remained under inquiry at the close of the year. I do not give the above cases in detail, as they only lengthen the report, and they were nothing out of the common.

9. *House-breaking.*—This crime is still on the increase, there being 80 cases in the year under report, more than in the previous year. It must, however, be borne in mind that many of these are really not burglaries, as the word would be generally read. When the term burglary is used, I understand it to mean that a house has been broken into, a work that cannot be done in a few minutes, but in Sind no digging or breaking through walls is necessary in most cases. Many of the people live in wretched hovels and huts, and the thief has only to put his hand in through the grass, or creep under the door matting to take what he wants. And all can be done by one man in a couple of minutes without any noise whatever; in the literal sense of the word I consider this is not house-breaking. There are also many false complaints under this head in connection with women. A man has an intrigue with another man's wife, and the husband on discovering it makes a complaint of having been robbed, and names the paramour as the person he suspects. By this means he gets his rival into trouble without damaging his own or wife's character. Nothing is of course discovered as regards the robbery, but the complaint having been made it remains; it is difficult to prove it false and strike it off, as the complainant holds out that he has lost property. There are many cases like the above in this district. The arrests under this head have been less than in the previous year, and the convictions remain about the same.

10. *Cattle-lifting.*—There has also been an increase under this head during the year, which I attribute entirely to the unsettled state of the frontier, as the people have learnt that they can steal with impunity, the worst that can happen to them being that they may have to give up the stolen animals, for they are never made over for punishment. The percentage of convictions to persons apprehended has risen two per cent. under this head, but that of convictions to cases investigated is very low, and it is difficult to know how to improve it. It will be seen that the recoveries, namely, about 82 per cent. are good, but we cannot get hold of the offenders, or obtain convictions when we do. The reason for this is given fully in my predecessor's report for 1873, and need not be repeated. The thieves having tied up the stolen animals in the

jungle conceal themselves and watch from a distance, and if the police are seen following the tracks, they never come near the animal again. I have had the cattle left where found, and watched for one or two days and nights, but it is of no use, and I know not what plan to adopt. If the thieves are captured near by, unless they were actually driving or leading the animals at the time, a conviction cannot be obtained.

11. *Frontier Disturbances.*—The unsettled state of our frontier has frequently been reported on, and brought to the notice of Government, and it is unnecessary to write further on the subject. The most serious cases are the murder of a Police Constable and a woman detailed under the head of murders, see Case III., paragraph 7, and the forcibly carrying off a woman and three children. In neither case has any redress been obtained, and of eighty-one (81) cattle-lifters and other accused persons, whose extradition has been asked not one has been given up.

12. *Police.*—I have only been as yet about six months in the district and write with all deference, but I must record that, in my opinion, the strength of the district police, both armed and unarmed, has been fixed far too low. The men are over-worked, and it is impossible to keep a proper supervision over the whole district in consequence.

Of armed police there are only 365 of all ranks to guard the jail, huzur treasury, and fifteen district lock-ups, and escort large consignments of treasure to different parts of Sind. Such parties often being away for long periods. The jail guard alone requires thirty-five rank and file a day, and during the year it often happened that when large escort parties were out with treasure, there were some men on standing guard at Kurrachee, which is not right.

The armed men in the district are little more than sufficient for guard duty, and consequently nearly all the heavy work of escorting prisoners about falls on the unarmed police, who are consequently unable to visit villages and look after bad characters as they ought to do, and crime must increase. Of the unarmed and mounted police, there are 481 of all ranks, and of these upwards of 60 are employed on the frontier, leaving 420 men for a district of 14,000 square miles. Besides escorting prisoners this force has had to investigate about 8,000 cases, serve 11,447 summonses, 582 warrants, and 450 distress warrants, also other miscellaneous duties. The work is very heavy, and I cannot afford to give privilege leave without a substitute, except in very special cases, although the men are entitled to a month in the year, and it is, I know, not right to refuse them, but I have no option, as work must be done. Men who have done eight and nine years' steady

duty apply for a month or two's leave on full pay, and I am so hard up for police that I am obliged to refuse them.

13. *Conduct of the Police.*—The conduct of the police has not been good. Nine (9) men were convicted and punished by the Magistrates, chiefly for neglect of duty, allowing prisoners to escape, &c. Fifty-nine (59) men were dismissed and one hundred and fifty-two (152) men fined and degraded for different offences. Not a single charge of torture was made against the police during the year. Of the above number, 89 fines and 33 dismissals were inflicted in the first eight months before I took charge.

14. *Education.*—There is very little education amongst the Kurrachee Police. Very few useful men who are willing to serve are educated, and there is no time for learning or opportunity for teaching after they are enrolled, as may be learnt from my 12th paragraph. I have no reserve. Men are enrolled to fill vacancies one day and sent on duty the next, and are obliged to learn their drill and code as best they can. This system is not good for the force, but with the present strength it cannot be helped, and I should be glad if it was possible to give the men six months' instruction in head quarters before sending them out. Such instruction, I am of opinion, would improve their conduct, and decrease punishment. I could fill up the ranks with persons who can read and write, but they are men who would be of little or no use to me in detecting crime. It is too early yet to look for readers of books in the Kurrachee Police, as those who read tracks are what are wanted, a man who can read both, is very rarely to be found.

15. *Buildings.*—During the year the budget allotment, Rs. 2,000, has been expended in repairs and building one or two small stations, but there is still much requires doing when money can be obtained. Several small station houses were washed away by the floods, and I have asked for an extra grant to re-build them.

16. *Subordinate Officers deserving of special notice and detective ability.*—I have no remarks to make under this head.

17. *Accidental Deaths.*

	Males.	Females.
Drowning ...	74	53
Snake-bite ...	62	16
Wild animals...	1	3
Fire ...	7	6
Other means...	54	5

Suicide.

	Males.	Females.
By poison	2	...
„ hanging	1	3
„ drowning	1	...

18. *General Remarks.*—As regards detection of crime, I have only to repeat the old story that the distances witnesses have to travel and the annoyance and discomfort they have to undergo is one of the greatest difficulties the police have to contend with, and will year by year tend to lessen the convictions. If a man sees a crime committed and mentions it, he lets himself in for perhaps a journey of 100 miles to a court, and another back which involves an absence of many days or weeks from his home. Is it to be supposed such a man will speak? It is all very well to talk of the want of public spirit amongst the natives, but if being public spirited means letting yourself in for a walk of 200 miles at any time of the year, and carrying all you have with you on your back, to say nothing of the bullying by vakeels, &c., I wonder how many Europeans would possess it. Only the other day in the districts a native I got to give evidence in a case, came to me and said: “That is the first time I have ever given evidence for the police, and nothing will ever make me do it again.” A disinterested witness, therefore, is an article almost impossible to procure, and Magistrates will seldom convict in any case unless the stolen property is produced. This fact is becoming well known to the thieves and makes it daily the more difficult to get property from them. The remarks made in the last year’s Annual Report have led me to make strict inquiries during my tour in the districts regarding the not reporting of cases to the police, and I am of opinion it does not exist to any extent in the Kurrachee District, and any cases thus concealed are more than equalled by the false complaints made.

19. Again, the police having carried their case successfully through the lower court, the decision is often reversed by the higher court. In this district there are more cases of this kind than I have met with before where I have served. In the year under report no less than forty-two cases have been reversed, and ninety-eight prisoners acquitted by the higher courts, that had been prosecuted to a conviction in the lower.

20. During 1874 twenty-eight Kaffillas passed through the Kurrachee District, having with them 490 camels laden with merchandise, 100 horses and 190 donkeys, and not a single complaint of robbery was made, which is creditable to the police.

21. The want of village police is greatly felt in Sind, but this want does not appear to have been taken into consideration when the strength of the district police was fixed at its present number, and consequently, as I have already stated, work in the district is very severe. The zemindars are the only people who can assist us by obtaining information; but I am sorry to say that there are very few in my district who care to do so. I am making a point of seeing and speaking with as many large zemindars as I can during my tour, and I trust that when we become better acquainted, they will afford me help. They have the power to do much if they had the will also.

22. In the Kurrachee Town Police there is very much room for improvement, and it will have my special care during the non-touring season this year. One thing I would ask is that the giving of licenses for liquor, selling ammunition, &c., should be put into my hands, the same as it is with the Police Commissioner, Bombay. Liquor-sellers specially can give the police very much information regarding thieves and bad characters if they like; but in Kurrachee being entirely independent of the police as regards the granting of their licenses and bad characters spending most money, they are much against us, and I would most strongly urge, therefore, that the granting or taking away of their licenses should rest with me. I should then have much power over them which I could exert for the public welfare.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. J. WISE, Captain,

District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee.

Through the District Magistrate.

STATE
PART I.—

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER.			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>see note</i> .	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Numbers arrested.				
						By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 143 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Pending at end of last year.		Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.		
												By Police.	By order of Magistrate (<i>see Columns 7 and 8.</i>)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												KURRA		
1a	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code.	Substantive abetments	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..
1	131 to 134, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 457 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	2	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	14	..	16	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	16	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	6	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	47	10
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Persecuting public servant or soldier ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			27	3	27	..	3	18	2	..	..	..	80	11
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
8	302, 305, 306 ..	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			66	2	66	3	..	37	6	..	2	2	93	3

STATE
PART I.—

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Offense.	CASES.							PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Number arrested.				
					By Police <i>see note.</i>	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 123 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.			Total.	By Police.	Within the year.		
												By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12				
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			KURRACHEE											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs. By other means .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery { In dwelling house. On the highway, between sunset and sunrise. Other robberies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	270, 281, 283, 439 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	310	1	311	..	..	60	3	4	..	4	156	..
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
37	412, 418	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			338	2	335	..	..	65	3	4	..	6	174	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
37	323	Hurt	33	..	33	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	170	..
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
40	335, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			95	..	95	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	178	..

MENT A—continued.

COGNIZABLE CRIME—continued.

PERSONS.											PROPERTY.					
12	14	15	16		17	18	19	20				24	25	26	27	
			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.				Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number pending at end of year.					Before being put on-trial.			Committed to Sessions.
In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.					Amount of property recovered.				
3	44	106	34	3	74	3	4	355	114	20,316	0 0	5,174	0 0			
2	47	128	30	8	60	3	4	295	123	20,584	0 0	5,559	0 0			
..	30	90	26	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	61	27	32	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PRE				
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Number arrested.				
										10	11	Within the year.		
												11	12	13
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has returned to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 9, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.			KURRACHEE											
42	353, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	176	..	176	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
43	379 to 383	Theft { Of cattle .. { Ordinary ..	283	4	287	..	1	243	..	10	..	1	76	
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	38	2	40	..	3	47	4	5	..	16	54	
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	38	..	38	..	..	18	..	..	..	3	36
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	27	..	27	..	..	14	..	..	..	3	54
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
48	428	Mischief for killing animals, &c. below Rs. 10	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total			2,143	9	2,152	6	1	734	4	23	9	32	1,563	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.														
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XXXVIII C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	14	..	14	..	1	10	1	..	..	..	61
50	295, to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognizable of fences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	17	..	17	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	49
52		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
54		Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act	84	..	84	48	94
56	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 288 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867 and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	1,064	..	1,064	..	..	876	4	10	..	10	1,186
57		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			1,180	..	1,180	1	..	947	5	10	..	19	1,390	
Grand Total			3,323	15	3,338	11	3	1,681	20	37	11	51	3,478	

District Superintendent of Police's Office,
Kurrachee, 9th March 1875.

MENT A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

FORM.	PROPERTY.			
	24	25	26	27
13	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.			
14	Released by Magistrate without trial.			
15	Number actually put on trial.			
16	By Magistrate.		Squitted or discharged after trial.	
17	By Sessions or High Court.			
18	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			
19	Otherwise disposed of,—e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.			
20	In custody of Police.		Number pending at end of year.	
21	On bail.		Before being put on trial.	
22	Under trial before Magistrate.			
23	Committed to Sessions.			
24	Number of cases in which property was stolen.			
25	Number of cases in which property was recovered.			
26	Amount of property stolen.			
27	Amount of property recovered.			

—concluded.

FORM.	PROPERTY.			
	24	25	26	27
1	407	1,275	840	938
2	28	46	4	40
3	132	431	126	232
4	13	634	126	232
5	8	26	11	19
6	16	31	13	19
7	2	2	1	1
8	6	63	6	19
9	9	30	8	31
10	1	1	1	1
11	1	93	43	61
12	15	1,182	166	364
13	31	1,330	230	1,130
14	61	2,203	677	3,206
15	15	2	15	2
16	28	13	28	13
17	2,331	1,346	78,619	0 0 0
18	2,024	1,232	67,285	0 0 0
19	102	36	4,971	0 0 0
20	633	563	21,245	0 0 0
21	26	16	1,179	0 0 0
22	26	26	429	0 0 0
23	102	36	4,971	0 0 0
24	633	563	21,245	0 0 0
25	26	16	1,179	0 0 0
26	26	26	429	0 0 0
27	102	36	4,971	0 0 0

F. J. WISE, Captain,
District Superintendent of Police, Kurachee.

STATEMENT A.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to and security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. C.	Substantive abetments	1	6	6	...	...	...
11	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	187	Hartouring deserters by Master of Ship .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	179 to 199, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	11	14	7	7	...	...
14	161 to 169, 217 to 229	Offences by public servants	8	19	7	3	...	...
15	193 to 200, 206 to 211, 220, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	9	9	6	3	...	...
16	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	1	1	...	1	...	...
18	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	2	31	...	27	...	...
19	142, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	2	31	4	27	...	...
Total			29	71	20	41	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .. .. .			...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.								
12	364 to 369	Extortion	1	3	3	...	...	...
Total			1	3	3	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
13	323	Hurt	290	761	627	134	...	...
14	345	Wrongful confinement	5	30	18	3	...	...
16	353, 355, 358	Criminal force	563	1,292	1,140	159	...	...
Total			848	2,073	1,785	288	...	...
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
16	417 to 420	Cheating	28	29	28	9	...	...
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	21	31	19	13	134 0 0	134 0 0
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	67	115	65	50	...	...
19	426, 427, 429, 434	Mischief, simple .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			116	178	107	71	134 0 0	134 0 0
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	96	165	151	14	...	...
21	298	Offences against religion .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	3	4	4	...	...	...
23	500 to 502	Defamation	36	51	44	7	...	...
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	695	1,512	1,341	171	...	...
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 268, 290, 294 &c.	Public and local nuisances	415	692	156	540	...	...
26	...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XLL, and XL, C. P. C.	31	36	26	12	...	...
27	...	Special laws not cognizable by Police	166	310	187	123	...	...
Total			1,449	2,778	1,900	987	...	...
Grand Total			2,439	5,101	3,824	1,267	134 0 0	134 0 0

Kurrachee, 9th March 1875.

F. J. WISE, Captain,
District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee.

Statement B.

STATEMENT
Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number of	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested.			
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.								
							KURRA	
10	115, 117, to 419, I. P. C.	Substantive abetments	1	3	100	....	1	14
11	131 to 133, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	3	2	50	100	3	2
13	212, 316	Harbouring an offender .. .. .	....	2	....	50	....	2
14	224 to 228	Other offences against public justice	7	16	57.14	73.33	14	17
15	143 to 169, 157, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	12	6	83.33	83.33	141	57
16	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	23	30	73.02	70.57	150	91
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8		Murder by Thugs .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
9		" Dacoits .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	302, 303, 396	" Robbers .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
11		" Poison	1	1	....	....	....	1
12		Other murders	2	4	50	50	2	4
13	304, 308	Attempt at murder	2	1	100	100	2	1
14		Culpable homicide	2	2	100	100	2	6
15	376	Rape	1	1	....	....	1	1
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	1	50	....	3	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	....	....	....	1	....
18	365, 396, 399	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	10	4	50	50	10	4
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	326, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	13	11	58.33	....	24	13
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	13	16	58.33	56.23	21	26
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction .. .. .	....	2	....	100	....	....
25	348 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	1	....	....	....	2	....
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	....	1	....	100	....	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	363, 364, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	27	25	48.14	75.56	57	36
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	1	....	....	....	1	....
30	304 A	Causing death by rash or negligent act .. .. .	....	1	....	100	....	1
		Total	74	70	62	61.66	126	96
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
31	395, 397, 398	Dacoity .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
32	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
33	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	....	1	....	....	....	....
		{ By other means .. .. .	....	1	....	....	....	....
		{ In dwelling house .. .. .	....	1	....	100	....	....
34	392, 393	Robbery { On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	1	4	....	50	1	6
		{ Other robberies	6	5	37.5	100	11	4
35	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	8	....	....	....	4	....
36	454, 455, 467 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	340	311	29.43	69.76	149	156
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	2	....	....	1	3
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	253	325	26.26	67.89	130	171

B.
Crime with Result of Police Operations.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.				
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
9a.	9b.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	
CHEE-														
.....	14	1	2	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	2	66-66	100	66-66	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	14	11	50	68-75	50	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	57	117	50	63-12	64-91	78-6	66-77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	91	135	73	62-26	58-4	73-33	69-37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	2	3	50	25	50	33-33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	2	1	100	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	2	6	100	16-66	100	16-66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	33-33	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	9	4	70	50	77-77	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	19	5	41-66	30-77	33-65	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	26	24	19	47-64	42-30	71-42	67-69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	2	.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	2	.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	40	29	43-66	61-11	62-5	75-26	.....	500	.....	500	.....	100
.....	1	1	1	.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	98	94	75	46-03	47-95	61-7	62-06	.....	500	.....	500	.....	100
.....	
.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	102	.....	98-7
.....	2	.....	2	.....	50	.....	50	.....	145	.....	123	.....	84-23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	15	.....	13-4
.....	6	.....	3	.....	16-66	.....	33-33	.....	6	.....	114	100	73-7
.....	4	3	4	27-27	100	27-5	100	145	48	34	31	9-79	64-59	
.....	166	100	106	49-29	47-43	70	68-51	15,099	20,316	2,470	5,174	16-25	26-54	
.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	178	109	123	45-91	45-97	64-97	61-4	15,356	20,544	2,500	5,569	16-25	26-13	

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and		
			Columns 4, 5, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested.				
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1874	1873	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
KURRACHEE									
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.									
39	334.. ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	1	..	..	..	3	..
40	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	3	3	66.66	..	4	8	
41	346, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	2	..	50	..	2	..	
42	374.. ..	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42c	328.. ..	Hurt ..	..	92	..	44.73	..	170
Total			6	95	50	40.26	8	175	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.									
43	458, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	109	178	18.34	22.5	80	70	
44	379 to 383 ..	Thft { Of cattle	793	587	45.53	62.30	650	585	
		{ Ordinary	1,053	908	36.3	74.54	633	778	
45	406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust	36	35	26.46	57.14	24	42	
46	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	61	36	69.35	50	100	54	
47	447, 443 ..	Criminal or house-trespass	42	37	45.24	55.38	41	43	
48	461, 463 ..	Breaking close receptacles .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48a	428 ..	Mischief for killing animals, &c., below Rs. 10.	..	2	..	50	..	2	
Total			2,146	2,152	40.65	67.83	1,737	1,572	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.									
49	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Chapter XXXVIII.. C.	Vagwanoy and bad characters	14	14	35.71	76.97	24	62	
	P. C. ..	Offences against religion .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	295 to 297 ..	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	33	17	63.69	70.58	103	48	
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws	19	..	50	..	19	..	
53		Railway Laws .. .. ..	..	1	..	100	..	1
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. ..	..	64	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act	11	64	50.00	55.55	24	94
56		Stamp Act .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	269, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 61 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances	680	1,064	76.61	82.64	678	1,186	
59	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			688	1,180	75.43	80.73	843	1,393	
Grand Total			3,138	3,331	47.62	73.66	3,082	3,504	

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount and percentage of property recovered.							
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.			
		1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874		
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	4	7	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	170	..	90	..	80.33	..	72.23	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	178	8	97	37.5	36.51	37.5	67.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	79	57	46	48.88	57.14	77.19	86.96	7,577	4,071	1,987	865	36.22	31.73		
5	580	800	457	61.17	55.76	696	71.99	27,973	31,395	22,755	25,707	81.95	81.90		
4	790	654	654	57.95	63.34	74.61	76.14	39,673	19,331	10,533	9,068	51.39	45.49		
..	42	30	36	29.41	42.23	50	52.77	196	1,479	164	423	63.67	28.60		
..	84	88	49	56	53.70	63.63	59.18	1,463	429	1,328	361	90.77	83.81		
..	43	26	31	66.34	44.18	73.07	81.29	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	1,681	1,845	1,375	84.1	59.13	71.74	73.33	37,781	57,395	36,787	34,444	63.66	63.60		
..		
..	88	18	56	41.66	79.3	62.5	36.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	48	99	39	61.81	64.56	67.67	79.46	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	12	..	80.33	..	83.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	94	34	26	91.66	54.25	91.66	54.68	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	1,166	657	1,162	79.17	84.9	80.66	86.47	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	1,302	806	1,360	75.66	81.11	79.8	83.79	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	2,615	2,488	2,903	88	85.86	73.5	77.11	73,131	78,679	36,397	42,608	62.73	54.2		

F. J. WISE, Captain,
District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachoo.

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying

Description of Crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.							
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Cols. 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Cols. 2 and 3, in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remain- ing un-der trial.	Number sup-posed to be at large at the close of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Thuggee	
By strangulation.	
By poison.	
Dacoity on land..	
Dacoity on water	
Robbery by administra- tion of poisonous or deleterious drugs :- (a) with murder	
(b) without murder	
Other professional crimes, viz:-												
Kidnapping	2	1	1	22	2	2	2	..	..	20	
Cattle theft	4	30	43	61	55	55	40	15	..	6	

*District Superintendent of Police's Office,
Kurrachee, 9th March 1875.*

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total cost under Columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Govern-ment.	To Local or Private Funds.
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kurrachee	Amtr Pir at Jar- rak ..	2	6,000	..	..	2	17	..	..	..	..
	Lall Shah Baz ..	2	8,000	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shah Haesan ..	2	1,000	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..
	Kambur Ali Shah	2	600	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Shah Amtr ..	1	800	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
	Dhara Tirith ..	2	4,000	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Pir Lakha ..	2	1,000	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
	Amir Pir at Dada	10	1,000	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Shah Kunal ..	2	1,200	..	4	16	..	..	..	..	..
	Pir Putta ..	2	1,700	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
	Udera Lall ..	2	1,000	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Gumbali ..	1	500	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Jhoke ..	4	700	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
	Pir Muqrabta	6	9,000	..	3	14	..	..	..	..	..
	Shah Ujakeek ..	4	4,000	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..
Ranjan Shah ..	3	500	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Umbar Shah ..	2	500	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Haji Ibrahim ..	1	500	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

*District Superintendent of Police's Office,
Kurrachee, 9th March 1875.*

MENT C.

Duress for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

COMPARATIVE RETURN.																Remarks.
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.				
1872.	1873.	1874.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1872.	1873.	1874.		
18			14			15			16			17			18	
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
..
..
..
..
..
3	678	590	406	609	547	268	348	326	28,341 0 0	27,973 0 0	31,365 0 0	23,065 0 0	22,725 0 0	25,760 0 0		

F. J. WISE, Captain,
District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee.

MENT D.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

and Property.		PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.										Remarks.
Number of offences against person or property during each assembly.	Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.				
	Investigated by Police.	In which conviction followed.		Stolen.	Recovered.								Officers.	Men.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.					
..	..	11 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7 4 2	From 1st to 9th January 1874.	Bellawapoor.	..	..
..	
..	
1	1	4 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
3	1	36 0 0	36 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
..	

F. J. WISE, Captain,
District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.																	
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.										Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.		Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents, Columns (3), (2)		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.		Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (9).		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5). (4)		Total pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8.)		Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 12, and 13.		Average pay of	
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24						
Karachi	..	3	5	175	160	800	..	19	218	..	15,025	2,400	4,116	61,440	1,33,020	3,168	258	108										

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (2) Column 12 includes local and personal. but
 (4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance. (5) Columns 24 to 27, A "Town" contains at least 3,000 inhabitant
 (7) Columns 26 and 27, one policeman

District Superintendent of Police's Office,
 Kurrachee, 9th March 1875.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

District.	Total sanctioned strength.						Armament of the Force.			Punishments.										
	Total sanctioned strength.		Number provided with firearms.		Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.		Number provided with batons only.		Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
	Officers.	Men.	Number	Number	Number	Number	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 343, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Kurrachee	199	1,176	520	838	8	4	55	45	107	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7

NOTE.—This Statement does not refer to Assistant District
 * There were six vacancies

District Superintendent of Police's Office,
 Kurrachee, 9th March 1875.

MENT E.

and Employment of Police.

Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.				Distribution of Force.										Proportion of Police (Officers and Men)									
				In District.										Area of whole district in square miles.			Population of whole district.			To Area (6).		To Population (7).	
				Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-up and Treasuries as Escort to Prisoners & Treasuries.		On other duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.		In Cantonments.								Of the whole district.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (8).	Of Towns (9).	Of the whole.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (9).	Of Towns (9).
Total cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (8).	Of Towns (9).	Of the whole.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (9).	Of Towns (9).					
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39				
11,466	2,97,181	2,30,737	66,454	5	30	60	374	88	406	157	73	14,082	4,36,721	1 to 10 to 16 square miles.	1 to 165 square miles.	53 to per square mile.	1 to 316 to 55	1 to 385 to 47	1 to 183 to 94				

not travelling allowances. (3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on office duties. (6) Columns 34 and 35, i.e., in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles, in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile. to so many of the population.

F. J. WISE, Captain,
District Superintendent of Police Kurrachee.

MENT F.

Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.			Number who have left the Force during the year.								
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service, and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
22	9	75	170	..	..	179	841	369	..	11	43	28	24	6	18	19	190

Superintendents, or Officers of higher rank. on the 31st December 1874.

F. J. WISE, Captain,
District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee.

STATE

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste

District.	Race.																	
	Europeans.					Eurazians.			Natives.				Others.					
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.			Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Garkhes.	Sikhs.
	Military or Contracted, Civil.	Uncontracted.	On Rupees 100 and upwards.	Below Rupees 100.	On Rupees 100 and upwards.		Below Rupees 100.	On Rupees 100 and upwards.		Below Rupees 100.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Kurrachee	1	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	4	187	1,170	8	125	9	..	..	1
Total..	1	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	4	187	1,170	8	125	9	..	..	1

District Superintendent of Police's Office,
Kurrachee, 9th March 1875.

MENT G.

of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

Religion or Caste.																Remarks.		
Women.		Men.																
		Other Religions.		Hindus.										Other Religions.				
Persons.		Hindus, Sindi.	Bhoods.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Raypots.	Garabhas.	Seikhs.	Hindooism Hindus.	Marathas.	Bhoods.	Hindus, Sindi.	Purward.	Mang.		Grand Total Officers and Men.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
1	17	15	17	6	..	..	730	50	..	..	8	102	200	30	34	2	2	1,375
1	17	15	17	6	..	..	730	50	..	..	8	102	200	30	34	2	2	1,375

F. J. WISE, Captain,
District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee,

No. 945 of 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Kurrachee, 31st July 1875.

REMARKS by the Commissioner of Police in Sind on the Annual Report of the District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee, for the year 1874.

There would seem to have been 3,851 cases of cognizable crime investigated during the year against 3,188 cases in the previous year. This large increase is partly due to offences under Sections 323 and 428 having been lately made cognizable by the police, and the Superintendent asserts that the people are now more willing to come forward and lodge complaints when offences have been committed, while the floods throughout the province drove many out of their houses, thereby affording increased facilities to thieves and robbers of plundering. The Superintendent states that there was a total increase of 331 in the number of offences reported during the year, but as there were 3,170 cases reported in 1873 and 3,856 in the year under report, there would seem to have been an increase of 666 cases.

2. 3,478 persons were arrested during the year by the police, which with 48 arrested in the previous year and pending at its close. 11 received by transfer and 26 arrested by order of the Magistracy, make a total of 3,563, and of these 2,993 were put on trial and 2,308 finally convicted.

3. The percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial stands 77.11 for the year against 73.5 for 1873 and the percentage of persons convicted to those arrested is 65.66 against 60 in the preceding year. These are high and exceed those obtained in any district in Sind during 1873.

4. An increase is observable in the amount of property stolen which was valued at Rs. 78,679, while that stolen in 1873 did not exceed Rs. 73,131. Of the former sum Rs. 42,503, or 54.2 per cent., was recovered, of the latter Rs. 39,287, or 53.72 per cent.

5. There were 2,439 cases of non-cognizable crime in 1874 against 2,709 in 1873, which is a falling off of 350. In the 2,439 cases, 5,101 persons were arrested or summoned, 3,834 were acquitted, and 1,267 were convicted or obliged to find security. The Commissioner in Sind concurs with the District Magistrate that from a comparison of the number of persons summoned or arrested and of those acquitted, it cannot be inferred that the Subordi-

nate Magistrates, without making any preliminary inquiry whatever, issue summonses on complaints. Very many such cases are withdrawn once the parties appear at court, and the issue of the order desired by the Police Superintendent might result in a denial of justice to those really aggrieved.

6. The Commissioner is sorry to see an increase from 2 in 1873 to 4 in the year in murder cases, also the very serious increase of 80 cases under the head of "house-breaking." The Superintendent argues that owing to the very slight obstruction offered to the burglar in Sind, many of the so-called "house-breakings" do not deserve the name. The Superintendent should, however, remember that they are doubtless all serious cases of thefts in dwelling, and as such he should use every means to detect and suppress them.

7. Under the head of "cattle-lifting," there has been an increase which the Superintendent attributes to the unsettled state of the frontier, further on in his 20th paragraph he states that "during 1874 twenty-eight Kafillas passed through the district, having with them 4,902 camels laden with merchandize, 100 horses, and 190 donkeys, and not a single complaint of robbery was made which is creditable to the police." The Commissioner considers it a subject for congratulation that the frequent serious outrages, often accompanied with loss of life, against Kafillas have been abandoned for the minor offence of cattle-lifting. In time it may be hoped that with the new police arrangements along the border, the latter crime may much diminish in number.

8. The Commissioner could not sanction the licenses for the sale of liquor and ammunition being sold or conferred by the Superintendent of Police. Such an arrangement would be in direct contravention of the law. In Bombay there is a special Abkari enactment in force in the town, but which does not extend beyond it.

9. The Commissioner is well aware of the inadequacy of the Kurrachee District Police Force, but he feels it would be useless applying to Government for any addition thereto; he trusts, however, that Captain Wise will continue to make the most of the small number available, and under his active management no doubt an improvement will soon be visible.

(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

(True copy)
W. B. MULOCK,

Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

No. 236 of 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE MAGISTRATE OF THE DISTRICT, HYDERABAD,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE IN SIND.

*Hyderabad District Magistrate's Office,
Camp Khorwah, 10th April 1875.*

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the District Superintendent of Police, with statements, for the year 1874.

2. Statements A and B relating to cognizable crime show an increase of 802 cases of a petty nature, such as public and local nuisances. 1,141 persons were arrested and 1,122 put on trial and 884 convicted, leaving a balance of 17 pending at the close of the year.

3. This increase shows activity in a direction where it was much needed, as the habits of the dwellers in all our large towns and villages are notorious, and call loudly for reform.

4. Of crime generally, as registered by the police, it appears that under Classes I., IV., and V., there is a decrease in the year under report and an increase under Classes II. and III.

5. The total increase under these heads is 116 and the total decrease 21; net increase 95.

6. That is to say, that the serious offences against the person and against property show an increase, whilst minor offences show a falling off, as compared with last year.

7. Of serious offences against the person, Statement B, marked increase is noticeable under the heads of—

	1873.	1874.
Murder	6	9
Hurt by dangerous weapons.....	16	40
Criminal force, &c.	18	30

8. Of serious offences against property, Statement B, the increase is chiefly under the heads of—

	1873.	1874.
Robbery on the highway:.....	1	4
Lurking house-trespass, &c.	288	359
House-trespass with preparation for hurt, &c.	7	12

9. Taking into consideration the condition of the people generally, and their rude wild life, being scattered over a large area, often in hamlets of half a dozen huts, the amount of crime, as shown above, is not very startling when compared with the population, 721,947 souls. Though, in the instance of lurking house-trespass with intent, &c., the increase is certainly considerable, and this shall be pointed out to the magistrate in this district, with a view to the infliction of heavier sentences for this crime.

10. The percentage of convictions to cases decided 42·65 in 1874 against 47·33 in 1873 shows a falling off in 1874 in each head of the above class of cases; lurking house-trespass with intent to commit an offence alone excepted, which is 39·21 per cent. in 1874 to 36·29 in 1873. The percentage of highway robbery for 1873 is omitted, whilst that for 1874 is given,

11. The remarks of the District Superintendent of Police in paragraph 7 as to the difficulty of obtaining convictions before a magistrate are to a certain extent correct. In some cases no doubt witnesses are gained over, and where vakils are employed are made to contradict themselves to such an extent as to break down the case.

12. It is, however, equally true that the incapacity or inactivity of the police in preparing cases for trial, frequently renders it impossible for a magistrate to convict.

13. The classes of cases showing a decrease in 1874 are I., IV., and V. Of these minor offences those under the head of "other offences" in Class I. are stated to have been escapes from lawful custody; there were 24 in 1873 and only 12 in 1874, a decrease reflecting credit on the police.

14. In Class IV. there is no marked decrease calling for notice.

15. In Class V. the principal decrease is in—

	1873.	1874.
Lurking house-trespass ...	23	16
Theft of cattle ...	591	563
Recovered stolen property ...	15	11

The percentage of convictions to cases decided are 72·64 in 1874 to 55·79 in 1873.

16. I concur with the District Superintendent of Police in the remarks in paragraph 29, as to cases of lurking house-trespass often being misdescribed by complainants as "with intent to commit theft," whereas the intent was to commit adultery. The

cause is plain and natural, Sindhis as well as others have a dislike to parade the dishonour of their wives or other female relatives before the world, and, having lax ideas as regards veracity, resort to the first pretext they can invent to divert suspicion, and yet get the offender punished.

17. The decrease in the number of cattle thefts is not, in my opinion, an index of the actual state of this description of crime. I need not add any more on this subject, as much has already been said.

18. It remains to notice the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police on the subject, and the measures he has taken to remedy the defects in the system for the prevention of crime in his district.

19. It is urged that the sufferers in cases both of theft of cattle and of other property do not always report their losses. Being averse to the trouble and annoyance of a prosecution, the remuneration given them as witnesses by Government being inadequate, and because they often prefer to compound with the thieves without any intervention on the part of Government.

20. I think that there is a great deal of truth in these remarks, and that, as a rule, it is not easy for the police to discover and trace out crime unreported by the sufferers in the first instance, owing to the dislike which the people have to our formal and therefore tedious procedure in the dispensation of justice.

21. Whilst concurring with the District Superintendent in his remarks, paragraph 36, that fear of retaliation on the part of thieves deters owners in some cases from coming forward to prosecute, I cannot consent to stigmatise the latter as lazy, apathetic cowards on that account. It must be remembered that the police are in such small numbers, and scattered at such wide distances apart, that they are helpless as a protection either to person or property; also that the Sindhi is unarmed, and has a wholesome dread of consequences even had he a weapon to use.

22. The remarks in paragraph 37 are, I fear, true to a certain extent, but it may be asked how the detective talent of the police has hitherto failed to bring offenders of this high standing to justice. A few convictions, nay one only of this kind, would materially check complicity on the part of such influential individuals as are herein described.

23. The measures for the remedy of these defects detailed in his 44th paragraph appear judicious as far as they go, especially

the proposal to enrol influential members of tribes well acquainted with cattle-lifting.

24. The higher grades in the police of this district do not, as a general rule, appear to be filled by men of marked ability and respectability; and consequently the influence they are able to exert on the main body is comparatively small. The remarks in paragraph 63 show the difficulty of getting good material.

25. I would beg to support the suggestion in his 47th paragraph, that the District Superintendent of Police be invested with the powers of a First Class Magistrate, in order that he may be enabled to deal with the crime of gambling more successfully than is now the case.

26. The amount of property registered as having been stolen in 1874 is Rs. 42,014 against Rs. 38,585 in 1873; the percentage of recovery is 57·86 in the former and 77·05 in the latter year.

27. In clause 2 of paragraph 54 the District Superintendent remarks on the disinclination of magistrates in this district to deal with false complaints under Section 147 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but he omits to give any instance in which this omission has taken place. I do not think that the figures he gives are a true criterion as to whether the complaint should have been rejected by the magistrate under Section 147 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; under that section the magistrate has to decide after examining the complainant only, and it is easy for a man to concoct a plausible statement which, until tested by the examination of witnesses, &c., shall bear every appearance of truth.

28. I must, in closing these remarks, state, in justice to the police, that there is not a harder worked class in the service of Government.

29. The number of mounted police is very small indeed, whilst it is well known that this branch alone is of any use in tracing thieves who have made off with their booty.

30. It is a hopeless task for a footman to overtake a man driving a buffalo, a bullock, or riding a camel or a horse, which he may have stolen. Whilst a footman cannot reach a place 10 or 12 miles distant from the scene of a murder or robbery, until the offenders have had time to get clear off, and then he is too tired to go in pursuit of them.

31. I have been informed by police officers that one mounted man is worth four footmen, and I have every reason to believe that this is not far from the mark. The 526 foot police on the strength of the Hyderabad establishment may then be considered

equal to 131 sowars, which added to 137, the present strength of the mounted police, gives a total of 268 sowars to check crime and arrest offenders of all kinds over an area of nearly 9,000 square miles, or 1 sowar to an area of about 33 square miles; a large range to supervise thoroughly.

32. It is a question whether the increase of crime may not in some degree be attributed to difficulty of coping with it on the part of the police. I do not think that there is any real want or distress in the country, such as would drive people to turn to thieving as a means of obtaining subsistence.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. WALLACE, Lieut.-Colonel,

Magistrate of District.

No. 144 of 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF
HYDERABAD POLICE,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE IN SIND.

*District Police Superintendent's Office,
Hyderabad, 15th March 1875.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit (through the Magistrate of the District) the Annual Police Report showing—

Firstly.—The state of crime and the result of police operations in its detection and prosecution, and

Secondly.—The discipline and general internal management of the force during 1874.

2. Statements **A** and **B** show that 2,861 cognizable offences were investigated during the past year, being an increase of 896 as compared with the previous year.

Of this increase, 802 cases were under Serial No. 57, the police having taken action in 964 cases of public and local nuisances against 162 in 1873.

There has also been an increase of 39 cases under Class II., of 77 under Class III., and a total decrease of 21 cases under Classes I., IV., and V.

3. In analysing the separate classes and descriptions of crime, I will endeavour to show in a detailed manner the causes of such increase and decrease.

In 61.35 per cent. of the cases decided convictions were obtained, being an improvement of slightly more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the year 1873. To prevent any misconception, I would here beg to remark that, in calculating percentages under column 7 of Statement B, cases which, though investigated by the police in 1873, were determined magisterially in 1874, have been excluded, and paragraph 3 of Bombay Government Resolution (in the Judicial Department) No. 260 of 1875 has been acted upon.

4. *In the statements submitted with Annual Police Reports for 1873 of the Hyderabad and Shikárpur Districts, the word "investigated" was understood to be synonymous with the word "investigation," defined in Section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and all calculations were made on this assumption, as it was subsequently determined that this is not the construction to be attached to it, in future the calculations have been amended.

5. In 16 cognizable cases the complainant and the accused were permitted to compound offences by the various magistrates.

3,199 persons were arrested either by the police or by order of a magistrate and 57 persons were pending at the end of last year, and here it may be remarked that considerable difference of opinion appears to exist, as to the manner in which columns 10 to 11 of Statement A and 9 of Statement B should be filled in.

In the Southern Division persons entered in column 10 of Statement A are entered in 9 of Statement B, whereas in the Northern Division they are excluded, and the Sind Districts are irregular. In the absence of directions, I have adopted the practice in force in the Northern Division of the Presidency, as it appears most correct.

6. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested is about the same for both years, viz., a trifle over $66\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In calculating percentages under column 13 of Statement B, I have included persons who were under trial at the end of 1873,

and from the arrests in 1874, I have excluded persons who were under trial or committed to the Sessions on the 31st of December last.

The percentage of persons brought to trial, convicted shows a very slight falling off; the figures for 1873 and 1874 being respectively 75·33 and 74·68.

7. The police cannot be held strictly responsible for every case in which the accused is released or acquitted, as it frequently happens that though there was more than sufficient evidence to justify a conviction when the charge sheet was filled in and forwarded, yet before the offenders have arrived at the Magistrate's Court, their friends or vakils have succeeded in inducing the prosecutor and his witnesses to refrain from giving evidence, or at least so manipulated the witnesses that a conviction is impossible.

8. Property valued at Rs. 42,014 was stolen, being Rs. 9,505 less than the year immediately preceding.

Of this amount Rs. 24,312, or 57·86 per cent., was recovered; there has thus been a decrease of nearly 10 per cent. in recoveries as compared with 1873 though 3 per cent. better than in 1872.

In 209 cases the property stolen was valued at less than one rupee, and in 392 cases it was under Rs. 10; but above one rupee, in other words in 601 cases, the amount stolen was less than Rs. 10.

CLASS I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.

9. There were 23 cases against 29 in 1873. 33 persons were arrested, and 23 of them brought to trial, 82·60 per cent. of whom were convicted.

The falling off has been chiefly in offences against public justice. 3 persons were arrested for being in possession of counterfeit coin.

The cases under Serial No. 4 were nearly all escapes or attempts to escape from lawful custody, and all the offenders brought to trial were convicted.

CLASS II.

SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

10. There were 9 cases of murder reported to have been committed against 6 in the previous year, in one of which death was caused by poison. In

Murder.

6 cases convictions were obtained, 1 case was under trial, and in 2 cases the offenders were acquitted by the Court of Sessions.

The details of the murder by poison are as follows :—

A man named Málár had for years been living with a woman who subsequently left him. He on several occasions tried to persuade her to return to him, but was unsuccessful. On the 23rd of February 1873 Málár again accosted the woman, who with her sister was working in the Tando Baja road, the woman, however, refused to have anything to do with him, Málár then addressed her sister, gave her some ghur, and asked her to mediate between them and give it to her sister from him.

The sister tied up the ghur in a corner of her chudder, and on arriving home left it on a bed, and went to fetch water. During her absence seven young girls came into the room, discovered the ghur, and after dividing it among themselves, were engaged in eating it, when they were all seized with fits of vomiting and purging, and before any remedies could be used, three of the girls died.

The police forwarded the uneaten portion of the ghur and the bodies of the deceased girls to the Hospital Assistant at the Tando, who removed the contents of the stomachs and forwarded them to the Chemical Analyser, who certified that he had discovered arsenic in large quantities. The police, after carefully collecting the necessary evidence, forwarded the accused to the Magistrate of the Division, who committed him to the Sessions, where he was convicted and sentenced to death.

11. One of the acquittals was on account of the want of sufficient evidence to identify the body of the deceased : this murder occurred under the following circumstances :—

A step-father wished to appropriate some buffaloes belonging to his step-son, a boy about from ten to twelve years old. The boy's mother would not permit this while her son lived. The step-father then induced the boy to accompany him to an adjoining jungle, where he strangled him, and threw the body into a canal.

The accused was arrested and the facts discovered being sufficient to inculpate him, the magistrate committed him to the Sessions, but the proof of the *corpus delicti* being unsatisfactory, he was released. Every effort was made by the police to discover the body of the boy, but the canal being a large one, and having numerous branches, no trace could be found.

Several months after, when the canals were nearly dry, the police discovered a human skeleton on the banks of a small

branch canal. This was forwarded to the nearest Hospital Assistant, who, after careful examination, could only certify that the skeleton belonged to a human being under 13 years of age, and that deceased had died within the year; none of the relatives of the boy could identify the skeleton, nor could any further information be obtained as to how it came where it was found.

After visiting the spot and examining the bones, and inquiry into all the circumstances, I am strongly inclined to suspect that they belong to the deceased, and that the body was removed to the bank by jackals, and the flesh eaten by them at least a fortnight before discovery.

12. Full details of each murder case having been given in the Monthly Progress Crime Reports, recapitulation here would be unnecessary, especially as they are of the ordinary type of Sindhi murders: the husband, the wife and the paramour, between them providing the murderer, the corpse and the principal witness for the prosecution.

In the cases in which convictions were obtained, three offenders were sentenced to death and three to transportation for life.

13. There was only one attempt at murder, and 4 cases of culpable homicide.

14. Exactly the same number of cases of rape and unnatural offences occurred during the past year as were investigated in 1873, though 12 persons were concerned against 10 in the previous year.

15. Cases of hurt by dangerous weapons have more than doubled during the year, there being 40 cases against 16 in 1873. 81 persons were arrested, and 72 put on their trial.

The percentage of convictions to arrests is in favour of the year under report, but to persons brought to trial it is not so satisfactory.

In the majority of cases hurt was caused during affrays, resulting from disputes relating to the possession of the right or use of land or water, and squabbles about women, camels, and buffaloes.

16. There were no cases of kidnapping for unlawful purposes.

CLASS III.

SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.

17. *Robbery*.—There were 4 cases against 2 in 1873, and the police arrested 6 persons, 3 of whom were convicted.

With one exception the cases were of a very trifling nature.

This occurred in the Hála Taluka ; complainant, a Bannia, was returning with his daughter (a little girl bedecked with ornaments) from the fair at Udera Lal. On reaching a rather unfrequented part of a jungle path, he was attacked by two men, thrown from his donkey, and the ornaments forcibly removed. After which the offenders absconded before they could be identified by the complainant.

There is little doubt that the robbers first noticed complainant in the fair, and followed him thence.

Nehálsing, the Inspector of the Hála Division, took up the case, but, beyond obtaining a clue, was unsuccessful.

18. There has been an increase of 71 cases under this head, the figures for 1873 and 1874 being respectively 288 and 359: In 39·21 per cent. of these cases convictions were obtained, being 3 per cent. in favour of the year under report, 62 per cent. of the persons arrested and 78 of those brought to trial were convicted. The percentage of property recovered has fallen off slightly, but otherwise the police have during the past year been much more successful in grappling with this offence than during the year immediately preceding.

19. It cannot be disputed that offences of this nature and cognate offences (Serial Nos. 35, 36, and 42) are steadily increasing throughout the province. The figures for the four years ending 31st December 1873 may be approximately given as follows :—

Year.	Cases.	Value of stolen property.
1870	510	Rs. 35,830
1871	894	„ 66,773
1872	849	„ 55,741
1873	1,102	„ 1,02,420

20. From my experience in Sind I ascribe this increase to the following causes, viz. :—

1st.—Villages in Sind being scattered over a large and sparsely populated area, the absence of a village police and the small proportion of regular police to area render it impossible to take any really effectual preventive measures against house-breakers.

21. 2nd.—The facilities afforded to house-breakers by the construction of dwelling-houses in Sind, which appear to be specially

built for the burglar to enter, nor must it be forgotten that during the summer months Sindhis are in the habit of sleeping either out in their fields or on the roofs of their houses.

22. *3rd.*—The thorough apathy of the people and their reluctance to aid the police in any way.

23. *4th.*—The protection and countenance generally, I may say, invariably afforded by the more influential and apparently respectable persons, such as village headmen, owners and occupiers of lands and their agents, Pirs, &c., to house-breakers, thieves, and bad characters.

24. *5th.*—The light sentences not unfrequently passed on habitual house-breakers by the criminal courts.

25. *6th.*—The fact that sentences of rigorous imprisonment, as carried out in the Sind Jails, has very little deterrent effect upon professional house-breakers.

I am yearly becoming more satisfied that this class of men do not fear prison discipline; they are better fed, better clothed, and their other wants far better attended to than would be the case in their own homes.

26. *7th.*—The utter ignorance of the police of one district of the province as to the names and the movements of habitual criminals of neighbouring districts.

No system has ever been introduced by which the police of one district can be made acquainted with the professional house-breakers and thieves of other districts, and I am convinced that offenders are convicted over and over again without being recognized.

The more notorious offenders are perfectly well aware that they should abstain from committing fresh offences in the same district.

27. *8th.*—The fact that many Mussulman zemindars who in past years were well off, if not wealthy, are, owing to their improvident and reckless habits and the extortions of money-lenders, annually becoming impoverished and insolvent; and these men do not scruple to instigate desperate characters to commit house-breaking, and not only share the profits, but shield the offenders from the police.

28. *9th.*—I have also reason to believe that this offence is sometimes committed by or at the instigation of disaffected ex-proprietors, whose lands and goods have passed into the hands of Banias; the offenders being principally actuated by revenge, there is undoubtedly considerable discontent engendered by land being alienated from the original owners.

29. The chief reason why the police are not more successful in obtaining convictions in cases of lurking house-trespass is, that in a large number of instances the trespasser's intention is not theft, but adultery; and the difficulty consists in the fact that the complainant and his witnesses, in order to protect the character of the woman with whom the assignation was made by the trespasser, and to preserve appearances, deliberately accuse the offender of theft.

The magisterial inquiry makes it apparent that the actual facts have been suppressed, and the evidence generally fabricated: thus the cases break down, and the accused are acquitted.

30. It is almost impossible to persuade a Sindhi complainant to tell the truth in such cases, as he considers it of the first importance to protect what he is pleased to call "his honour;" nor must it be forgotten that it is extremely difficult to convict a man of adultery in Sind, for reasons I need not detail here.

Cases in which houses have been broken into, but no property removed (the offender having been interrupted), are most difficult to substantiate in India.

During 1873, the police of the North-Western Provinces (probably the most efficient constabulary in India,) succeeded in obtaining convictions in 2 per cent. of such cases only, and many of the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and District Superintendents were of opinion that the time of the police was thrown away in attempting to detect the offenders in cases of attempts at house-breaking, and though I do not quite agree with them, I am convinced that at best it is a thankless task.

31. On taking charge of the police of this district I found the registers of bad characters most defective, and many of the thánádárs were deplorably ignorant not only of the history, but even of the names of the badmáshis who resided within the jurisdictions of their respective thánás. They were thus unable to keep these dangerous characters under proper surveillance. I have therefore supplied each tháná with a register, in which is entered in alphabetical order the names of every village and hamlet within the tháná limits.

In this register one or more pages is set apart to each village, and after dividing them into columns according to an approved form, I have, with the consent of the Jail Superintendent, copied from the Hyderabad Jail Registers introduced since the Indian Penal Code came into operation, the names of each prisoner convicted of the offences noted in the margin. Each

Theft, extortion, robbery, lurking house-trespass, house-breaking, administering poisonous drugs, counterfeiting coin, receiving stolen property, kidnapping, criminal breach of trust, mischief by fire, and bad livelihood.

name with the necessary particulars is entered in the page set apart for the village to which the convict belongs.

By the end of the present year it will, I trust, be satisfactorily ascertained what has become of these convicts, and the registers can be corrected, excluding the offenders who had died or been otherwise disposed of since January 1862; and there can be little doubt than eventually these registers will be most useful, as they can always be written up from the information supplied by criminal courts under Section 220, Criminal Procedure Code (*vide West's Minute, page 27*).

CLASS IV.

MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

32. Only one offence under this class was investigated during the year; of the 2 persons concerned one was convicted.

CLASS V.

MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

33. Under this class there is a trifling decrease of 11 cases, the figures for the past two years being respectively 1,245 and 1,234; a larger number of persons were concerned and arrested. The amount of property stolen has also been less by Rs. 12,062.

The most important offence in this class is theft. During the past year there has been a slight decrease in cases of cattle theft and a trifling increase in ordinary theft cases.

34. As the figures with regard to this offence for 1873 were very severely criticised, and strictures passed on the police, (the decrease having been ascribed to an increase in unreported cases,) I have given the matter my most careful attention, and have spared no effort to satisfy myself as to the reported prevalence, especially of cattle theft; and I am of opinion that this offence is as fully registered by the police of this district as in any other in Sind, and that, with some few exceptions, thanadars are in the habit of reporting all *bona fide* cases; though, at the same time, I have quite satisfied myself that crimes of this nature are not fully reported to the police by owners.

35. The causes for this laxity on their part is by no means difficult to discover. They are—

First.—Because it is much more convenient, less expensive and safer to compound with the thieves, than to incur the inconvenience, annoyance and expense of having to attend first at the police station, and, if the animals or other property is recovered, at

the Magistrate's Courts ; especially when it is remembered that these magistrates when not at head-quarters are wandering over large areas, and the complainant and his witnesses are obliged to follow the camp until the case has been decided, and, if the offender should happen to be an habitual criminal, to attend at the Session's Court.

There is nothing the Sindhi dislikes more than having to travel many miles and to be absent from his home and fields for an indefinite period ; probably to be informed when he returns, that the relations of the accused have selected and removed more of his cattle.

For all this annoyance and inconvenience, the expenses and the subsistence allowance paid him is most inadequate compensation.

36. *Second.*—Cattle-owners are really afraid of the thieves, as it is a notorious fact that to give evidence in Sind against professional or habitual cattle-lifters is almost certainly incurring the risk of eventually having more cattle stolen. The Sindhi is such a lazy, apathetic coward, that he cannot be persuaded by the police or by any one else to run any risk, as it is quite immaterial whether the offender is convicted or not, if he is ; his relations and friends are sure to make the complainant and his witnesses to suffer.

37. *Third.*—The aid and comfort generally given to cattle thieves by influential and nominally respectable persons, such as Pirs, patels, sowkars, zemindars, &c. ; and as these men can command any number of witnesses, it is in vain that the most energetic thanádár attempts to collect evidence against them.

38. When it is also remembered that the gross carelessness of cattle-owners, who send out their animals to graze without any one to attend to them, (and the less grass there is the further the cattle wander,) affords great facilities to intending thieves.

That it is often difficult to distinguish between cattle stolen, strayed, or that have been criminally misappropriated.

That the police have been reduced to the lowest possible limit, and are unable to investigate carefully every case in which they suspect animals to have been appropriated.

The police, whose special duty it is to prevent, detect and suppress crime, consists of only 331 officers and men ; this includes Inspectors, Chief Constables and Munshis—the armed branch of the foot police and the police in towns, being rarely or never employed in cases of cattle theft, are excluded from this calculation.

That compounders of cattle thefts carry on their transactions in remote places, generally in jungles, and when there are no witnesses, and that both the giver and the receiver are alike liable to punishment under Sections 214 and 215 of the Indian Penal Code.

That the offence of compounding cattle thefts (technically known as *bhang*) was in force while the country was under the *Mirs*, and has continued to flourish ever since with scarcely any check worthy of the name.

When all these facts are considered, it is scarcely fair to make the police solely and entirely responsible.

39. In the latter part of the 18th paragraph of the remarks made by the District Magistrate on the Police Report for 1873, he states "it is but natural that they (the police) should take up the heavier cases and discourage, as much as possible, all complaints relating to offences under Class V. in which detection may seem difficult, or in which the value of the property stolen may be small."

With reference to these remarks, I have merely to state that in 601 cases investigated by the police last year, the property stolen was under Rs. 10, and, as previously stated, in 209 cases it was under rupee one.

It is therefore much more probable that the police were too vexatious and officious than that they discouraged such complaints.

40. 192 reports were made to the police of cattle having strayed, and the police recovered the animals in 91 cases.

1,183 head of cattle were sold by auction under Section 14 of Act I. of 1871 during the past year at the various cattle-pounds throughout this district.

41. In the 13th paragraph of his remarks the District Magistrate observed that the *Rāj Mahajan* at *Bādami*, in the *Badin Taluka*, gave him the names of 20 bad characters and reputed thieves. This fact is highly probable, as village communities are not unfrequently in the habit of making vague general statements of this nature, but were the members of these very communities requested to give evidence in a Magistrate's Court against reputed thieves, they would one and all decline.

As my experience in attempting to deal with cases of this nature has been very similar to that of the Deputy Commissioner of the *Nimar District* in the *Central Provinces*, I cannot refrain from quoting the remarks made by him in the Report on the *Judicial Administration* of these *Provinces* for 1873. He states:—

42. "Early in February I was in *Burhanpur*, where thefts and house-breakings had greatly increased during the past year.

"On inquiry of the respectable and influential inhabitants as to how they accounted for this, they one and all told me that there were *numbers* of men of notoriously bad character, who were

allowed to go about unchallenged by the police, and that these men were suspected to be mixed up more or less in all the burglaries and thefts not only of Burhanpur, but of a wide circle round about.

"They without hesitation gave me the names of *a score* of men of this kind; yet when these same respectable parties came before me as witnesses, they fenced and beat about the bush, nervously afraid lest their evidence against one should make themselves a mark for the fraternity generally."

There is not a word of these remarks which does not apply to Sind.

43. During my tour I personally did all in my power to induce the inhabitants of many villages to come forward and support the police in their efforts to put down these disreputable characters, but, I am sorry to have to state, to little purpose.

Some members of the Rāj Mahājan stated they would only come forward on condition that I guaranteed not only the conviction of badmashis, but also that they would not get off on appeal.

Some honestly told me that they were afraid and dare not give evidence in any criminal court against bad characters in their neighbourhood.

Others suggested various compromises, but all declined to aid the police actively. Under such circumstances the police are nearly powerless, as no magistrate will convict on the sole testimony of police officers.

44. The following are some of the measures taken by me during the past year to suppress the crime of cattle-lifting, and also to ensure its being more thoroughly reported by, and to, the police:—

1st.—The issue through the District Magistrate of orders prohibiting the members of cattle-lifting tribes and badmashis generally from residing on Government waste land or an isolated squatlings throughout the district, and compelling them to dwell near large villages and towns where their movements could be more fully watched than is at present the case.

2nd.—Registering the names of all persons convicted of this offence since the Penal Code came into operation, and who are still suspected of being concerned in such offences.

3rd.—Placing well-known cattle thieves under strict police surveillance.

4th.—Personally carefully explaining to cattle-owners, zemindars, village head-men and their agents, their duties under Sections 89 and 90 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the penalty incurred by them for omitting to do the same under Section 202 of the Penal Code.

5th.—Enrolling in the police influential members of tribes who from birth or long residence are thoroughly acquainted with the habits and practices of cattle thieves.

6th.—Issuing orders to all thánádárs that they should frequently and at irregular intervals take a census of cattle alleged to be owned by persons who may be reasonably suspected of stealing or appropriating cattle.

7th.—Directing thánádárs to pass to all persons who may report to them cases of stolen or strayed cattle, an acknowledgment in writing (according to a prescribed form) of such report, and through the various magistrates, informing all zemindars, cattle-owners, village head-men, &c., that they must demand such a voucher from every police station officer of each report made.

45. If these measures do not succeed, I have distinctly made head-men of the more notorious villages understand that I shall recommend police being quartered on them as a punitive measure. Whenever I had reason to suspect that any thánádár was disposed to enter cattle reported to him as stolen in the list of strayed, I have ordered that whatever may be the nature of the report, the police should aid the complainant in attempting to recover them.

CLASS VI.

OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.

46. The only offence in this class which calls for any notice is that of public and local nuisances, which, as already stated, have increased from 162 in 1873 to 964 in 1874.

This increase is chiefly due to the greater exertions of the Hyderabad Town Police in attempting to keep this truly filthy town clean.

In the Annual Report of the Hyderabad Municipality for 1873, the Municipal Commissioners, or rather the Managing Committee, complained that the police had not paid sufficient attention to their duties in this respect; I trust they will be better satisfied with the results obtained during the past year.

The offence of gambling is very rife in the town of Hyderabad, but I have been unable to take any determined measures to

suppress it, as I am only invested with the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate, and under Section V. of Act. III. of 1866 it is necessary that a District Superintendent of Police should possess the powers of a 1st Class Magistrate before he can issue a warrant under the Act.

It is true that there are several magistrates in the town having 1st class powers, but it has been found to be practically impossible to obtain the necessary warrants without the owners and keepers of gaming-houses becoming acquainted with the fact.

48. There were 38 cases investigated under Bombay Act VI. of 1863.

324 licenses were issued to owners and drivers.

The total number of public land conveyances plying for hire in the town of Hyderabad were 162. Of this number 49 were licensed to convey passengers, and the remainder were bullock carts.

* 49. Statements C and D are annexed, and being self-explanatory, call for no further remark.

50. In addition to the cognizable offences entered in Statement A, the police were engaged in 611 cases, which after investigation were reported under Section 117, Criminal Procedure Code, for the orders of the various magistrates in this district. In all these cases the police, after local investigation and after examination of the complainant and his witnesses, believed the accusations to be false. In about two-third of these cases the complaints were made by petition to the magistrates, who by endorsement directed the officers in charge of the nearest police stations to make local inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of such complaints.

51. As the reports of the subordinate police were all transmitted through me to the magistrates directing the investigation, I had ample opportunities of making myself thoroughly acquainted with the nature of such complaints, and have not unfrequently, when moving through the district, tested the reports of the local police officers by holding an inquiry myself. The Inspectors under me have received very strict orders to carefully re-inquire into reports submitted by their subordinates under this section, and as the magistrates who direct such inquiries frequently examine the complainant and his witnesses, there is every reason to believe that substantial justice is done.

52. The majority of these false complaints were made by persons who were suffering under a sense of wrong, and who did

not intend any fraud, and who appear to see no harm in attempting to make use of criminal courts to settle their private differences and squabbles.

53. The following few examples may be useful, as giving an insight into the nature of the complaints:—

A and B have a partition dispute, and A, believing B to have appropriated more than his share, accuses him of stealing part of the profits.

A has become insolvent, and, with intent to deceive his creditors, reports that his house was broken into and property stolen.

A suspects or has reason to believe that B is on too intimate terms with his (A's) wife, entraps B into visiting his house, arrests him, and accuses him of theft.

A has property (chiefly ornaments) of considerable value deposited with him as security by persons to whom he has advanced money—disposes of such property, and then complains that burglars entered his house.

B entices away (A's) wife; A immediately reports to the police that B has stolen ornaments valued at a fabulous amount.

A, under fear of an attachment warrant issued by a civil court, gives up to B (his creditor) some property (say a buffalo or camel), and then repenting, reports that B stole it.

54. I feel convinced that when the district Sindhi becomes aware of the fact that the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act has made offences under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code cognizable by the police, that he will prefer to accuse his neighbours of voluntarily causing hurt, as it is much easier to suborn witness to support an accusation of this nature than one of theft, robbery, house-breaking, and cognate offences.

I cannot help remarking here that were magistrates more inclined to deal with false complaints under Section 147 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the police would be saved a considerable amount of useless trouble, and have more time to devote to *bona fide* complaints.

STATEMENT A, PART II.

Non-Cognizable Crime.

55. The first fact which becomes apparent on comparing this statement with the corresponding one submitted in 1873, is the appalling increase in the number of cases in which the police were employed.

The figures for 1873 and 1874 being respectively 30 and 2,637, and the arrests having risen from 56 to 6,420.

The truth is that this statement has for the past four years been prepared on a wrong principle.

56. This is evident from the facts that while in the districts of Kurrachee and Shikárpur, the police were in the years 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873, employed by the magistrates in 11,554 and 6,170 cases respectively, and the number of persons arrested or summoned in each of the above districts was 12,381 and 13,728 respectively; in the Hyderabad District they should during the same period have only been employed in 93 cases, and only arrested or summoned 159 persons.

57. Mr. Vincent, the late District Superintendent, appears to have noticed that the statistics of non-cognizable crime were irregularly kept by the thánádárs, and issued orders which, had they been properly carried out, would have rendered the records thoroughly trustworthy. Unfortunately, owing to the neglect of his directions, matters reverted to their former state, and on my examining the records of most of the thánás, I found that it would be impossible to fill in this statement correctly, and therefore had to request the District Magistrate to favour me by issuing instructions to the magistrates throughout the district to supply me with the necessary information.

The result has been what I expected, and explains the difference between the two past years.

58. During the past year, the police executed and served 21,901 warrants, summonses, and notices.

PART II,

Strength, Cost, Distribution, Equipment, Discipline, General Internal Management, Race, Religion and Caste of the Force.

STATEMENTS E, F, & G.

59. Before comparing these statements with the corresponding ones submitted with the last Annual Police Report, Bombay Government Resolutions (in the Judicial Department) numbered respectively 6000 of 1873, 46 and 260 of 1875, should be borne in mind.

By the two former, an increase of the Hyderabad Police by six officers and a decrease by thirteen constables was sanctioned, and by the latter it was ruled that village chowkidars are not to be included in Statement E.

The present sanctioned strength of the regular police of this district is 131 officers and 663 men, of whom 35 officers and 137 constables are mounted. In addition to the above, there are 94 men employed by the municipalities of towns (excluding the town of Hyderabad), and paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.

In order to obviate reference to this office, it may be necessary to state that columns 3 to 10 of Statement E and 2 and 3 of Statement F give the sanctioned strength of the force, whereas Statement G gives the actual strength on the 31st of December 1874. 410 subordinate officers and men are provided with fire-arms, the carbines of the mounted constables are fairly effective weapons, but the most that can be said for the muskets of the foot police, is that they are not dangerous to persons who may use them; they are old, heavy, clumsy, and many of them have to be cocked and the trigger pulled repeatedly before the caps consent to snap. The name of the Hyderabad District should have been included in the list of districts to be supplied with interchangeable carbines, sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 5135, dated 3rd October 1873.

The proportion of police to area (exclusive of towns) is less than in any of the districts in the Northern and Southern Divisions, and to population less than either Kurrachee or Shikárpur, there being only one policeman to 13.50 square miles and to 1,009 of the population.

60. 52 officers and men were dismissed, and 156 either fined, suspended or degraded. 32 officers and men were punished judicially by the magistrates or Sessions Court, and of the 52 dismissals, 28 were in consequence of the conviction of the offenders by the criminal courts, and the remainder departmentally. The majority of these last were previously (and in some instances more than once) fined and degraded, and are included under columns 9 and 10 of Statement F.

The great failing of the Sindhi constable is that of absenting himself without leave and exceeding the leave granted him.

A man is sent to serve a notice or summons within the jurisdiction of his tháná, and the distance is such that he ought to perform this duty and return within 24 hours; he however disappears, and nothing is heard of him for a week or ten days, when he returns and reports that he was sick; an inquiry however discloses the fact that he was a greater portion of the time in his native village, some 50 or 80 miles off, or visited and remained with some friend in an adjoining taluka.

It is most difficult to deal with men who neglect their duty in this manner, as fining and degrading have no deterrent effect, and a stoppage of leave results in the tender of resignation or desertion; nor is punishment under the Police Act more effectual.

61. In the few cases in which money rewards were given, the receivers had exerted themselves in recapturing absconded offenders and deserters. There can be little doubt that promptly and judiciously rewarding men with presents of even trifling value would operate as a great incentive to exertion.

The increase in the number rewarded by promotion is due to the appointments of Head Constables to the vacancies created by men who have left the force on gratuity during the year, *vide* column 29.

In the latter portion of paragraph 8 of their Resolution No. 5357, dated 23rd September 1874 (Judicial Department), Government request that "greater discrimination should be exercised in the promotion of police officers."

So far as my acquaintance with the principal officers during the nine months of the year I was in charge enables me to judge, I am satisfied that the promotions have been very judiciously made; for though the Chief Constables are not all that might be wished, they certainly are the pick of the force.

This fact is the more surprising, when it is remembered that during the last four years there has been a succession of new District Superintendents, none of whom had any previous acquaintance with either the district or the men.

This constant change of European officers, though perhaps unavoidable, militates strongly against the efficiency of the force, as one officer benefits but little from the experience of his predecessor.

For several months after joining his appointment, a Superintendent is comparatively helpless, and there is little on the record to guide him, in selecting the fittest candidate.

I am convinced that nothing disheartens the men more than the departure of an officer under whom they have exerted themselves, and to whom they look for promotion, and the arrival of a new Superintendent who is totally ignorant of the capabilities and qualifications of a single man in the district.

I have been exceedingly cautious in promoting officers in the higher grades, and have frequently permitted appointments to remain vacant for five or more months, until I was perfectly satisfied that I had secured the fittest man for the post.

Promotions from a foot constableness to a sowarship have been considerably hampered by some of the last Chándú Fund Rules, as it rarely happens that the best men have got the most money, and few men can produce Rs. 200 for the purchase of a horse and an ássámi unless they borrow the amount from sowcars at ruinous interest.

Education.

62. The number of officers and men who can read and write has increased during the year, and is chiefly owing to the determined and unremitting measures taken by me to instruct the Town police and men at head-quarters; in the former force 36 constables who in March last were unable to distinguish between one letter and another are now able to read fluently and write fairly. These men are now being instructed in the Police Catechism and the more important parts of the Criminal Codes, and are examined twice weekly by me whenever I am at Hyderabad.

As there is no reserve of district police at head-quarters, it has been found impossible systematically to instruct the men detailed for outpost duty, though every effort is made to acquaint newly enrolled constables with the rudiments of their duties. As already stated, the proportion of police to area and population is too limited to allow of much leisure to devote to education.

On taking charge of this district I found the armed branch in a very inefficient state; the men had quite forgotten their drill, and there was not a single officer capable of instructing them efficiently, even in the manual and platoon exercise. With the permission of the Commandant of the Belooch Regiment, five intelligent constables were daily drilled with the recruits of the regiment, and as soon as these men were reported qualified they were employed to instruct the remainder. I am, therefore, hopeful that the armed branch at least will shortly be able to perform efficiently the little drill required of them.

Enlistment.

63. 152 men have been enlisted during the year; it has, however, been no easy matter to induce intelligent men bearing a good character and physically fit to enter the force, the pay being too low and the restraints too many to render service in the police permanently attractive; only ten per cent. of the candidates for enrolment were selected. Applicants for employments in the police may be roughly divided into three classes:—

1st.—Men who have attempted to get on, and failed in every other occupation or department, and who try to enter the police solely to keep themselves from starvation.

2nd.—Sepoys discharged on pension or gratuity from Native regiments as physically unfit for further service.

3rd.—Persons desirous of using their official influence to promote their private ends.

Few recruits are obtainable from the cultivating classes, and those who do apply for service are generally men whose previous life and character will not bear being too closely scrutinized.

It is thus by no means an easy task to form an efficient police out of such materials.

Resignations.

The men entered in column 29 as having left the force on gratuity were chiefly Head Constables; from the armed branch worn out old Párdasis, the majority of whom entered the Sind Police when it was first raised.

They were quite unfit for further service, and generally spent a considerable number of their days in the hospitals.

● Resignations have been only too frequent; it is however impossible to prevent this, as owing to the paucity of men the force is overworked, the constables get disgusted, and apply for their discharge. In one way or another 145 men left the force during the year, and from the 1st of January 1870 to the 31st of December 1874, exactly 600 officers and men left the force—thus each year 120 men on an average had to be enlisted and trained to their work. It is extremely difficult to keep the force efficient under such circumstances.

The entries in columns 35 and 36 were chiefly men of the armed branch, and many of the patients and deceased were Párdasis, men who habitually starve themselves in order to save money, and by attempting to live on less than 2 annas a day, generally so undermine their constitutions that when overtaken by sickness they are either prostrated for long periods or succumb.

There can be no doubt that this class of men make well behaved, clean and obedient constables; but as they have little intelligence and strength, I am not in favour of enrolling many in the police.

A statement showing the dismissals and resignations required under the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 691, of the 20th October 1871, is also submitted.

Buildings.

64. A statement showing the total amount expended during the year on police buildings from the Police Budget is annexed.

Shortly after the sum sanctioned for petty construction and repairs had been drawn and distributed to the Chief Constables for expenditure, the heavy rains set in and caused great damage to many of the thánás, and the amount appropriated (which would under ordinary circumstances have been ample) was found quite insufficient, and in consequence many of the buildings are in rather a dilapidated state, and can only be properly repaired by an increased expenditure during the present year.

The estimate was accordingly increased.

Mounted Police Fund.

65. The credit balance of this amounted on the 31st of December last to Rs. 12,475-11-6. Of this sum, Rs. 6,000 has been subsequently deposited in the Government Savings Bank and Rs. 6,000 invested in Government Paper.

5 horses and 2 camels died, and 5 horses and 2 camels were cast.

Accidental Deaths.

66. 198 accidental deaths were reported, chiefly from drowning.

420 persons were bitten by snakes, 147 of whom died.

Of the persons bitten, 283 were supplied with liquor ammonia. 14 inquests were held by the police on persons who had committed suicide.

67. The police extinguished 7 fires during the past year, and arrested four absconded offenders.

General Character and Efficiency of the Inspectors and Chief Constables.

68. Mr. Woodward, Inspector of the Tanda Division, has exerted himself satisfactorily; he takes an interest in his duties and strives to do them well. Inspector Zamankhan, of the Naushahro Division, is, without a doubt, the best police officer in this district; he is very active, a good detective, and strict with his subordinates, and I am very well pleased with the manner in which he does his work.

Inspector Alla Ditta Khan, though he understands his duties fairly, is far too apt to place implicit confidence in his subordinates, and is far too lenient with them. I have grave doubts whether he will eventually succeed in keeping crime down in a town like Hyderabad.

I cannot say I am satisfied with Néhálsing, Inspector of the Hála Division; he has few of the qualifications required of a Police Inspector, and is not given to over-exerting himself.

69. Of the Chief Constables, four are specially deserving of notice, viz., Wassáyo Khan, Mewáram, Mahammed Sálíh, and Ráhmátullá Khan. The first is a most energetic officer, and never spares himself when work is to be done.

The second is a good lawyer, and has exerted himself creditably during the past year.

The last is a most promising officer, is straight-forward, works hard himself and makes his subordinates do the same.

He passed a most creditable examination last year, having succeeded in obtaining 195 out of 200 marks.

My office establishment have also done their work well, particularly the Head Múnshi.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. McIVER,

District Superintendent of Hyderabad Police.

Statement A.

STATE
PART I.—COGNIZ

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PER				
			4	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	10b	Number arrested.	
													By Police.	Within the year.
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and reported by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>res mafa</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 118 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 4 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Cases in Columns 8 to 9 pending at the end of year.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Column 7 and P.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.														
HYDER														
1a	15, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	151 to 156, 158	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 235, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coins, Stamps, and Government Notes	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	10	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	149, 170, 171	Personating public servants or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	30	2	32	..	..	14	1	1	..	1	33	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
8	.. ..	Murder by Thugs.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	.. ..	" Dacoits.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	302, 303, 396	" Robbers	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	.. ..	" Poisons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	.. ..	Other murders	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
13	307	Attempts at murder	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
15	315	Rape	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
16	377	Unnatural offences	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	..
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	14	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	6	..	6	26	5
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapons	40	..	40	..	1	16	3	6	..	6	70	5
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purpose of extortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	312, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	30	..	30	..	..	11	3	1	..	1	64	..
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	304 A	Causing death by rash or negligent act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	108	..	107	1	..	46	8	8	..	8	199	5

STATEMENT

PART I—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	QASIM		PER	
												Investigated	Number arrested.	Number arrested.	Within the year.
1			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>vis motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 118 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Cases in Columns 6 to 8 pending at the end of the year	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Column 7 and 8).	

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	HYDERABAD	
												Total.	Total.
<p>CLASS III.—Graves Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</p>													
31	285, 297, 298	Dracody .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	294, 295, 296	Preparation and assembly for dracody.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	294, 297, 298	Brobbery with .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	297, 298	Brobbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	279, 281, 282, 429	Robbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	453, 453 to 440	Preparation and assembly for dracody.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	449 to 453	Robbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	413, 413	Robbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<p>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</p>													
39	324	Dracody .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	241 to 244	Preparation and assembly for dracody.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	256, 257	Brobbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	274	Brobbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	225	Brobbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<p>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</p>													
44	485, 486	Dracody .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	405 to 408	Preparation and assembly for dracody.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	411, 414	Brobbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	447, 448	Brobbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	461, 462	Brobbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	458, 459	Brobbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			1,232	3	1,215	18	..	669	30	32	..	28	1,248

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Cases in Columns 6 to 8 pending at the end of the year.	Number arrested.				
					By Police and work.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 118 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.			Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.
4	5	6	7	8	9a	10	10a	10b	11	12				
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			HYDERABAD											
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6
51	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Exercise Laws..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	22
54		Railway Laws..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stage Carriage Act..	..	39	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
57		Stamp Act..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..
58	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws..	Public and local nuisances	..	964	..	964	..	..	..	719	17	..	..	964
59		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police..	..	102	..	102	..	..	..	94	..	2	..	106
		Total..	1,114	..	1,114	..	..	..	857	17	2	..	2	1,141
		Grand Total..	2,858	8	2,844	17	..	1,726	48	57	..	57	3,161	38

District Police Superintendent's Office,
Hyderabad, 15th March 1875.

A—concluded.

CRIME—concluded.

CRIME.													PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.		Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of—e. g., died, &c., after committalment of trial.	Number pending at end of year.					Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
		By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.				In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
—concluded.																
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2	340	3,032	700	12	2,116	1	76	0	1,396	1,006	42,014 0 0	24,312 0 0		

C. McIVER,
District Police Superintendent

STATEMENT A.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.								
10	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	....	....	....	....	Rs.	Rs.
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227 to 228.	Offences against public justice	14	14	2	5	....	....
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	10	14	6	7	....	....
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	3	4	1	3	....	....
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	1	2	2	....	....	....
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	149, 154 to 158, 160.	rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	9	42	46	6	....	....
Total			39	86	68	21	....	....
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	2	2	....	....	....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total			2	2	2	....	....	....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.								
12	384 to 399	Extortion	3	6	7	1	....	....
Total			3	6	7	1	....	....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
13	322	Hurt	289	799	710	72	....	....
14	345	Wrongful confinement	3	3	6	....	....	....
15	262, 355, 356	Criminal force	529	1,366	1,242	95	....	....
Total			821	2,168	1,958	167	....	....
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
16	417 to 420	Cheating	52	22	65	13	....	....
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	60	113	92	21	1,521	953
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	8	14	13	1	....	....
19	426, 427, 429, 434	Mischief, simple	161	243	244	88	....	....
Total			280	543	414	118	1,521	953
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	121	499	407	26	....	....
21	298	Offences against religion .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	499 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	3	3	2	....	....	....
23	500 to 502	Defamation .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1,105	2,667	2,516	125	....	....
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 291, 292, 290.	Public and local nuisances	22	89	25	64	....	....
26	.. .. .	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	.. .. .	Special laws not cognisable by Police.	163	409	258	143	....	....
Total			1,494	2,597	2,309	350	....	....
Grand Total			2,637	6,420	5,657	657	1,521	953

C. McIVER,

District Police Superintendent.

District Police Superintendent's Office,
Hyderabad, 15th March 1875.

Statement B.

Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained in cases decided.		Number and	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested.	
							1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			HYDER					
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. C.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 136	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes .. .. .	..	3	..	66-66	..	3
3	213, 216	Harbouring an offender	3	6	100	100	5	9
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	24	12	100	100	20	10
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	3	3	33-33	100	17	11
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			29	23	99-30	99-3	59	33
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 306.. .. .	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" Dacoits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		" Robbers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" Poison .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	1
12		" Other murders	6	8	100	71-42	12	12
13	307	Attempt at murder	3	2	..	100	3	1
14	304, 309	Culpable homicide	6	4	83-3	66-66	9	8
15	376	Rape	3	3	100	33-33	4	3
16	377	Unnatural offences	6	6	20	66-66	6	9
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abatement of, suicide	4	2	66-66	100	4	2
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	1	..	100	..	1	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	7	8	100	100	7	14
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. .. .	..	2	..	100	..	2
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.. .. .	16	40	63-63	53-3	44	61
23	346 to 348	Hurt by dangerous weapon .. .. .	..	3	..	33-33	..	7
24	353 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	368, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	10	20	43-75	66-75	20	64
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	394	Causing death by rash or negligent act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			60	108	63-70	63-91	118	204
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Persons and Property, or against Property only.								
31	395, 397, 398	Dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	399, 409	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		" By other means .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		" In dwelling house	1	..	100	..	1	..
34	392, 393	Robbery	1	4	..	66-66	4	6
		" On the highway between sunset and sunrise	1	..	..	..	3	..
		" Other robberies	1	..	..	..	..	..
35	370, 281, 282, 430 to 423, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	6	5	100	33-33	10	5

MENT B.

Crime with Result of Police Operations.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1973	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9c	9d	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ABAD.													
..
..
..	3	..	2	..	86-66	..	86-66	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	4	6	80	31-49	100	83-3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	29	9	93-10	72-72	93-10	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	17	6	58-82	36-36	58-82	66-66	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	23	50	23	80-90	80-97	83	82-80	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	11	10	66-66	45-45	72-72	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	16	6	80	33-33	80	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	2	3	75	33-33	100	33-33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	6	5	16-66	24-33	20	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	3	4	3	50	66-66	80	66-66	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	14	8	14	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	1	77-77	36-71	87-5	36-71	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	50	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	81	22	72	37-50	60	50	44-44	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	7	..	42-85	..	42-85	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	64	26	35	37-98	33-98	42-30	51-48	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	204	92	157	46-66	2-804	56-58	47-13	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	120	..	120	..	100	..
..	6	..	10	..	40-60	..	60	..	60	..	..	100	1-01
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
..	6	4	5	22-22	23-23	50	60	..	..	..	..	..	..

B—concluded.

Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
		1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874		
1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
2a	2b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	50	233	206	66.88	63.09	69.39	78.04	12,510	15,000	4,871	4,797	39.02	31.98
..	13	7	13	85.71	42.85	85.71	50	....	....	..	....	..	..
..
..	388	247	323	66.22	60.44	66.83	75.23	12,934	16,491	4,995	4,802	38.61	30.99
..	3	1	2	16.66	50	100	50	....	....	..	....	..	..
..
..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..
..
..
..	3	3	3	100	100	100	100	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	15	22	13	27.5	56.35	40.90	66.33	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	699	599	554	61.13	55.18	71.35	67.87	23,543	18,998	19,742	15,082	65.95	79.38
..	647	567	555	73.80	69.27	82.01	79.68	9,137	6,402	6,270	4,064	68.82	63.45
..	6	18	8	90	62.61	100	62.5	5,467	188	3,367	73	61.58	30.42
..	18	30	17	83.3	73.68	83.3	83.35	488	335	351	291	60.13	66.88
..	58	25	37	65.78	82.75	71.42	84.21	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	600	..	....	..	..
..
..	1,436	1,271	1,304	67.24	63.91	70.56	74.25	38,585	26,523	29,730	19,510	77.05	73.55
..
..	8	8	4	45.45	66.66	62.5	100	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	22	31	23	86.23	81.31	96.77	81.81	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	..	7	..	71.42	..	71.42	..	....	....	..	....	..	..
..
..	47	40	40	71.42	60	71.42	90	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	964	177	942	77.40	75.92	77.40	75.92	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	109	104	109	83.85	96.39	83.65	96.39	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	1,141	376	1,122	78.27	79.50	79.63	79.78	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	2,199	2,030	2,021	69.43	66.43	78.23	74.66	51,519	42,014	34,725	34,313	67.40	57.69

G. B. SIMPSON, Captain,
District Police Superintendent.

Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying

Description of Crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred in the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remain- ing un- der trial.	Number sup- posed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thugged... (By strangulation ... By poison... )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administra- tion of poisonous or deleterious drugs :—											
(a) with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) without murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional crimes, viz. :—											
Kidnapping ...	...	3	3	...	7	7	7	3	4	...	...
Cattle theft ...	13	363	371	304	336	682	530	376	178	26	254

District Police Superintendent's Office,
Hyderabad, 15th March 1875.

STATEMENT of Additional Police collected for the Protection

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total cost under Columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government	To Local or Private Funds.
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hyderabad.	Hallani ..	4	2,500	..	..	2	9	..	10	..	13 6 0
	Makdum Sahib.	4	2,500	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pir Billawal ..	3	2,000	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1 14 0
	Lal Udara ..	7	21,000	..	2	..	30	..	30	..	39 12 0
	Bhit Sháh ..	2	2,800	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	7 8 0
	Bátri... ..	17	25,000	1	2	2	7	3	27	..	64 0 0
	Sheik Bholka ..	4	1,200	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..
	Sháh Kádrí ..	10	12,000	2	7	..	4	..	15	..	90 0 0
	Sháh Ghurio ..	7	10,200	..	..	1	6	..	16	..	26 0 0
	Sajan Sawái ..	9	15,000	..	..	2	6	..	14	..	19 12 0
	Pir Khan Sháh.	4	2,500	..	..	1	4	..	5	..	8 12 0
	Sháh Makái ..	2	4,000	..	1	1	14	..	..	..	..
Bákéro ..	2	5,000	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..

District Police Superintendent's Office,
Hyderabad, 15th March 1875.

MENT D.

of Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

I. protection of persons and property.				PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						
Number of offences against person or property during sub-assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	REMARKS.
Investigation by the conviction Police.	In which followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.							
2	2	1 12 0	1 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	....
1	1	11 9 0	11 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	....
1	1	1 1 4	1 1 4	..	..	..	..	..	....
2	2	2 10 0	2 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	
4	4	7 8 0	7 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	....
1	1	0 10 0	0 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	....
1	1	0 7 0	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	
..	
..	
1	1	0 2 6	0 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	

C. McIVER,
District Police Superintendent.

STATE
Showing Strength, Cost, Distribu-

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.									
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards, (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100, (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3), (4).	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments, (5).	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 6 and 7), (4).	Total pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 12, and 14.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Average pay of	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Hyderabad	1	4	126	137	536	94	..	8,651	2,298	2,084	42,060	92,244	2,700	379	102
Total	1	4	126	137	536	94	..	8,651	2,298	2,084	42,060	92,244	2,700	379	102

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (2) Column 12 includes local and personal, but (4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance. (6) Columns 24 to 27. ▲ "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants (7) Columns 26 and 27, one policeman Columns 24 and 25.—During the year

STATE
Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Penalments.												
			Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Fined judicially by a Magistrate.								
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 346 Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other offences.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Hyderabad	120	663	410	361	11	4	48	48	108	9	8	..	..	1	2	1	18
Total	120	663	410	361	11	4	48	48	108	9	8	..	..	1	2	1	18

NOTE.—This Statement does not refer to Assistant District

District Police Superintendent's Office,
Hyderabad, 15th March 1875.

MENT E.

Cost, and Employment of Police.

Center, Counties and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.		Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of Force.										Pro portion of Police (Officers and Men)							
					In District.										To Area. (6)		To Population. (7)					
					Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasuries.		On other duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.		In Detachments.		Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns. (b)	Of Towns. (5)	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns. (5)	Of Towns. (5)
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.								
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37					
16,712	1,02,800	1,54,658	8,112	4	43	14	81	80	393	250	22	9,635	723,863	104	124	12	818	1,008	210			
16,712	1,02,800	1,54,658	8,112	4	43	14	81	80	393	250	22	9,635	723,863	104	124	12	818	1,009	210			

not travelling allowances. (3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on office duties. (4) Columns 34 and 35, i. e., in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile. the Subsidiary Jail at Thiruvananthapuram was abolished.

MENT F.

General Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upward.	Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.		
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Column 7 and 8.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding column.	By desertion.			By death.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
117	4	61	156	20	83	152	481	180	1	19	43	53	13	8	15	44.01	1.88	
117	4	61	156	20	83	152	481	179	1	19	42	52	13	8	15	44.01	1.89	

More vacancies existed on the 31st December 1914.

Superintendents or Officers of Higher rank.

C. McIVER,
District Police Superintendent.

STATE
Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

District.	Race.															Hindus			
	Europeans.					Eurodians.					Natives.								
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.			Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.		Gurkhas.	Others.	
	Military or Civil.	Uncommissioned.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.								Below Rs. 100.	Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Hyderabad	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	126	653	2	74	11	2	..	1
Total....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	126	652	2	74	11	2	..	1

District Police Superintendent's Office,
Hyderabad, 15th March 1875.

STATEMENT II.

Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Hyderabad District during the Year 1874.

District.	Total strength of the Force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in Column 1, discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals from other cause than reduction, and of resignations on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in Column 1.		
	1			2			3			4			5		
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
Hyderabad...	793	..	94	..	..	..	52	..	3	55	..	13	13.49	..	22.34

District Police Superintendent's Office,
Hyderabad, 15th March 1875.

C. McIVER,
District Police Superintendent.

MENT G.

and Men employed in the Police.

Beligion or Caste.																Grand Total (Officers and Men).	Remarks.				
Men.				Men.																	
Hindus.				Other Bell-gions.																	
Hindus.				Other Bell-gions.																	
Marthas.		Lothans and Esatrie	Hindus of all other Castes.	Bhews.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brabmins.	Rajpats.	Garthas.	Sethas.	Lothans and Esatrie		Hindus of all other Castes.							
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	..	87	2	1	..	..	645	22	1	..	6	153	..	..	5	..	..	788	There were 11 vacancies at the end of the year, and these have not been included in column 36 of this return.		
1	..	87	2	1	..	..	646	24	1	..	6	153	..	..	5	..	..	788			

C. McIVER,
District Police Superintendent.

STATEMENT H—continued.

Statement showing the Total Expenditure during the year 1874 on Police Buildings in the Hyderabad District.

Expenditure from Department, Public Works Budget.	Rs. a. p.	Expenditure from Police Budget.	Rs. a. p.
(a)—Repairs (above Rs. 1,000)	(d)—Petty repairs up to Rs. 1,000	1,040 0 0
(b)—Minor Works (above Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 2,500)	(e)—Petty construction up to Rs. 1,000 .. ..	....
(c)—Larger Works (above Rs. 2,500)	Total from Police Budget	1,040 0 0
Total from Department, Public Works Budget	(f)—Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all grades	1 4 11
		Grand Total Outlay	1,040 0 0
		(g)—Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all Grades	1 4 11

District Police Superintendent's Office,
Hyderabad, 15th March 1875.
R 252—r

C. McIVER,
District Police Superintendent.

No. 532 of 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 11th May 1875.

REMARKS by the Commissioner of Police in Sind on the Annual Report of the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, for the year 1874.

The total number of cases of cognizable crime investigated by the police during the year was 2,861 against 1,965 in 1873. This shows an increase of 896 cases, which, however, was chiefly due to the increased activity of the police in putting a stop to local nuisances. Under this head they inquired into 802 more cases than they did in 1873. Action of this kind was evidently much required, considering the remarks on the subject made last year by the District Magistrate. The increase in cases of other sorts, therefore, amounted to 94, which fell chiefly under Classes II. and III.

2. The number of murders during the year was 9 against 6 in 1873, and there were 40 cases of hurt by dangerous weapons against 16 in 1873. The class of cases, however, which show the most serious increase (71), are those which come under the head of Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking in order to commit an offence, there being 359 cases in 1874 against 288 in 1873. To explain this increase, the Superintendent gives nine reasons, not one of which, however, seems to indicate anything new; and though very likely they all conduce to increase the number of crimes in the country, their action must have been long going on, and is no cause for the increasing vigour shown by house-breakers during the last few years. The Commissioner is of course in no position to judge what is the real cause of this unsatisfactory state of things, but would request that the Superintendent should direct his attention to the matter and endeavour to find out the true reason of this steady increase. With regard to the statement that there is no means of tracing habitual offenders after they have left their own district, the Commissioner would observe that there is nothing to prevent the Police Superintendents communicating with each other, and if it is considered that any instructions on this subject from the Commissioner are required, a scheme should be proposed for approval. In matters of this sort which affect the peace of the district, it is the Police Superintendent who must originate, and there is no use complaining about the absence of system until some remedy has been suggested.

3. Twice in the report it is stated that it is believed that the number of crimes (especially those of house-breaking and cattle-lifting) is increased by the connivance of land-owners. Strenuous efforts should be made to get one or two such offenders convicted in a Court of Law; but if this is quite impossible, in cases where there is evidence sufficient to satisfy a reasonable mind that there is connivance between the thieves and the land-owners, it might be advisable to resort to punitive police. At any rate an energetic police officer should try and get to the bottom of the matter, and see whether these stories, which one so often hears about the connection between the wealthy classes and the thieves, are really true.

4. A decrease is reported in the number of cattle thefts; but the District Magistrate doubts whether there is any real diminution in the number of crimes of this sort actually committed. Offences are often compounded, and complainants are frequently afraid to prosecute thieves. It appears doubtful from the remarks made last year by the District Magistrate, whether a sufficient supervision has been kept over the class of habitual cattle-lifters, and the attention of the Superintendent is again directed to the matter. Of course nobody ever thinks of "holding the police solely and entirely responsible" for all the crime in the district: but they must do their best to suppress it and detect criminals, and their efforts will always be fully appreciated. The measures enumerated in paragraph 44 for the suppression of cattle-lifting all appear judicious. At the same time it must be remembered that it is very easy to frame in theory the most excellent sets of rules, but that their success or otherwise depends chiefly on the way in which they are carried out. The remarks on Sindhi character in paragraph 36 are very far from just and quite unnecessary.

5. The returns have omitted to show whether any cases under Sections 323, 428 and 429 of the Indian Penal Code (rendered cognizable by Act XI. of 1874) have been investigated. It is requested that next year more care may be shown in this matter, and a report should now be sent in whether the police inquired into any cases of these sorts without a magistrate's order.

6. The value of property reported to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 42,014 against Rs. 51,519 in 1873. The value of such property recovered was Rs. 24,312, or 57.86, in 1874 against Rs. 34,725, or 67.41, in 1873. The percentage of recoveries in 1873 was good, and the decrease in 1874 is to be regretted, though it is satisfactory to note that the actual amount of property supposed to have been stolen has decreased. There seems to be some mistake in the figures given in paragraph 26 of the District Magistrate's remarks.

7. Three thousand one hundred and ninety-nine persons were arrested during the year either by the police direct or by order of a Magistrate, and 57 were under arrest on 1st January 1874. Of these, 2,382, or 74·68, were brought to trial and 2,115, or 66·5, were convicted. In 1873, 75·33 per cent. of the persons arrested were brought to trial and 66·5 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests is good. The complaint of the Superintendent that witnesses are tampered with is directed against one of those chronic evils, with which it is the business of the police to deal. If all witnesses spoke the truth, crime would in all probability soon be totally suppressed; but as this is never likely to happen, the police must just do as best they can and endeavour by increased activity and early investigation to successfully combat this difficulty. It is useless to complain of a state of things for which no entire cure can be devised.

8. With regard to the constitution of the police force itself, the inadequacy of the numbers and the lowness of pay is noted, but it is feared that nothing will be sanctioned which involves extra cost. If, however, the Superintendent thinks it worth while to take the matter up in a separate correspondence, and to show good reason for what he asks, the Commissioner will support him as much as possible. It is satisfactory to observe that it has not been found necessary to inflict very many punishments, and that some rewards were won.

9. It is believed that a statement showing the services of the men is kept in the office of the Superintendent, and this, in the absence of personal acquaintance, should assist in regulating promotion. It must be remembered that it is strictly forbidden for policemen to borrow money to enable them to buy assamis, or for any other purpose. If any case of the sort is discovered, the offender should be dismissed and the assami forfeited. It is stated that there is a difficulty in enlisting good men; this cannot be avoided as long as the pay remains so low.

10. It is not known why the Superintendent did not take measures to get the Hyderabad District included in the list of districts to be supplied with interchangeable carbines. The matter should be brought up in a separate correspondence, as no action can be taken on remarks made in an Annual Report.

11. The question of investing the Superintendent of Police with 1st class powers should also be brought to notice in a separate letter.

12. The Commissioner in Sind is glad to hear the good report given of the conduct of Mr. Woodward and Inspector Zuman

STATE

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

District.	Race.											Off							
	Europeans.				Europeans.				Natives.										
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.			Subordinate Officers.							
	Military or Civil.	Unrecruited.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Garhials.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Hyderabad	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	126	652	2	74	11	2	..	..
Total....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	126	652	2	74	11	2	..	1

District Police Superintendent's Office,
Hyderabad, 15th March 1875.

STATEMENT II.

Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Hyderabad District during the Year 1874.

District.	Total strength of the Force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in Column 1, discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals from other cause than reduction, and of resignations on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in Column 1.		
	1			2			3			4			5		
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
Hyderabad...	796	..	94	..	..	..	53	..	8	55	..	13	13.49	..	22.34

District Police Superintendent's Office,
Hyderabad, 15th March 1875.

C. McIVER,
District Police Superintendent.

MENT G.
and Men employed in the Police.

Religion or Caste.																Grand Total (Officers and Men).	Remarks.		
Males.		Females.		Other Religions.		Men.													
						Hindus.												Other Religions.	
Marathas.		Lowans and Khatrias.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Bhats.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Garhwas.	Sekhs.	Lothans and Khatrias.			Hindus of all other Castes.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	..	37	2	1	..	..	445	21	1	..	6	153	..	..	5	..	..	783	There were 11 vacancies at the end of the year, and these have not been included in column 36 of this return.
1	..	37	2	1	..	..	445	21	1	..	6	153	..	..	5	..	..	783	

C. McIVER,
District Police Superintendent.

STATEMENT H—continued.

Statement showing the Total Expenditure during the year 1874 on Police Buildings in the Hyderabad District.

Expenditure from Department, Public Works Budget.		Expenditure from Police Budget.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
(a)—Repairs (above Rs. 1,000)	(d)—Petty repairs up to Rs. 1,000	1,040 0 0
(b)—Minor Works (above Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 2,500)	(e)—Petty construction up to Rs. 1,000 .. ..	.. ..
(c)—Larger Works (above Rs. 2,500)	Total from Police Budget	1,040 0 0
Total from Department, Public Works Budget..	(f)—Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all grades	1 4 11
		Grand Total Outlay.. ..	1,040 0 0
		(g)—Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all Grades	1 4 11

District Police Superintendent's Office,
Hyderabad, 15th March 1875.
B 252—w

C. McIVER,
District Police Superintendent.

No. 532 of 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 11th May 1875.

REMARKS by the Commissioner of Police in Sind on the Annual Report of the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, for the year 1874.

The total number of cases of cognizable crime investigated by the police during the year was 2,861 against 1,965 in 1873. This shows an increase of 896 cases, which, however, was chiefly due to the increased activity of the police in putting a stop to local nuisances. Under this head they inquired into 802 more cases than they did in 1873. Action of this kind was evidently much required, considering the remarks on the subject made last year by the District Magistrate. The increase in cases of other sorts, therefore, amounted to 94, which fell chiefly under Classes II. and III.

2. The number of murders during the year was 9 against 6 in 1873, and there were 40 cases of hurt by dangerous weapons against 16 in 1873. The class of cases, however, which show the most serious increase (71), are those which come under the head of Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking in order to commit an offence, there being 359 cases in 1874 against 288 in 1873. To explain this increase, the Superintendent gives nine reasons, not one of which, however, seems to indicate anything new; and though very likely they all conduce to increase the number of crimes in the country, their action must have been long going on, and is no cause for the increasing vigour shown by house-breakers during the last few years. The Commissioner is of course in no position to judge what is the real cause of this unsatisfactory state of things, but would request that the Superintendent should direct his attention to the matter and endeavour to find out the true reason of this steady increase. With regard to the statement that there is no means of tracing habitual offenders after they have left their own district, the Commissioner would observe that there is nothing to prevent the Police Superintendents communicating with each other, and if it is considered that any instructions on this subject from the Commissioner are required, a scheme should be proposed for approval. In matters of this sort which affect the peace of the district, it is the Police Superintendent who must originate, and there is no use complaining about the absence of system until some remedy has been suggested.

3. Twice in the report it is stated that it is believed that the number of crimes (especially those of house-breaking and cattle-lifting) is increased by the connivance of land-owners. Strenuous efforts should be made to get one or two such offenders convicted in a Court of Law; but if this is quite impossible, in cases where there is evidence sufficient to satisfy a reasonable mind that there is connivance between the thieves and the land-owners, it might be advisable to resort to punitive police. At any rate an energetic police officer should try and get to the bottom of the matter, and see whether these stories, which one so often hears about the connection between the wealthy classes and the thieves, are really true.

4. A decrease is reported in the number of cattle thefts; but the District Magistrate doubts whether there is any real diminution in the number of crimes of this sort actually committed. Offences are often compounded, and complainants are frequently afraid to prosecute thieves. It appears doubtful from the remarks made last year by the District Magistrate, whether a sufficient supervision has been kept over the class of habitual cattle-lifters, and the attention of the Superintendent is again directed to the matter. Of course nobody ever thinks of "holding the police solely and entirely responsible" for all the crime in the district: but they must do their best to suppress it and detect criminals, and their efforts will always be fully appreciated. The measures enumerated in paragraph 44 for the suppression of cattle-lifting all appear judicious. At the same time it must be remembered that it is very easy to frame in theory the most excellent sets of rules, but that their success or otherwise depends chiefly on the way in which they are carried out. The remarks on Sindhi character in paragraph 36 are very far from just and quite unnecessary.

5. The returns have omitted to show whether any cases under Sections 323, 428 and 429 of the Indian Penal Code (rendered cognizable by Act XI. of 1874) have been investigated. It is requested that next year more care may be shown in this matter, and a report should now be sent in whether the police inquired into any cases of these sorts without a magistrate's order.

6. The value of property reported to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 42,014 against Rs. 51,519 in 1873. The value of such property recovered was Rs. 24,312, or 57.86, in 1874 against Rs. 34,725, or 67.41, in 1873. The percentage of recoveries in 1873 was good, and the decrease in 1874 is to be regretted, though it is satisfactory to note that the actual amount of property supposed to have been stolen has decreased. There seems to be some mistake in the figures given in paragraph 26 of the District Magistrate's remarks.

7. Three thousand one hundred and ninety-nine persons were arrested during the year either by the police direct or by order of a Magistrate, and 57 were under arrest on 1st January 1874. Of these, 2,382, or 74·68, were brought to trial and 2,115, or 66·5, were convicted. In 1873, 75·33 per cent. of the persons arrested were brought to trial and 66·5 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests is good. The complaint of the Superintendent that witnesses are tampered with is directed against one of those chronic evils, with which it is the business of the police to deal. If all witnesses spoke the truth, crime would in all probability soon be totally suppressed; but as this is never likely to happen, the police must just do as best they can and endeavour by increased activity and early investigation to successfully combat this difficulty. It is useless to complain of a state of things for which no entire cure can be devised.

8. With regard to the constitution of the police force itself, the inadequacy of the numbers and the lowness of pay is noted, but it is feared that nothing will be sanctioned which involves extra cost. If, however, the Superintendent thinks it worth while to take the matter up in a separate correspondence, and to show good reason for what he asks, the Commissioner will support him as much as possible. It is satisfactory to observe that it has not been found necessary to inflict very many punishments, and that some rewards were won.

9. It is believed that a statement showing the services of the men is kept in the office of the Superintendent, and this, in the absence of personal acquaintance, should assist in regulating promotion. It must be remembered that it is strictly forbidden for policemen to borrow money to enable them to buy assamis, or for any other purpose. If any case of the sort is discovered, the offender should be dismissed and the assami forfeited. It is stated that there is a difficulty in enlisting good men; this cannot be avoided as long as the pay remains so low.

10. It is not known why the Superintendent did not take measures to get the Hyderabad District included in the list of districts to be supplied with interchangeable carbines. The matter should be brought up in a separate correspondence, as no action can be taken on remarks made in an Annual Report.

11. The question of investing the Superintendent of Police with 1st class powers should also be brought to notice in a separate letter.

12. The Commissioner in Sind is glad to hear the good report given of the conduct of Mr. Woodward and Inspector Zuman

Khan. Warning should be given to Inspector Alla Ditta Khan, and Inspector Nihalsing should be informed that the Commissioner is seriously displeased with him. The Commissioner hears with pleasure of the good conduct of Chief Constables Wassaya Khan, Mewarano, Mahomed Silah, and Rahmatulla Khan.

13. It is requested that in future the Annual Report may be more concisely drawn up.

14. The Report, with statements, is returned to the District Superintendent of Police for correction. The percentages in column 7, Statement B, appear to have been calculated in contravention of the system laid down in Government Resolution No. 260, of 16th January 1875. The percentage of convictions to cases decided should be given, not of convictions to cases investigated.

15. In column 8 of Statement B, the total of Class III is incorrect. This affects the grand total.

16. The statements and report are returned to the Superintendent, who should re-submit them at his earliest convenience after revision.

(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

(True Copy-)

W. B. MULLOCK,
Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

No. 907 of 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE OF SHIKARPUR,

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

*Shikarpur Collector's Office,
Camp Rohri, 31st March 1875.*

SIR,

In forwarding on the Annual Police Report of this district for the past year, I have the honour to state that I see nothing in it calling for any special remarks from me.

2. I regret the delay that has occurred in passing on the Report, but it got mislaid among other papers and entirely escaped my attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. E. WATSON, B.A.,

Acting District Magistrate of Shikarpur.

No. 158 of 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF
SHIKARPUR POLICE.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE IN SIND.

*District Police Superintendent's Office,
Camp Bhuti, 25th February 1875.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit (through the District Magistrate) the Annual Report of the state of crime and the working of the police in the Shikarpur District for the year 1874.

2. The total number of cases investigated by the police amounts to 2,559 to 2,669 in 1873, a decrease of 110 cases. The number of convictions in 1874 was 76·87 to 73·83 in 1873, showing an improvement of about 3 per cent. The amount of property stolen in the year under report was Rs. 31,219 to Rs. 93,115 in 1873. The percentage of recovery was in 1873, 71·53 to 68·73 this year. The number and percentage of persons arrested, brought to trial, and convicted was as follows :—

	1873.	1874.
Number arrested.....	3,903	3,868
Number brought to trial.....	3,730	3,677
Percentage of conviction to arrests ...	64·56	66·49
Percentage convicted to brought to trial	67·56	69·94

3. There has been a decrease of crime in nearly all classes, the most marked are—

	Cases.
* Lurking house-trespass	68
Cattle theft	55
Ordinary theft	102

The increase in some of the classes has been very slight, eight being the greatest amount, but I regret to have to include murder amongst these.

4. The above shows an improvement in each item. The great difference of the amount stolen in the two years, viz., Rs. 93,115 and Rs. 31,219, is accounted for by a large robbery of Rs. 39,668 which occurred in 1873. Nearly the whole of this amount was recovered and helped to swell the percentage to 71·53. Were this not taken into consideration, the percentage of recoveries in the year 1873 would only have been 54·56. To arrive at a fair estimate of the comparative working of the police, this fact should not be omitted, and a just average of the two years could not be struck, without taking into consideration that the lucky discovery of one case, increased the proportion in 1873 over 17 per cent. to what it otherwise would have been.

CLASS I.

5. There were 30 cases, 1 more than in 1873, but none call for remark.

CLASS II.

MURDER BY POISON AND OTHER MURDERS.

6. There have been 17 cases this year. One of them occurred in 1872, but was inquired into in 1874. Of these 17, convictions have been obtained in 8. One was not proved and 8 are still under trial. The police captured the murderers in all the cases.

Case No. 1. A man caught his wife with a lover and killed the latter. Hanged.

Case No. 2. A man suspected his wife of infidelity, tied her mouth up, and threw her down a well. Transported for life.

Case No. 3. A Police Constable shot his wife through jealousy. Hanged.

Case No. 4. This was a most brutal murder. Two men raped a girl and then cut her throat. The police obtained what was by them considered the most damning evidence, notwithstanding which the prisoners were released by the trying magistrate. He was however ordered to commit the case to the Sessions. The accused had by that time been free for several days and had every opportunity of doing away with and suppressing evidence. The consequence was, the murder could not be proved against them.

Case No. 5. A man caught his wife with her lover and killed her with a stick. Transported for life.

Case No. 6. A man killed his wife with an axe in a fit of anger. Transported for life.

Case No. 7. A man killed a prostitute with whom he had been co-habiting for the sake of her jewels. Transported for life.

Case No. 8. Two men killed an individual whom they suspected of an intrigue with a relation. One was acquitted and the other committed to the Sessions. (Since heard he has been sentenced to be hanged.)

Case No. 9. Two men while out-shooting accidentally shot a girl. They were so alarmed that they thought the best way to hide the deed, was to murder her, which they did. The case was taken before the Divisional Magistrate who dismissed it. He was ordered, however, to commit it to the Sessions. The accused were men of great influence in the neighbourhood and employed

their time while free in suppressing all evidence. So that when the case was tried before the Judge, even the girl's parents gave evidence in favour of the prisoners, and they were of course acquitted.

Case No. 10. A man had a dispute with his wife, and hit her on the head with an iron pestle. Committed to Sessions. (Since heard he has been transported for life.)

Case No. 11. A constable was escorting a prisoner to the police station, when accused suddenly turned on him, got him down, and killed him with his own sword. Committed to the Sessions. (Since heard he was transported for life.)

Case No. 12. A man had an intrigue with a woman, and for some trifling reason twisted her neck. Committed to Sessions.

Case No. 13. A man killed his wife with an axe. Committed to Sessions. (Since heard he has been sentenced to be hanged.)

Case No. 14. A man suspecting his wife of infidelity, killed her with an axe. Committed to Sessions.

Case No. 15. In 1872 a man murdered his wife, suspecting her of infidelity. He ran away and was not traced till 1874, when he was captured by the police and committed to Sessions. (Since heard he has been sentenced to be hanged.)

Case No. 16. A woman administered poison to her husband at the instigation of her lover. Four men were supposed to be concerned in the business, three of whom were transported for life.

Case No. 17. A similar case to No. 16. Woman transported for life.

Culpable Homicide.

7. There were three cases of culpable homicide. In one of them conviction was obtained. No special remarks are called for.

Rape.

8. There were five cases against seven last year. Seven men were concerned; five brought to trial, of whom two were convicted, one acquitted, and two are under trial.

CLASS III.

SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR PROPERTY ONLY.

9. The number of cases this year were 277 to 385 in 1873. The amount stolen Rs. 11,012 to Rs. 65,113. The recoveries 54·03 to 74·84. The difference of amount stolen and recoveries in the two years is explained in paragraph 4 of this report.

10. There has been no dacoity, and 5 robberies, the same number as last year. They were of so slight a nature that they can hardly come under the category of robberies. Rs. 75 was stolen and the whole amount recovered. Seven men were brought to trial, of whom five were convicted.

Lurking House-trespass to commit an Offence.

Serial Nos. 35 and 36.

11. There have been 256 cases to 316 in 1873. Amount stolen Rs. 10,937 to Rs. 65,005. Recoveries 53·71 to 74·88. The remarks in paragraph 4 apply to this. This offence will always be common in Sind. The wretched hovels and mud huts that most of the people inhabit, offer a sore temptation to thieves, when entrance can be effected by almost the scratch of a thumb nail.

CLASS IV.

MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

12. There are 2 cases this year to 13 in 1873.

CLASS V.

MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Theft of Cattle.

13. There have been 304 cases to 359 in 1873 valued at Rs. 8,150 to Rs. 8,352. Recoveries 84·93 to 80·84. Convictions in cases 62·44 to 55·46 in 1873. This shows an improvement in every way, and as cattle-stealing is one of the most difficult crimes we have to contend with, it is a subject for congratulation.

Ordinary Theft.

14. There were 698 cases to 800 last year. The amount stolen Rs. 10,394 to Rs. 17,722 in 1873. Recoveries 71·69 to 55. Convictions 76·22 to 72·82. Here again there is a great improvement over 1873, both in the amount stolen, the proportion recovered, and percentage of convictions.

Receiving Stolen Property.

15. There are 37 cases to 56 last year. Amount stolen Rs. 696 to Rs. 1,326 in 1873. Recovered 82·75 to 69·83. Convictions 77·14 to 60. There are fewer cases than in 1873, but I

should like to see a great many more brought to trial; as were it not for the receivers, theft would languish very much. The percentage of convictions is, however, very good, and great improvement on last year.

CLASS VI.

16. There are but few vagrancy cases. The police have also been more successful than last year with cases under the Gambling Act.

Public Nuisance.

17. There have been 853 cases to 740. The percentage of convictions is 90·23 to 88·76. This shows a greater assiduity and more efficient working than last year.

STATEMENT A, PART II.

NON-COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.

18. The number of cases inquired into by the police under this head amounted to 2,066. The number of persons arrested, 4,961. The number convicted, 1,322. The amount stolen Rs. 3,506, of which 78·86 per cent. was recovered.

STATEMENT C.

Thuggee, Dacoity, and other Professional Crimes.

19. Cattle-theft is the only crime carried on in this district by professionals, and I am glad to say this year shows a great falling off as compared to 1872 and 1873.

STATEMENT D.

Additional Police for the Protection of Property, &c., and as a Punitive Measure.

20. There are only two punitive police constables appointed in this district. They were put on to prevent the constant cases of rick burning in the Kamar Taluka. I am going to advise, however, to have some additional men placed in certain talukas during the current year.

STATEMENT E.

Showing the Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police.

21. Since last year there has been a decrease of one Head Constable and four constables, owing to the ferry guard at Sukkur having been abolished, and an increase of one Head Constable and 17 constables of the Municipal Police appointed to five different towns in the district.

STATEMENT F.

Description and General Internal Management of the Force.

22. The force consists of 173 officers and 975 men, of whom 535 are armed. Three officers and 71 men have been dismissed for various causes, 23 officers and 123 men have been punished either by the magistrates or myself to 223 last year. Many of the punishments have been very slight, and, on the whole, the conduct of the police has been very fair. The state of education is much the same as last year. The police are so few and hard-worked in the district, that they have small opportunities for study, which I encourage, however, as much as possible. Sickness has been more prevalent than usual, the percentage in hospital showing nearly 23 per cent.

STATEMENT G.

Shows the Race, Religion, and Caste of Officers and Men.

23. It will be seen that Mahomedans greatly predominate. The population of the district is composed chiefly of Mahomedans, and Hindus, as a rule, have little influence amongst the people.

24. STATEMENT H. shows dismissals and resignations in the sub-grade of the police.

25. STATEMENT I.—I have added the statement showing the details of deaths by violence. It will be seen that 203 males and 141 females came to an untimely end.

26. 18,431 warrants, summonses, and notices were executed and served by the police in 1874.

27. There has been a large mortality amongst the horses and camels during the year, 20 died and 7 had to be cast. The balance to the credit of the fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 970.

28. Owing to the severe rains and floods this year, great damage has been done to different police stations, no less than 34 tumbled down or were swept away, and most have been more or less injured. Twelve new thánás have been constructed. The amount spent has been as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Petty repairs	2,128	12	0
Do. construction.....	1,371	4	0
	<hr/>		
	3,500	0	0
	<hr/>		

An extra grant over what was budgetted for will be required this year to repair the damage caused by the water.

29. 1,403 cattle valued at Rs. 23,853 were reported to the police as having strayed, out of these 787 cattle valued at Rs. 15,180 were recovered. As crimes connected with cattle are most common in this district, I will make a few remarks. Cattle-owners are very careless out here and allow herds to go about grazing in charge of a small child, and very often without even that supervision. Thus affording every facility to cattle-lifters, and giving a deal of trouble to the police, as the losses or thefts are often not reported for days, when no tracks can be seen. The Sindhi will not learn wisdom, and takes his loss in a very philosophic way, often recompensing himself, I am afraid, from his neighbour's herd, who in his turn is not slow to repay the compliment when a favourable opportunity offers. Thus when complaints are made, it is a difficult matter to decide which is the bigger black-guard, complainant or accused. Over and above this, nature has done a great deal to assist the cattle-lifter in Upper Sind; as, owing to the regular floods, dense masses of jungle have sprung up in certain portions of the district, where any number of buffaloes might be concealed. The open ground in the neighbourhood, when not covered with water, becomes so hard through the action of the sun that no foot-prints can be traced, and it is only when the thief is caught red handed, or the animal found in the bahar, that a capture can be effected. A plan is about to be submitted to you for having a regular muster of all the cattle belonging to the thieving Belooch tribes in the flooded portion of the Sukkur Taluka. A fee to be charged on each head with a view of defraying the expenses of extra police entertained to keep a look-out on these thieving gentry. With the present number of police it is impossible to keep a proper supervision, and I feel confident the above measure, if entertained, will have a very healthy effect. There is yet another cause which helps to swell crime. Certain zemindars and influential men in the district entertain regular thieves in their employ, whom they protect with their influence, stand security for when brought up as bad characters, and keep their families when unlucky enough to be sent to jail. Of this there is no moral doubt, but it is most difficult to bring a charge of this nature home, as the zemindar himself takes good care not to be personally implicated, and the thieves will not speak against their protector.

30. On the other hand, the working of the police is facilitated by the assistance they receive from well-intentioned zemindars who have it in their power to be of the greatest use, as they are

acquainted with all the bad characters living on their lands and can exert enormous influence in their neighbourhood. There are several who exert this influence, and a mark of appreciation shown to these gentlemen would have a great effect on the rest. The sword presented by the Commissioner to Allah Bux and Dodo Khan Bhuto for giving assistance will, I am sure, tend greatly to the well-working of the police and to the benefit of the community at large.

31. Inspectors Taj Mahomed Khan and Mushtákrám have worked well and given satisfaction, as also Town Inspectors Mahomed Khan and Gulám Dastajir. Both the towns of Shikárpur and Sukkur have been kept in excellent order through their exertions. On the whole, the working of the police, considering the enormous difficulties they have to contend with in this large district, has been very good.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. B. SIMPSON, Captain,

District Police Superintendent, Shikárpur.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police case notes.	Investigated.		Number of cases in Columns 8 to 9, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Column 6 to 8 at close of the year in which accused are in custody of Police, or in that under bail before a Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Number arrested				
						By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 145 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.			Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.													SHIKAR	
1a	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 269, 280 to 283, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	12	1	18	..	1	..	10	2	..	3	..	
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	12	..	1	..	5	..	6	..	1	14	..	
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	62	47
Total			29	1	34	..	4	..	18	2	4	62	69	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
6	302, 303, 396	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			178	1	124	..	66	..	90	17	13	202	164	

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER			
			4	5	6	Investigated.		9	10	Number arrested.				
						7	8			10a	10b	10c	11	12
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, including cases transferred in other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police and acts.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 149 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Column 6 to 8 at close of the year in which accused are in custody of Police, on trial, under trial before a Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Ending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Column 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	10c	11	12
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.														
30	393, 397, 398	Dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs. { By other means .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery { In dwelling house { On the highway, { between sunset and sunrise { Other robberies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	270, 381, 272, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	16	..	18	1	..	4	2	1	..	1	31	1
35	449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	243	1	244	..	..	97	3	7	..	7	234	..
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	13	..	13	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	17	..
37	419, 419	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	276	1	278	1	..	112	6	8	..	9	262	1
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41a	323	Hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..

SHIKARPUR

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PER				
			4	5	6	7	8	9	9a	Number arrested.				
										10	10a	10b	11	11a
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police and sects.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 12 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 at close of the year in which accused are in custody of Police, on bail, and/or trial before a Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	10b	11	11a
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
SHIKARPUR														
42	353, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	58	..	57	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	879 to 882	Theft .. { Of cattle	303	1	304	..	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ Ordinary	698	..	699	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	21	..	16	..	..	7	..	11	..	..	..	..
45	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	35	3	37	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	481, 482	Criminal or house-trespass	60	..	46	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	428, 429	Breaking close receptacles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47a		Mischief by killing or maiming any animal	6	..	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	1,166	3	1,169	20	..	616	27	19	..	49	1,399	31
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.														
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	9	..	7	3	..	5	..	1	..	1	16	2
50	205 to 207	Offences against religion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gaming Act	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws	14	..	14	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	54	..
53		Railway Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	1	17	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	3	3	3
57	269, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1907 and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	853	..	331	3	..	767	3	2	..	2	1,543	3
58	.. ..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	10	..	10	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	25	..
		Total	902	..	898	4	..	800	4	4	..	4	1,985	5
		Grand Total	2,658	6	2,473	86	..	1,639	50	78	..	78	3,615	258

* Cases under Sections 343, 428, and 439 of the Indian Penal Code having been declared cognizable by the

A—concluded.

CRIME—concluded.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.				
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of.—a. s., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
							In custody of Police.	On bail.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
—concluded.														
..	3	27	12	1	14	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	30	371	192	..	186	..	..	..	15	..	204	258	8,130 12 9	6,909 7 5
..	64	703	205	..	548	..	..	..	18	..	688	579	10,394 11 7	7,452 7 8
..	..	25	17	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	21	13	752 1 2	489 11 8
..	..	56	29	..	27	..	..	..	2	..	37	37	698 15 9	576 10 9
..	..	68	31	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	5	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
11	119	1,305	479	1	625	..	..	..	39	9	1,060	687	19,974 0 0	15,428 0 0
..
..
..	1	..	58	24	39	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	17	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	10	1,515	208	..	1,513	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
1	13	1,626	248	..	1,364	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
13	164	3,677	1,092	13	2,573	..	1	..	64	28	1,300	1,034	31,219 0 0	21,457 0 0

Police, are entered here, vide Government Resolution No. 3657, dated 10th October 1874

G. B. SIMPSON, Captain,
District Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur.

STATEMENT A.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1d	116, 117 to 119, I. P. C. ..	Substantive abetments .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	173 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 327, 228	Offences against public justice	58	111	43	68	...	...
4	161 to 163, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	14	26	20	3	...	...
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	38	41	14	27	...	...
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	1	1	...	1	...	...
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	5	14	6	3	...	...
8	432 to 439	Making or using false trade-marks .. .. .	...	...	...	17	...	...
9	143, 154 to 156, 160	Kicking, unlawful assembly, affray	4	27	10	...	...	...
Total			118	217	93	124	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	2	2	...	...	...
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			1	2	2	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.								
12	384 to 389	Extortion	6	13	14	4	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
13	212	Hurt	243	673	445	228	...	...
14	545	Wrongful confinement .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	677	1,738	1,491	265	...	...
Total			919	2,411	1,926	493	...	...
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
16	417 to 420	Cheating	26	27	30	7	24 0 0	...
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	192	325	230	93	3,254 11 6	3,637 9 6†
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	2	...	2	128 0 0	128 0 0
19	426, 427, 429, 434	Mischief, simple	73	221	170	45	...	...
Total			294	566	430	148	3,506 11 6	3,765 9 6
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
20	483 to 489	Offences relating to marriage	110	228	204	24	...	...
21	292	Offences against religion .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	480 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	4	3	1	...	...
23	500 to 502	Defamation	4	4	1	2	...	...
24	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	291	675	553	119	...	...
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	6	24	13	21	...	...
26	...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII., XXXIX., XLI., and XL., C. P. C.	68	198	73	54	...	...
27	...	Special laws not cognizable by Police	246	644	204	250	...	...
Total			726	1,737	1,166	563	...	...
Grand Total			2,046	4,961	3,621	1,323	3,506 11 6	3,765 9 6

* 2 pending trial. † 2 pending trial. ‡ 6 pending trial. § 2 pending trial. ¶ 6 pending trial.

G. B. SIMPSON, Captain,
District Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur.

Statement B.

STATU
Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and		
			Column 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested				
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			SHIKAR						
1a	115, 117, to 119, I. P. C.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 135 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	4	3	25	23-23	6	5	
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	2	1	..	..	6	2
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ..	15	13	95-71	99-99	24	14	
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	7	12	71-42	50	67	119	
6	146, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	1	1	100	100	2	1	
			Total	29	30	70-37	64-25	107	131
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 306..	Murder by Tongs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		1	2	..	100	3	6
13		15	160	95-71	5	19
14		3	75	100	13	2
15		6	5	16-66	25	7	6
16		7	6	50	50	7	6
17		4	2	25	50	6	6
18		12	8	75	75	12	6
19	
20	..	..	17	13	73-33	69-33	25	21
21	..	..	..	81	..	85-69	..	2
22	..	..	2	2	50	..	2	..
23	..	..	5	..	46	..	15	..
24	..	..	12	14	63-28	63-94	16	35
25	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	..	26	27	59-45	48-14	58	44
29a	..	..	2	..	100	..	5	..
29b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total	120	179	60-36	65-90	213	344
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
30	305, 397, 398	Dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	305, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	304, 307, 308	Bobbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	302, 308	Bobbery	{ In dwelling house	4	..	75	..	8	
			{ On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ..	..	1	..	..	1
34	..	..	1	4	..	66-66	2	9
34	270, 281, 282, 480 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	14	16	83-33	23-57	21	30	
35	454, 455, 467 to 469 ..	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	313	344	77-30	72-45	330	284	
36	449 to 463	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	4	12	75	75	4	17	
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total	335	277	74-09	68-26	365	243

* The percentage exceeds owing to an assumed percentage

MENT B.

Crime with Result of Police Operations.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount, and percentage of property recovered.				
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1874	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
PUR.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
5	2	2	2	16.66	30	33.33	50							
14	2	3	3	73.07	78.57	76	84.61							
109	67	106	106	56.71	48.73	56.71	48.73							
1	1	1	1	50	100	100	100							
131	66	127	127	55.14	50.38	60.20	51.96							
6	4	6	6	66.66	66.66	66.66	66.66							
19	8	9	9	83.71	31.57	75	65.66		186		41		32.04	
2	10	3	3	23.07	150	30	100							
7	0	5	5	14.28	38.97	16.66	40		14		14		100	
6	5	5	5	42.85	33.33	40	40							
3	3	2	2	16.66	33.33	33.33	50							
8	12	6	6	75	75	75	100							
31	36	17	17	43.65	38.00	41.96	47.05							
206	209	209	209	50	31.25	50	32.6							
2	2	2	2	50		50								
35	13	30	30	30.76	30.76	30.76								
1	16	30	30	56.15	28.67	56.25	32.33						67.85	
48	82	49	49	52.27	47.91	54.00	48.94							
204	108	338	338	46.47	35.61	50	38.46		233		79		33.90	
1	7	7	7	87.50		100		61		46		48.34		
9	2	7	7	55.56		71.42		17	50	9	50	33.94	100	
33	22	26	26	23.80	13.6	32.22	14.77		24		24	53.94	100	
234	236	234	234	57.27	41.53	56.98	64.38	63,006	10,227	48,681	5,875	74.28	53.71	
17	4	17	17	75	66.66	75	58.83							
344	361	276	276	56.99	33.43	66.30	29.06	65,113	11,012	44,734	8,360	74.84	54.03	

note year, 1873, being converted in 1874.

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested.	
							1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SHIKARPUR								
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	..	100	..	1	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	13	..	50	50	28	5
40	335, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..
41a	338	Hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			13	2	50-54	50	28	5
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking	44	53	68	50	70	22
43	379 to 383	Theft (Of cattle)	359	304	55-48	42-44	506	3-6
44	408 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	800	698	72-92	76-72	913	6-7
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	20	21	67-30	36-29	34	34
46	447, 449	Criminal or house-trespass	54	37	69	77-14	103	56
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle	53	50	43	68	72	71
47a	426, 429	Mischief by killing or maiming any animal	..	6	..	25	..	7
Total			1,334	1,108	65-65	70-30	1,658	1,433
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	26	9	75	56-55	54	17
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	..	13	43-85	52	24
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	14	13	49-85	53-84	6	17
52		Excise Laws	5	14	100	69-13	6	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..
55		Stage Carriage Act	7	3	71-42	100	6	3
56	Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 290, 293, 295 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1897, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances	740	833	88-76	90-78	1,330	1,526
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	44	10	89-09	90	73	20
Total			838	902	85-02	89-08	1,531	1,540
Grand Total			2,689	2,559	73-35	76-87	3,908	3,443

B--concluded.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount and percentage of property recovered.					
Number of persons received by trans'er.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
		1874	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
..	95	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
--concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	5	21	5	42.85	80	86.70	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..	3	22	5	44.22	80	40.82	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	30	24	27	80	47.75	75	51.85	16	..	16	..	100	..
..	598	404	271	39.95	48.06	42.82	50.94	2,252	8,130	6,752	6,900	80.84	84.89
..	847	845	763	59.91	64.89	64.65	72.77	17,722	10,394	9,748	7,452	55	71.89
..	21	28	25	50	28.52	60.71	32	578	752	435	459	75.52	65.93
..	56	96	56	38.89	48.21	39.68	48.21	1,528	696	926	278	69.35	82.75
..	71	71	68	62.05	52.11	42.68	54.41	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	7	..	5	..	28.57	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,453	1,529	1,306	61.20	57.67	55.69	63.21	27,994	19,974	17,978	15,428	63.86	77.24
..
..
..	17	45	15	27.77	70.65	71.32	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	54	49	53	50	18.70	53.05	54.71	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	5	17	66.66	10.52	50	70.52	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..	3	8	3	75	100	75	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1,526	1,826	1,312	90.97	85.04	80.24	85.66	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	23	73	23	61.23	65.21	63.01	65.21	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1,640	1,812	1,626	84.50	84.89	85.64	85.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	3,580	3,700	3,677	64.75	66.46	67.76	69.92	20,115	21,219	20,516	21,457	71.63	68.73

G. B. SIMPSON, Captain,
 District Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur.

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying

Description of Crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Cols. 7 and 8 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Cols. 2 and 3, in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	acquitted.	Remain- ing un- der trial.	Number sup- posed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee (By stran- gulation. By poison.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacoity on land..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacoity on water ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery by administra- tion of poisonous or deleterious drugs :-											
(a) with murder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) without murder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other professional crimes, viz.:-											
Kidnapping ..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Cattle theft ..	2	58	58	2	112	110	106	43	43	4	2

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

PART I.
Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been col- lected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Col- umns 8 to 9.		Total cost under Columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Go- vernment.	To Local or Private Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Shikarpur	Chetri and Ve- saki ..	15 Days.	4,000	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	Rs. a. p. 54 1 4
	Nowrose ..	67 ..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	87 3 9

MENT C.

Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

COMPARATIVE RETURN.																
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Remarks.	
1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874		
13			14			15			16			17				
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
..		
..		
..		
..		
..		
431	129	110	421	134	106	311	61	63	8,403 10 0	2,197 1 0	28 4 0	1,478 8 0	7,296 6 0	2,057 1 0	19 4 0	1,448 8 0

G. B. SIMPSON, Captain,
District Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur.

MENT D.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

and Property.		PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.									
		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	Remarks.	
Investigation in which followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Officers.		Men.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
							Rs. a. p.				
..	218 0 0	12 months.		1	
..	Stationed at God Mera in the Namber Taluka.	

G. B. SIMPSON, Captain,
District Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur.

STATE

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

District	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.												
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.		Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.				Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.				Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 3), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.		Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents, (Column 3) (2)		Other expenses of Column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5), (4)		Total pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8).		Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.		Average pay of
	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.					Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5), (4)	Total pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
Shikarpur..	1	4	147	265	681	..	20	180	..	8,400	2,400	3,084	46,032	1,10,076	3,000	5,510	5,632						

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (2) Column 12 includes local and personal. (3) Does not include horse and travelling allowance. (4) Columns 16 to 17. A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants. (5) Columns 18 and 19, one policeman. * 11 Officers and men, viz., 3 Head Constables and 7 Constables of the Railway Police, † Rs. 1,668 recovered annually at Rs. 189 per mensem from several Municipalities, and the Local

STATE

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.												
			Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 341, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX, of Penal Code.		Other offences.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
I	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
District Police ..	102	465	183	364	..	2	35	15	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armed Foot Police ..	38	821	362	7	..	..	12	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpur Town Police ..	11	60	..	71	..	1	11	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Police ..	19	118	..	153	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police ..	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ferry Police Guard ..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punitive Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	178	975	585	613	..	3	71	21	96	7	2	16

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant District

MENT E.

and Employment of Police.

Contingencies and allowances other than included in Column 11 to 17.	Distribution of Force.											Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).							
	In District.											To Area (4).		To Population (7).					
	Guards at District, Central, or Substation Jails.		Beards over Lock-ups and Treasuries or as Escort to Prisoners & Treasuries.		On other duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (6).					
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.									Of Towns (5).	Of Towns (6).			
2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47		
17,514	1,90,676	1,90,676	21,852	4	62	17	138	108	521	218	..	8,500	776,327	1 to 7.74 square miles.	1 to 7.03 square miles.	70.23	680.5	727.1	62.84

18 travelling allowances. (3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on office duties.
 (5) Column 34 and 35, 12 in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles, in Towns, so many policeman to one square mile, to so many of the population.
 and 12 Constables of the Punitive Police not shown in Columns 9 and 10.
 Funds on account of 10 per cent. charges for clothing, &c., not included in Column 22.

G. B. SIMPSON, Captain,
 District Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur.

MENT F.

Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.			Number who have left the Force during the year.								
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service, and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
By promotion.	By money towards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
28	7	48	88	58	97	97	122	175	..	..	47	28	..	..	10	24.23	1.75
15	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	125	1	..	14	12	..	..	15	23.67	2.66
12	..	..	..	..	18	106	57	14	..	..	8	14	..	..	..	18.3	3.1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	10	11	..	..	..	20.14	0.74
..
11	7	64	70	89	98	192	791	267	1	8	71	74	11	1	20	22.19	1.22

5 perversions, or Officers of higher rank.

G. B. SIMPSON, Captain,
 District Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur

STATE

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste

District.	Race.											Religion or Caste.						
	Europeans.				Eurasians.				Natives.			Other.						
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.	Other.	Hindu.					
	Military or Cereauated, Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rupees 100 and upwards.	Below Rupees 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rupees 100 and upwards.	Below Rupees 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rupees 100 and upwards.	Below Rupees 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Malomahans.	Brahmins.	Kajpans.	Gorkhas.	Sekas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
District Police..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	99	466	1	82	1	1	..	1
Armed Foot Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	391	..	13	5	5	..	1
Shikarpur Town Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	60	..	10	..	..	..	..
Municipal Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	116	..	17	..	..	..	..
Railway Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ferry Police Guard ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..
Paritive Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	168	975	1	123	6	6	..	2

MENT G.

of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

Religion or Caste.																	Remarks.		
Men.																			
Hindus of all other castes.			Other Religions.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Hindus.						Other Religions.	Grand Total Officers and Men.				
Khatri.								Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Sekhs.	Khatri.					Hindus of all other castes.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
2	15	..	..	..	420	..	4	..	8	2	..	..	16	..	..	640	
..	14	..	..	..	210	42	15	3	4	..	..	..	48	..	..	350	
1	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	71	
..	2	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	..	..	194	
..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	
..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
2	23	..	..	..	616	42	19	5	8	2	..	..	25	..	..	1,149	

G. B. SIMPSON, Captain,
 District Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur

STATEMENT H.

Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police during the Year 1874.

Year.	Total strength of the Force at commencement of the year.			No. of men included in Column 1 discharged on reduction.			No. of dismissals from all other causes.			No. of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in Column 1.			REMARKS.
	1			2			3			4			5			
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	
1874	997	9	134	..	..	..	61	..	11	60	1	10	12.13	11.11	15.67	

* Six men of the Ferry Police and 2 of the Punitive Police are included in the Municipal Police.

STATEMENT showing the Total Expenditure during the Year 1874-75 on Police Buildings.

Expenditure from Police Budget.		Amount.
(d.)—Petty repairs (up to Rs. 1,000)	.. .. .	2,138 12 0
(e.)—Do. constructions (up to Rs. 1,000)	.. .. .	1,371 4 0
Total from Police Budget		3,500 0 0
Rate per man on the total sanctioned strength of Police of all grades		3 8 2

STATEMENT I.

Detail of Deaths by Violence in the Shikarpur District for the Year 1874.

District.	Drowning.						Poisoning.						Hang- ing.	Killed by wild beasts.	Snake- bite.	All other causes.	Total.	REMARKS.					
	Well.		Tank.		Other- wise.		Opium.		Arsenic.		Un- known poison.												
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.											
Shikarpur	5	9	5	2	65	55	4	4	7	9	2	48	10	63	56	203	141	There were 12 cases of suicide, viz., 4 males and 7 females by hanging and one made by arsenic.

G. B. SIMPSON, Captain,
District Police Superintendent, Shikarpur.

No. 579 of 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee,

10th May 1875.

REMARKS by the Commissioner in Sind on the Annual Report of the District Superintendent of the Shikárpur Police for the year 1874.

The total number of cases investigated by the police was 2,559 in 1874 against 2,669 in 1873. In the former year convictions were obtained in 76·87 per cent. of the cases inquired into against 73·83 in 1873.

2. In 1874, 3,863 persons were arrested, and of these 3,677 were brought to trial. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 66·49 in 1874 against 64·56 in 1873. The Commissioner in Sind is glad to observe that so large a proportion of the persons arrested were brought to trial, for it shows that the police have been careful not to arrest persons needlessly. The percentage of convictions to arrests and the percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to the number of cases investigated are good, and show a considerable advance since last year.

3. There has been apparently a general decrease in crime, and especially in lurking house-trespass, cattle-theft and theft. It is satisfactory to observe this, though it was hardly to be expected, considering what serious floods and what amount of distress there was in 1874, which, one would have thought, might have given strength to the criminal classes. The more credit therefore is due to the police that this was not the case. At the same time the Commissioner must observe that he would have considered it more satisfactory had the District Magistrate stated to what extent his experience confirmed the reports of the police.

4. There has been an increase of murder in the district, 17 cases of this offence having been investigated in 1874 against 8 in 1873. Of the 17 cases, 9 were disposed of in the criminal courts, and it is very creditable to the police that in all but one of these convictions were obtained. The remaining 8 were under trial at the end of the year.

5. The total amount of property reported to have been stolen during the year was of the value of Rs. 31,219 against Rs. 93,115 in 1873. The percentage of recoveries in 1874 was 68·73 against 71·53 in 1873. The percentage is high and the small falling off since 1873 is satisfactorily accounted for in paragraph 3. The amount of property stolen during the year was, it appears, far less than in 1873.

6. Besides recovering the property just now mentioned, the police assisted in the recovery of a large number of cattle reported to have strayed.

7. Every endeavour should be made to prove the truth or otherwise of the charge so often brought against some of the zemindars, that they connive at crime, and if possible one or two offenders should be brought to justice. The Commissioner is well aware how difficult this may be, but he would like to see the matter thoroughly taken in hand by an energetic police officer.

8. The police have, it is observed, been vigorous in checking public nuisance.

9. The conduct of the officers and men of the force seems to have been fairly good, and it has not been found necessary to resort very often to punishment. The education of the men should be attended to as far as possible.

10. The balance to the credit of the Horse and Camel Fund appears to have been considerably reduced, and care must be taken to manage it economically till it recovers itself.

11. Offences under Sections 323 and 428 should in future not appear among non-cognizable crimes, as they have been rendered cognizable by Act II. of 1874.

(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

(True copy.)

W. B. MULOCK,
Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

No. 89 of 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE ACTING POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Thar and Párkar,

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

*Political Superintendent's Office, Thar and Párkar,
Camp Umarkot, 25th March 1875.*

SIR,

I have the honour herewith to submit the Annual Police Report for Thar and Párkar for the year 1874, with the usual statements appended.

2. The officer in police charge of the district during the year was Captain R. I. Crawford from 1st January to the 31st December.

3. I would beg to express, in commencing this report, my regret that by Act XI. of 1874 offences under Sections 323, 428, and 429 of the Indian Penal Code have become cognizable by the police, whilst, according to the forms of the annual returns now in use, the working of the police, as shown on paper, will be materially depreciated by the additional entries now made in Statements A and B. It appears that the Resolution of Government in the Judicial Department No. 5687, dated 10th October 1874, requires that all offences of the above description, subsequent to the 5th May 1874, should be entered and treated as cognizable in the annual returns, and this has accordingly been done. But for purposes of comparison the returns, as now submitted, cannot be compared with those of previous years, and therefore, in reporting on the cognizable crime and police work of 1874, I propose to compare the working of 1874 with that of 1873 on the same conditions as formerly, as well as by showing the contrast in the two years' returns with the addition of the newly cognizable cases in 1874.

4. A reference to the entries under Sections 323, 428, and 429, Indian Penal Code, shows that out of 81 offences, 4 only were investigated by the police *suo motu*, and of the remainder 19 were inquired into on complaint made originally to the magistrate, and 58 by order of the magistrate after the police had refused to inquire.

These results cannot be called satisfactory, showing as they do that in 81 cases, only 20 were prosecuted to conviction, and that out of 190 persons arrested, only 27 were convicted. Writing from a police point of view, it seems to me that in their anxiety to give a full hearing to all complainants, the magistrates have hardly done justice to the police, and it might be well that in cases where the police have refused to interfere, the magistrates should take trouble to ascertain clearly in communication with the police the grounds for the refusal of the latter to inquire into cases before taking them up themselves. At the same time it must be admitted that many cases of the description alluded to, arising from petty causes, are not prosecuted by complainants and their witnesses with a genuine attempt at obtaining a conviction.

5. There is a very large decrease apparent in the total amount of crime for 1874 as compared with that for 1873. The recently acquired cognizable offences since 5th May last bring the total up to 354 cases, being 83 less than in 1873; but deducting these cases, it will be found that there has been a total decrease of 164 cases in 1874. I am bound, however, to mention that I have omitted from the returns a total of 49 frivolous complaints where complaints were made to the police; but the preliminary inquiries proving that they were groundless, the inquiries, with the approval of the magistrates, were not proceeded with. Such complaints reported were entered as "cases" in former years.

6. The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided is 48.74 in 1873 and in 1874, including the newly cognizable cases since May last 52.65, and exclusive of these latter 63.36. It would not be so good as that for 1873, but that I have calculated it for 1874 on the number of cases decided in criminal courts only, and have omitted from the calculation the number of cases remaining up to the close of the year undiscovered, and which number 63 in all, exclusive of 6 cases *sub judice*.

7. Of persons arrested, the number in 1873 was 647, and in 1874, inclusive of newly cognizable cases since May 619, and exclusive of the latter 429.

Of persons brought to trial the numbers are 575 in 1873 against 509, or 334, according as the new cognizable cases are included or not in 1874, and the percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested 39.10 in 1873 and 31.1 or 38.10 in 1874.

8. The percentages of persons convicted to persons brought to trial is 44 in 1873, and in 1874 either 37.72 or 57.38 according as the newly cognizable cases are calculated or not.

9. As regards the value of property stolen, there has been a noticeable decrease of Rs. 4,958 in the year under report; the amount having fallen from Rs. 17,286 in 1873 to Rs. 12,328 in 1874.

10. At the same time the recoveries have increased by more than one per cent., being 75.89 in 1873 and 76.95 in 1874.

11. *Under Class I.* there is a decrease of one case, and there are no cases of any importance to notice, except it may be mentioned that in one case an imposter personating a Government vaccinator came over from Jodpur, and practised on the credulity of the people, extorting money from them, pretending to vaccinate children, and demanding so much per head for doing so, because, as he was said, he was entitled to do so under a new rule by which Government allowed the vaccinators to levy such taxes in lieu of granting them travelling batta.

This shameful imposter was soon discovered, and on conviction was sentenced in my court to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 50, in default six months' additional rigorous imprisonment.

12. *In Class II.* there is a decrease of 4 cases in 1874.

There is one case of murder by poisoning, in which three persons were accused: one a wife of poisoning her husband, another the woman's paramour of procuring the poison for the woman, and a third, a man of assisting the second in procuring the poison.

The last was discharged by the magistrate, and the two former were committed to the Sessions, where the woman was sentenced to be hanged, and her paramour acquitted.

There are 2 cases of other murders in 1874 against the same number in the previous year. But whilst in 1873 both cases were prosecuted to conviction in 1874, both cases have broken down.

In the first case in 1874, a man in the Umarkot Taluka was charged with having caused the death of his wife by striking her a blow on the side with the handle of an axe.

He was arrested and the case sent up for inquiry before the 1st Class Magistrate, who released the accused for want of proof.

In the second case two men in the desert part of the Cháchra Taluka were accused of having killed another man, who was supposed to have had a criminal relation with a woman who stood in the relation of sister-in-law to one and mother to the other accused. No report of the death was made to the police at the time, and a rumour of the affair only came to their knowledge some time afterwards, and then on inquiry it appeared that the deceased had been found hanging dead in his hut one morning, and other circumstances were elicited tending to show that he had first been murdered by the accused and then placed so as to make it appear that he had committed suicide by hanging, and his relations buried the corpse without reporting to the police. The accused were committed to the Sessions by the 1st Class Magistrate and there discharged after trial.

There was one case of attempt at murder in 1874 against 2 cases in 1873. In the one case under report there was a jealousy about a woman, and the accused who shot at and wounded the complainant was arrested, tried, and sentenced by the Session Court to seven years' imprisonment.

There is one case of culpable homicide in 1874 against none in the previous year. Properly speaking, this one case should not have been retained on the returns, for the accused was discharged by the magistrate, and the circumstances, which were as follows, showed that the death was an accidental one. At a police outpost in the Rann, the police had collected a small stack of grass for their horses, and were annoyed by finding that the herdsmen in the neighbourhood used to drive their cattle up to feed at this stack. One day the thánádár going out with another man, not in Government employ, found a number of cattle collected at his grass stack; the herdsmen ran away, and the thánádár told the man with him to pursue one of the party who tried to escape into the Rann.

After a long chase in the heat of a blazing midday sun in the hot weather in the Rann, the man pursued suddenly dropped down speechless in the salt-water and died before assistance could arrive. These facts were clearly established by the inquiry which took place.

There are two cases of rape in 1874 against 4 in 1873. In both of the cases in the past year the accused were committed to the Sessions and there discharged.

There are 2 cases of attempt to commit suicide in the year past as compared with 4 in the previous year.

In neither of the cases are the particulars of interest. One case broke down and the other remained pending at the close of the year, but has since been carried to a conviction.

There are 4 cases of grievous hurt in 1874 against 5 in 1873, and in the year under report all four cases were prosecuted to conviction.

There are 2 cases of criminal force to a woman in 1874 and none in 1873. Both of these cases on trial before the magistrate broke down for want of proof.

13. *In Class III.* there is an increase of 6 cases, the numbers being 9 in 1873 and 15 in 1874. All of the cases in both years came under Serial No. 35, being as regards the offence of "house-breaking with intent to commit an offence."

In this class the percentages of convictions to arrests and of convictions to persons brought to trial will be found to contrast favourably in 1874 with those of 1873; but in regard to the percentages in cases convicted to cases decided, it has to be explained that only the cases decided magisterially in 1874 have been entered in column 5 of Statement B.

14. *In Class IV.,* inclusive of 78 newly cognizable cases of hurt, there are 80 cases in 1874 against none in 1873; I have already, in paragraph 4 of my report, remarked on the newly cognizable cases.

The 2 cases of wrongful restraint during the past year were both prosecuted to conviction.

15. *In Class V.,* which mainly shows the state of crime and the working of the police in the district, there has been an accession of 3 cognizable cases, which raise the number of offences from 222 to 225 in 1874 as compared with 383 in 1873. There is a large decrease of 86 cases of cattle theft, of 30 cases of ordinary theft, and of 36 cases of receiving stolen property in the year under report..

The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided in 1874 shows much more favourably than in 1873, because in the year under report the percentage has been calculated only on cases decided magisterially. The percentage of convictions to arrests has

fallen from 39.28 in 1873 to 37.32 in 1874, whilst that of convictions to persons brought to trial has risen from 44.62 to 49.6.

And whilst there is a decrease of more than Rs. 6,000 in the value of the property stolen in 1874, there is an increase from 78.3 to 84.75 in the value of the property recovered.

16. *In Class VI.* there has been a decrease of 6 cases in the year under report, and an appreciable increase in working results.

17. Looking to the Statement A, Part. II. of Non-Cognizable Crime, it will be seen that in 114 cases out of 226 persons summoned or arrested, only 65 were convicted, but it is admitted that the police are not responsible for these indifferent results.

18. The talukas as regards general position of merit stand for 1874 as below, in comparison with the previous year, viz. :—

In 1873.	In 1874.
1. Nagar Párkar.	1. Nagar Párkar.
2. Umarnkot.	2. Mitti.
3. Cháchra.	3. Cháchra.
4. Mitti.	4. Khipra.
5. Khipra.	5. Dipla.
6. Sánghar.	6. Sánghar.
7. Dipla.	7. Umarnkot.

It is not satisfactory to see the Umarnkot Taluka Police thus lose place, but there are reasons for this.

19. Looking to the amount of cognizable crime and the general results of the police working, I am very glad to be able to show such large decreases under Class V.; but I would not be inclined to attribute this so much to any extraordinary improvement in the police, as to the peculiar circumstances affecting the district in the shape of floods in the past year.

The valley of the Nára is ordinarily the great grazing ground for this part of Sind, and it is there that cattle thefts more generally escape detection by reason of the hard ground and the jungle offering such obstacles to successful tracking. But for five months in 1874 the whole of the Nára Valley was flooded, and the people with their cattle driven into Sind and into the sand hills of the Thar, and the police on the Nára had but few people and little property to look after. On the Thar and Párkar side the Umarnkot Taluka was the general refuge for those flooded out, and with a large influx of strangers and idlers from all surround-

ing parts, and with heavy extra duties to perform in consequence of the floods, the police of that taluka do not show favourably as compared with those of other talukas.

To me the unsatisfactory feature in the present report is that, whereas in 1873 the percentage of convictions to arrests was 39·10, and I expressed a hope that the admonitions then being given would tend to produce better results in the next year, yet, excluding the newly cognizable cases, the same percentage has fallen to 38·10 in the year past. I can only observe on this point that my instructions have been persistent and stringent against unnecessary arrests, and I have in every case that came to my notice punished the police for making them. But it has at the same time been reported in last year's report in detail, why the working of the police in this district will always be comparatively unsatisfactory in this one respect; and this has been admitted by Government in their Resolution on the Annual Report for 1872, as well as in paragraph 4 of their Resolution No. 5357, dated 23rd September 1874, on the Report for 1873. I am glad to be able to show that the percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial, excluding the newly cognizable cases which terribly affect it, stands at 57·48 as compared with 44 in the previous year.

The percentage of recoveries I trust may be regarded as extremely satisfactory, more especially in cases coming under Class V.

I have now brought to notice all that appears to tell against the police as well as in their favour. But in the latter respect it may not I think unreasonably be urged for them, as well as for the people, generally that it is a matter for congratulation that whilst the inhabitants of the more thickly populated portion of the district have in the past year been hurriedly flooded out of their houses, and been driven to find temporary shelter on one or other side of the Nára, and the circumstances of their exodus must have presented many temptations to the ill-disposed, yet a case of theft was of rare occurrence during their hasty fittings.

20. Regarding the floods I have already submitted a lengthy report, and in so far as they affected the police, I will only mention that they entailed on the officers and men of this department in the Nára talukas trying and fatiguing duties, and that these were performed to my entire satisfaction.

21. *Suicide*.—There are 5 cases during the past year to compare with a similar number in the year preceding. But where

as in 1873 there were 3 cases of female and 2 of male suicide in the year under report—all 5 cases are of females.

The particulars in each case, as reported by the police with the inquest reports and the medical evidence, have received careful attention.

22. *Accidental Deaths—Miscellaneous.*—The number in 1873 was 16 and in 1874 it was 18.

23. *Deaths by Drowning.*—The number of cases has increased from 15 in 1873 to 36 in 1874. This is a large increase, but not an unreasonable one when the circumstances are considered. Of the number of deaths, 29 were of males and 7 of females. Not one death occurred directly from the floods, but with so vast an expanse of water over the country, accidents were to be expected, occasioned in the majority of instances by rashness and carelessness on the part of boys and girls.

24. *Deaths by Snake-bites.*—The number has risen from 22 in 1873 to 40 in 1874. The number might have been expected to have been larger, considering the enormous number of snakes to be found everywhere owing to the floods.

25. *Hydrophobia.*—There are two cases in 1874 against none in the previous year.

26. There have been 1,209 summonses served and 394 warrants executed by the police in the year under report.

27. The number of border cases during the year has been 12.

In their disposal 22 persons have been concerned as accused, and property valued at Rs. 2,138-10-0. Compensation to the amount of Rs. 520-0-0 has been awarded in cases established, and claims to the value of Rs. 230-0-0 were thrown out, and claims of Rs. 1,388-10-0 are pending investigation.

28. It is a great satisfaction to me to be able to report that an unprecedented degree of security to life and property has prevailed on the border in every direction during the year 1874, and this I attribute to the active, detective, and impressive measures to which the various durbars have been stimulated by their respective Political Agents.

29. In 1873 and 1874 the casualties among the horses and camels were as follows, viz. :—

		Diel.	Cast.
1873.	{ Horses.....	43	8
	{ Camels	29	24
1874.	{ Horses.....	27	6
	{ Camels	18	5

This is a great improvement on past years, and has been a sensible relief to the funds and to the men. I have not carried out my previously expressed intention of sending portions of the intestines of horses dying to Bombay for analysis, because deaths attributed to fly bites have been few.

30. *Education.*—There is but little difference to record in the past year. The number of officers who can read and write remains the same, viz., 7, and the number of men with the same acquirements has increased from 33 to 36.

31. The police quarters, that is to say such of them as are standing, are excellent, and I have seen that the annual repairs have been properly completed. The Sumatri and Jhuda thánás and the whole of the head-quarter lines at Umarmkot have been washed away by the floods, and at Sámghar and Khipra they have crumbled and tumbled in, owing to the action of the flood water percolating through the town bunds and bringing out the salt which has undermined their foundations. I am already taking action in view to obtain fresh and suitable new quarters at Umarmkot and the other out-stations.

32. The force is well armed and, I should say, remarkably well mounted. I trust that there may be no difficulty in obtaining the leather accoutrements that I have budgetted for, as the old ones in use are rotten, and I have explained the urgency for new ones.

33. *Character of the Force.*—I have had occasion only to dismiss 10 men in the year as compared with 23 in 1873. The numbers fined, degraded, or suspended were 10 officers and 23 men in 1873 and 8 officers and 36 men in 1874.

I consider that the general character of all ranks has been very good indeed, and from the Bessaldar Khan Bahadoor Chuttah Khan downwards I am pleased to report that good conduct, zeal, readiness, and activity have characterized the working of the force.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. I. CRAWFORD, Captain,

Acting Political Superintendent, Thar and Pákar.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Remaining at the close of the year, the accused persons in custody of the police, and on bail before a Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Number arrested.				
					By Police <i>sup mta.</i>	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 98 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.				Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.	
														By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12		
CLASS I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			THAR AND												
15, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code.		Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131 to 136, 139		Offences relating to Army and Navy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
331 to 350, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.		Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
212, 216		Harbouring an offender .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
224 to 226		Other offences against public justice .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
143 to 153, 167, 158		Rioting or unlawful assembly .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
140, 170, 171		Personating public servant or soldier .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	13	..	6	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	17	6
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.															
8		Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" Dacoits .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	302, 303, 306	" Robbers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" Poisons .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Other murders .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	307	Attempts at murder .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	376	Eape .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	377	Unnatural offences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	320, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or concealment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
20	326, 326, 335	Grievous hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	326	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	347, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or concealment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	324	Hurt by confession .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	323 to 330	Hurt by dangerous weapons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	346 to 348	Kidnapping or abduction .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	379, 373	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion, selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	343	Rash or causing grievous hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29a	304 A	Causing death by rash or negligent act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	15	..	18	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	24	5

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.										PRR			
			4	5	Investigated.			8	9	9a	Number arrested.					
					6	7	8				10	10a	10b	Within the year.		
														By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8)	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	In dwelling houses.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Remaining at the close of the year, the accused persons in custody of the police, and on bail before a Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	10b	11	12		
<p>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</p>																
30	395, 397, 399	.. Dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	399, 404	.. Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	.. Robbery with hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		.. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		.. { By other means ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		.. { In dwelling houses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		.. { On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		.. { Other robberies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	393, 396	.. Robbery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	.. Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	.. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	449 to 452	.. House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	412, 413	.. Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	15	..	15	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
<p>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</p>																
38	334	.. Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	.. Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	336, 367	.. Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	.. Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41a	338	.. Hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	80	..	4	18	58	28	..	..	..	..	..	9	151
<p>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</p>																
42	433, 456	.. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	370 to 382	.. Theft ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		.. { Of cattle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		.. { Ordinary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	406 to 408	.. Criminal breach of trust ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	411, 414	.. Receiving stolen property ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	447, 448	.. Criminal or house-trespass ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	401, 463	.. Breaking open receptacles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47a	436, 429	.. Mischief, simple ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	215	10	217	8	..	101	3	23	..	28	313	15		

THAR AND

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	CASES			FEES	
												Investigated.		Number arrested.		Within the year.
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Offense.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>ex motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, to which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Remaining at the close of the year the accused persons in custody of the Police and on bail before a Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8.)		
<p style="text-align: center;">Class VI.—Other Offenses not specified above.</p>																
49	Chapter XXXVIII.	Vagrancy and bad character.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	O. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ..	1	1	3	..	..	3	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	..
		Grand Total ..	243	11	304	33	63	140	9	27	..	37	383	207	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

THEB AND

STATEMENT A.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.								
10	118, 117 to 119, In- dian Penal Code.	Substantive abotments .. .. .	....	....	....	....	Rs.	Rs.
11	121 to 130, 605	Offences against the State	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227 to 228.	Offences against public justice	5	6	3	3	....	....
14	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	3	3	3	1	....	....
15	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	....	....	....	....	....	....
17	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	482 to 499	Making or using false trade-marks	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	159, 154 to 166, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, a fray	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total			8	9	5	4	....	....
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total .. .. .			....	....	....	....	....	....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.								
12	364 to 339	Extortion .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total .. .. .			....	....	....	....	....	....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
13	323	Hurt	37	89	67	32	....	....
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	362, 365, 368	Criminal force	1	2	2	....	....	....
Total			38	91	69	22	....	....
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
16	417 to 420	Cheating .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
17	463, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	8	14	13	1	197	102
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. .. .	1	2	1	1	20	....
19	426, 427, 429, 434.	Mischief, simple	8	13	8	5	....	....
Total			17	29	22	7	207	102
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	6	11	8	3	....	....
21	298	Offences against religion	2	6	6	....	....	....
22	490 to 497	Criminal breach of contract of service	....	....	....	....	....	....
23	500 to 507	Defamation .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and Insult	34	61	41	20	....	....
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	.. .. .	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX. XXI. and XXI L. C. P. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	.. .. .	Special laws not cognizable by Police.	9	19	10	9	....	....
Total			61	97	65	32	....	....
Grand Total			114	226	161	65	207	102

R. I. CRAWFORD, Captain,
Acting Political Superintendent, Thar and Parkar.

Statement B.

Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested.	
							1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.								THIR AND
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. C.	Substantive abettments	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	231 to 259, 260 to 265, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	3	100	100	1	2
14	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	11	8	90.90	87.50	11	10
15	143 to 163, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	3	3	..	66.66	11	10
16	160, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	1	..	100	..	1
Total....			14	13	78.67	84.61	23	23
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 304	Murder by Thugs	..	1	..	..	..	..
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	307	Other murders	2	2	100	100	2	3
14	304, 308	Attempt at murder	2	1	50	100	2	1
15	376	Outpublic homicides	..	1	..	..	..	1
16	377	Rape	4	3	..	..	5	2
17	317, 318	Unnatural offences	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	329, 331, 332	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	2	50	..	4	3
20	325, 328, 335	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	328	Grievous hurt	5	4	50	100	10	12
22	327, 330, 333	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	324	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	..	100	..	2	..
24	363 to 369	Hurt by dangerous weapon	1	..	..	..	1	..
25	346 to 348	Kidnapping or abduction	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 355, 357	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	338	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	..	3	..	..	..	4
30	304A	Rash act causing grievous hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	Causing death by rash or negligent act	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			19	15	53.65	42.95	28	29
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
32	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	396, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	392, 393	Robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	370, 381, 382, 435 to 438, 435 to 440	By poisonous or stupefying drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..
		By other means	..	..	..	..	..	..
		In dwelling houses	..	..	..	..	..	..
		On the highway between sunset and sunrise	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Other robberies	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serious mischief and cognate offences			..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	9	16	55.55	100	17	12
36	449 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total...			9	15	55.55	100	17	12
THAR AND								
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	9	..	100	..	5
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..
41a	328	Hurt	..	72	..	25.61	..	185
Total...			..	80	..	27.16	..	190
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	458, 456	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking	4	1	75	..	6	2
43	379 to 383	Theft ... (Of cattle	187	101	59.80	54.87	326	145
44	406 to 408	Ordinary	138	108	34.78	75.91	131	131
45	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	4	5	25	33.33	4	7
46	437, 448	Receiving stolen property	41	5	38.9	33.33	77	15
46	437, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	8	2	50	66.66	10	4
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle	..	..	..	..	..	..
47a	428, 429	Mischief, simple	..	3	..	..	..	5
Total...			383	235	48.4	60.84	560	351
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 403	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	3	1	..	..	6	5
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws	1	3	100	33.33	2	4
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	1	..	100	..	1	..
55		Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	7	2	14.28	100	10	5
Total...			12	6	25	75	19	14
Grand Total...			437	304	48.74	52.65	647	619

B—concluded.

Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.				
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1874	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
PARKAR—concluded.														
..	12	13	11	23'51	29'33	23'33	23'63	697	1,806	174	645	24'26	24'1	
..	
..	
..	12	13	11	23'52	29'33	23'33	23'63	697	1,806	174	645	24'26	24'1	
..	
..	6	..	3	..	60	..	100	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	
..	170	..	16'56	..	..	..	15'66	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	190	..	173	..	15'78	..	17'34	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	3	6	..	66'66	..	66'66	..	1,036	59	623	69	66'29	100	
..	185	108	144	40'79	37'93	46'50	66'61	11,497	8,094	9,569	7,146	33'66	88'23	
..	134	109	96	43'51	41'79	32'29	58'94	3,995	2,650	2,613	1,447	65'40	69'33	
..	6	4	6	50	16'66	50	16'66	140	1'5	130	1'5	67'24	100	
..	15	76	14	23'37	13'33	23'66	14'28	..	44	..	44	..	130	
..	4	12	3	37'50	50	50	66'66	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	
..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	251	493	267	29'28	37'33	44'63	49'6	10,540	10,432	12,945	8,627	78'9	94'75	
..	
..	5	6	3	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	
..	4	3	1	50	25	50	100	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	..	..	..	100	..	100	..	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	5	16	5	16	66	16	30	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	14	19	11	15'78	31'69	15'78	37'37	....	....	..	....	..	..
..	619	525	509	20'10	31'1	44	37'72	17,265	12,326	13,119	9,467	75'39	76'5	

R. I. CRAWFORD, Captain,
Acting Political Superintendent, Thar and Parkar.

Thugges and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying

Description of Crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in case in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remain- ing un- der trial.	Number sup- posed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thugges... { By strangulation { By poison...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administra- tion of poisonous or deleterious drugs :-											
(a) with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) without murder...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional crimes, viz. :-											
Kidnapping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft ...	4	108	112	...	112	185	149	70	74	5	...

MENT C.

Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

COMPARATIVE RETURN.															
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			REMARKS.
1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	
15			14			15			16			17			18
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
343	326	185	306	306	149	133	123	70	11,090	11,407	6,004	11,243	9,569	7,146	

R. I. CRAWFORD, Captain,
Acting Political Superintendent, Thar and Parkar.

STATEMENT of Additional Police collected for the Protection

PART
Additional Police collected for the

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 9 and 10.		Total cost under Columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thar and Parkar ..	Nil.										

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribu

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.								Cost of Police.									
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector General.	Number of Deputy and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.	Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 8), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 9). (2)	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3)	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5). (4)	Total pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8).	Allowances and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 12, and 14.	Average pay of Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Thar & Parkar	1	29	358	107	..	..	31	..	..	..	3,450	12,300	1,12,240	516	281-91	113-71
Total	1	29	355	107	..	..	31	..	..	..	3,450	12,300	1,12,240	516	281-91	113-71

REMARKS.—In addition to the cost shown in Columns 11 and 12, The Nara Jati Police, composed of the strength and cost at Rs. 25 each, 364; Total 459. Foot Police—1 subedar Rs. 36; 2 peonadars at Rs. 25 each, 50; 4 havildars at Rs. 15 each, 60.

- (1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay.
- (2) Column 12 includes local and personal, but contains no local and personal.
- (3) Columns 11, 12, and 14.
- (4) Does not include home and travelling allowances.
- (5) Columns 13 to 17.
- (6) Columns 18 and 19.
- (7) Columns 18 and 19.

MENT D.

of Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

I. Protection of persons and property.				PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	REMARKS.
Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

MENT E.

tion, and Employment of Police.

Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.	Distribution of Force.										Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).								
	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In District.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	To Area. (6)		To Population. (7)			
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.					Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns. (6)	Of Towns. (6)	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns. (6)	Of Towns. (6)
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
8,454	1,31,974	1,31,974	8,324	1	54	5	171	17	237	31	..	12,729	180,761	24.96	..	..	360.31	..	..
8,454	1,31,974	1,31,974	8,324	1	54	5	171	17	237	31	..	12,729	180,761	24.66	..	..	360.31	..	..

shown below, are paid from the Imperial Treasury, viz.—Mounted Police—1 duffadar Rs. 25; 2 naiks at Rs. 30 each, 60; 14 sildars at Rs. 10 each, 900; Total Rs. 1,190; monthly cost Rs. 1,190; annual cost Rs. 13,320.

3.4 travelling allowances.

(3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on office duties.

(4) Column 34 and 35, i.e., in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile, to so many of the population.

R. I. CRAWFORD, Captain,
Acting Political Superintendent, Thar and Parkar.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and

District	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
			Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 34 ^a Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Thar and Parkar	23	493	462	31	..	..	10	8	38	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total	23	493	462	31	..	..	10	8	38	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6

NOTE.—This Statement does not refer to Assistant District

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

District	Race.														Off		
	Europeans.				Burasians.				Natives.								
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.						
	Military or Civil.	Uncommissioned.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.		Hajpoets.	Goorkhas.	Sekhs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Thar and Parkar	1	29	493	..	16	..	..	..
Total	1	29	493	..	16	..	..	..

MENT F.

General Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.				Number called during the year.	Of one year's service, and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upward.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	REMARKS.
Number of Police rewarded during the year.	By promotion. By money rewards.	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8.)	By discharge, otherwise than under preceding column.	By desertion.	By death.			
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
18	3	7	26	..	..	45	377	94	..	3	18	10	..	..	14	229	271	
18	3	7	26	..	..	45	377	94	..	3	18	10	..	..	14	229	271	

Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

R. I. CRAWFORD, Captain,
Acting Political Superintendent, Thar and Parkar.

MENT G.

and Men employed in the Police.

Religion or Caste.																										Remarks.
cees.						Men.																				
doos.				Other Religions.		Hindoos.														Other Religions.						
Gujarthas.	Lohanas.	Mallees.	Hindoos of all other Castes.	Korees.	Mongware and Bheels.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Lohanas.	Chaitrees.	Rames or Gosayees.	Hindoos of all other Castes.	Kolis.	Bheels.	Grand Total (Moore and Men).								
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37							
1	4	1	1	..	..	..	368	21	20	..	1	19	14	..	33	13	4	516					
1	4	1	1	..	..	..	368	21	20	..	1	19	14	..	33	13	4	516					

R. I. CRAWFORD, Captain,
Acting Political Superintendent, Thar and Parkar.

STATEMENT H.

Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Thar and Parkar District during the Year 1874.

Year.	Total strength of the Force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in Column 1, discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other sources.			Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals from other causes than reduction, and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in Column 1.		
	1			2			3			4			5		
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
1874	484	..	31	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	1	5.78	..	6.45

Statement showing the Total Expenditure during the Year 1874, on Police Buildings in the Thar and Parkar Political Superintendency.

Expenditure from Department, Public Works Department.	Amount.	Expenditure from Police Budget.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
(a)—Repairs (above Rs. 1,000) .. .. .	.....	(b)—Petty repairs up to Rs. 1,000 .. .. .	..
(b)—Minor Works (under Rs. 1,000)	850 0 0	(c)—Petty construction up to Rs. 1,000 .. .. .	..
(c)—Larger Works (above Rs. 1,000) .. .. .	.....	Total from Police Budget	800 0 0
Total from Department, Public Works Budget	850 0 0	(d)—Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all grades	1 12 4
		(e)—Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all grades	1 10 5
		Grand Total Outlay	1,658 0 0

R. I. CRAWFORD, Captain,
Acting Political Superintendent, Thar and Parkar.

No. 504 of 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Kumrahee, 4th May 1875.

REMARKS by the Commissioner in Sind on the Annual Police Report of the Acting Political Superintendent, Thar and Párkar, for the year 1874.

The total number of cases of cognizable crime investigated by the police during the year was 354 against 437 in 1873. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained was 52·65 against 48·74 in the previous year.

2. The total number of arrests during the year was 592, and in addition to these 27 were brought over from the previous year, making a total of 619 persons under arrest during the year. Of these 509 were brought to trial, and the percentage of convictions to persons under arrest was 31·1 against 39·10 in 1873. If, however, we exclude from the calculation offences under Sections 323, 428, and 429 of the Indian Penal Code, rendered cognizable by Act XI. of 1874, the percentage of convictions to arrests rises to 38·10.

3. The amount of property stolen during 1874 was of the value of Rs. 12,328 against Rs. 17,286 in 1873. In 1874 stolen property worth Rs. 9,487 was recovered, giving a percentage of recoveries of 76·95 against 75·89 in 1873.

4. From these figures it will be observed that the number of cases entered as investigated by the police was 83 less than in 1873. But for the introduction of Act XI. of 1874, and the method of omitting frivolous complaints noted at the end of para. 6 of the report, there would have been 115 cases less than in the previous year.

5. This shows a very perceptible diminution in the quantity of crime, which is attributable, it appears, in part to the prevalence of extraordinary floods in the Nára districts, in this respect differing from the Frontier District of Upper Sind, but accountable for by the inhabitants being compelled to resort to the more open and dry country which does exist in the Thar and Párkar District, and in part as the Commissioner believes to the creditable vigilance of the police.

6. It is very satisfactory to observe that the amount of property stolen was much less than in 1873, and that there is a great decrease in the offence of cattle-lifting.

7. There were three murders in 1874 against two in 1873, but there is a decrease in almost all other serious crimes. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence has been of more frequent occurrence than in 1873.

8. As the Political Superintendent has pointed out, the weakest part of his report is that which touches on the percentage of convictions to persons arrested, and also to those brought to trial. From the figures it would appear that many persons are needlessly arrested, and also on the other hand that a considerable amount of crime goes unpunished. The Commissioner, however, is well aware of the difficulties with which the Thar and Párkar Police have to contend, and he is also well aware of the energetic endeavours made by the Political Superintendent to remedy the evil to which he himself has called attention.

9. The percentage of recoveries to the value of property stolen is very high and reflects much credit on the police.

10. The Commissioner learns with pleasure that crime has been pretty well suppressed on the frontier; and this he considers attributable partly to the co-operation of the neighbouring durbars and in equal measure to Captain Crawford's able management.

11. It is gratifying to observe that in a comparatively small number of cases has it been found necessary to inflict punishment on members of the police, and the zeal of Russaldar Khan Bahadur Chutah Khan and the other members of the force is duly appreciated. The general conduct of the police during the floods is specially creditable.

12. In Statement B, Serial No. 52, three cases are shown under Excise Laws and under Railway Laws in Statement A. As there is no railway in Thar and Párkar, it is evident that the mistake has occurred in Statement A, and it will be corrected by transferring these 3 cases from Railway to Excise Laws. The attention of the Political Superintendent is called to this mistake.

13. In Statement B, column 9, the total number of arrests should have been 592, and not 619, for the 27 prisoners brought over from the previous year should not have been shown as arrested during 1874. Had they been omitted the percentage in column 13 would have been 32.43, and not 31.1. The percentages in column 7 of Statement B have been corrected in this office.

(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

(True Copy.)
W. B. MULOCK,
Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

No. 62 OF 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE ASSISTANT POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Upper Sind Frontier,

TO

THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Upper Sind Frontier.

Jacobabad, 24th March 1875.

SIR,

In submitting the Annual Police Report for 1874, I have the honour to make the following remarks:—

2. The number of cognizable cases enquired into during the year was 288, compared with 150 in 1873; persons arrested, including transfers, 317 against 315; persons brought to trial 131 against 306. The percentage of convictions to arrests 35·33 against 44·9; of convictions to persons brought to trial 85·49 as compared with 44·29 in the previous year. The amount of property stolen and recovered is shown as Rs. 8,517-5-0 and Rs. 3,485-13-0 against Rs. 6,100 and Rs. 4,019 respectively in 1873.

3. Of non-cognizable crime there were 76 cases against 53 in the previous year. Stolen property is Rs. 986-8-0, of which Rs. 895 was recovered. In 1873 these figures were Rs. 795-15-10 and Rs. 605-15-10. Arrests are 132 against 98; convictions 53 and 51 respectively.

4. There was only one murder in 1874. In the previous year there were 6. This was a case in which Hybut and Jumal beat to death a man who had an intimacy with their sister. Jumal escaped into Kutchi. Hybut was committed for trial, but acquitted by the Sessions Court. There was one attempted murder compared with two in 1873. Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking are shown as 37 against 5 in 1873. Cattle-thefts and ordinary thefts 74 and 123 respectively against 45 and 34.

5. The results of the police administration, therefore, would appear to be very discouraging as regards the year under report; but I will endeavour to show you, I trust satisfactorily, that the causes which have produced so great an increase of crime combined with such comparative immunity to the perpetrators are connected

with circumstances over which the police have no control, and for which they cannot be held responsible. In order to do this I will take those offences the increase in which has been most remarkable, and show how it is that they have become so frequently and so easily committed, and with so little chance of detection.

6. To commence with house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, I need hardly say that the offence intended in nearly every case is theft; 123 cases of which are reported in addition to the 37 cases of the offence just noted. Now the reason for the very great increase in this particular crime appears to be that the floods having washed away all the villages, Bunias and others remove what little property they can to the nearest dry spot and there make a small hut of tatties, through which a thief easily cuts a hole and abstracts property while the owner is asleep. Many often have not even this slight protection for their property, and poor people who have lost their all and have no means of earning more, are driven by their necessities to steal. The opportunity and motive being thus so constantly present, it is little wonder that the crime becomes frequent.

7. Cattle-theft again has increased 50 per cent., but I am opinion that many of these are not actually cases of theft. The cattle are driven from their ordinary grazing grounds by the sudden influx of the water. Some are drowned; others are lost, or stray into strange herds. The owner complains to the police in order to obtain their assistance, and thus the number of these cases runs up.

8. Thus much as regards the increase of crime; but I must also refer to an account for the comparative ill-success of the police in repressing it during the year under report. In the first place nearly every police station in the district has been carried away by the inundation, and when a complainant has with difficulty and delay found the police, enough time has elapsed to allow of the thief getting clear away. During the actual floods he cannot be easily followed. When the water have subsided the earth is so dry and hard, that neither man nor beast leaves any track. The jungle too, and long grass are in many parts of the district so thick and so extensive that the wonder is not that the police have been so little successful, but that they have done what they have. Although the percentage of convictions to arrest has fallen off, you will note that the percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial is nearly double what it was last year, being 85·49,—a very large proportion.

9. Two other circumstances should be noted as adding to the number of the criminal classes and placing additional impediments in the repression of crime. I refer to the increasing number of

Brahoes and Patans who yearly flock to these districts for employment, and the unsatisfactory nature of our relations with Khelat. Most of the cases of petty theft in the town of Jacobabad are committed by foreigners; and in last December a Patan called Goolam Mahomed was convicted on five charges of stealing horse clothing. In the murder case above noted, one of the accused escaped to Kutchi and cannot be brought to justice, and similar cases are becoming daily more frequent.

10. You will thus see that the police have had great difficulties to contend against, and that the large increase of crime is not due to want of zeal or energy on their part.

11. We have sustained a great loss in Alladitta Khan transferred to the Hyderabad District. His successor, Hajee Mahomed, who has since been removed from Government employ, was not an efficient Inspector. Messan Khan, who had previously acted, was confirmed in the end of the year, and will I trust do well.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. S. REYNOLDS, Captain,
Assistant Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

(True Copy.)

FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

No. 1066 OF 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Upper Sind Frontier,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE IN SIND.

*Political Superintendent's Office,
Jacobabad, 5th April 1875.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Police Report Returns and Appendices, and beg to make a few general observations attendant the want of better success on the exertions of the police during 1874.

2. The police of the district are principally composed of Beluchis; their intelligence and detective ability leaves much to

be desired, yet calls made upon them to follow up cases are always most cheerfully obeyed and with a spirit for which they deserve praise, however great the exertions and the danger, personal inconvenience and exposure, to which they are subject during the hot season in the plains bordering Beluchistan, where deaths from hot winds are not unfrequent; also during the inundation along the river board, which is all but impenetrable even during the cold season, owing to the thick jungle and grass which has grown up. The success of the police depends to a degree on the individual exertions and zeal displayed by the men employed; this year, however, the natural difficulties were such as to allow of better results not being obtained. The extent of country to be guarded, the proximity of the Beluchistan Frontier assisting greatly in the escape of criminals, and the inadequate allowances granted to the police here bear also on the subject; it being impossible for a mounted man on Rs. 15 per mensem, including deductions, to keep a horse able to do the hard work expected of them; the other grades of the police are similarly badly paid.

3. The increase of cases has mostly been in offences (favoured by the unsettled state of the people consequent on the heavy flood during the past year) under Sections 454, 455, 457 to 460. Thirty-two cases in excess of last year were reported and investigated in them, 22 persons only were arrested, 3 were received by transfer, 13 were released by the magistracy without trial, 12 were committed to trial and all convicted, so that apparently no leniency has been shown by them. The number released without trial is certainly very large and must necessarily be discouraging to the police, still they cannot but be blamed in sending up cases in an incomplete form. Magisterial work receives my best attention, and I am of opinion that it is inexpedient to commit cases of this class to the Sessions, in order that higher or more deterrent sentences than a Magistrate of the 1st Class, or I can pass, as the delay which generally takes place, the nature of the cases considered and the sentences passed by the Sessions Court would scarcely warrant this to be done, and I trust that the police returns for the current year will exhibit better results, and also because I believe that Subordinate Magistrates in cases where the police are able to send up a complete case generally do their best.

4. Other cases in which the most marked increase is shown are cases of theft of cattle and ordinary. Captain Reynolds has, in my opinion, satisfactorily shown that most of these are cases of strayed cattle which should, in the first instance, not have appeared in the police returns; they should nevertheless appear in the diaries of thanádárs, and until it is proved that a case of cattle-theft

occurred not entered in the Annual Return as cases of theft, these cases of stray cattle must naturally take up a good deal of the time which might perhaps been employed to greater advantage, and the people should not be encouraged to take up the time of the police on undecided points.

5. During the early part of the cold season I had occasion to notice the reluctant manner in which headmen of villages assisted the police in the way of giving information of cattle thefts; and with the sanction of the Commissioner in Sind, the headmen of certain villages in Deh Bukshapur and Deh Buddani were fined sums amounting in all to Rs. 200, which has been credited to Government. Patels and other influential headmen of villages should always be in a position to advance the investigations of the police; but in some instances, owing to the heavy floods having forced all the inhabitants of this district to constantly move from one place to another, they were unable to afford any clue to the whereabouts of the cattle, and as far as I know some men to whom applications were made are very well-behaved zeminders, and would have rendered assistance if in their power.

6. One case of kidnapping for immoral purposes was inquired into and discharged under Section 215 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

7. No new buildings or repairs were executed during the year. The Inspector's office at Jacobabad was repaired at a cost of Rs. 50 from Provincial Funds after December 1874, and will be exhibited in next year's statement of cost of repairs to police buildings.

8. The total number of deaths caused by violence amounts to 40 against 43 in last year. Under other causes 9 cases are exhibited, which shows that more attention has been paid in registering these deaths.

9. Captain Reynolds notices with regret the loss of the late Inspector of Police, Alla Ditta Khan; the influence over the police which an Inspector can exercise over his men has naturally a great effect on the state of crime. Meyran Khan, the new Inspector, it is hoped, will act with intelligence and zeal, and the Assistant Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, has been requested to make use of his services in all cases of a serious nature. He has been employed in special cases before this, but not with any marked success.

10. During the past year 1874, 32 persons have been tried under Government Notification No. 57 C. P., dated 18th November

1872, in each of which cases the accused has been found guilty and sentenced to fine. In all a sum of Rs. 1,770 has been realized and credited to Government on this account.

The number of courts held were 6, and the number of accused tried by each were respectively 1, 7, 3, 4, 6, and 11, and the offences of which they were accused were—in two instances, murder, three instances, attempt to murder, and in one instance, an attempt to kidnap a woman and take her from British territory.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

DEATHS from Violence in the Frontier District of Upper Sind for the Year ending 31st December 1874.

	Drowning.	Poisoning.	Hanging.	Wounding.	Wild Beasts.	Snake-bite.	Other causes.
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...
June ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
July ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3
August ...	5	...	...	1	...	3	5
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	19	...	2	1	...	9	9

FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

Statement A.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.										PER	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and covered by trapeze, excluding cases transferred to other districts.		Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		By Police <i>see note</i> .		Investigated.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 9, in which conviction was obtained.		Number arrested.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			UPPER SIND											
1		Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code.	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	181 to 186, 188	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	181 to 200, 200 to 203, 467 and 471.	Harbouring an offender .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	214, 216	Other offences against public justice.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	324 to 326	Rioting or unlawful assembly .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	148 to 153, 157, 158.	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	160, 170, 171	Total	5	..	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	19
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
9	302, 303, 304	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	307	Other murders	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	304, 308	Attempts at murder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
15	376	Culpable homicide .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	377	Rape .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	319, 318	Unnatural offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	343, 331, 333	Attempted, and abetment of, suicide.	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	325	Grievous hurt	4	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
22	327, 330, 332	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	324	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
25	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
26	348 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
27	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	328	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	304 A.	Causing death by rash or negligent act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			13	..	10	9	..	3	2	..	..	..	15	3

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

1	Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	CABER.		PER.		
													Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 88 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.
1																	

CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.

30	395, 397, 398	Decoy	Preparation and assembly for assault only														
31	399, 402	Robbery with	By poisoning or by other means														
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery	On the highway, between sunset and sunrise, and robberies														
33	393, 398	Robbery	Other robberies														
34	370, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Lawful	Lawful house-breaks or house-breaks with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt														
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	House-breaks	House-breaks with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt														
36	449 to 452	Receiving	Receiving stolen property by decoitly or habitually														
37	412, 413	Total	Total	37	37	3	9	3	3	3	19	3					

CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.

38	334	Hurt	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation														
39	341 to 344	Wrongful	Wrongful restraint and confinement														
40	336, 337	Hurt	Hurt, causing hurt or endangering life														
41	374	Compulsory	Compulsory labour														
41A	323	Hurt	Hurt														
	Total	Total	Total	39	39	3	9	3	3	3	22	3					

UPPER SIND

STATEMENT A.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
1	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.								
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. C.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	....	....	....	....	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	137	Harboring deserters by Master of Ship .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 313 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	2	2	....	2	....	....
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	2	2	....	1	....	....
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	492 to 499	Making or using false trade-marks .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	149, 154 to 156, 180	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	1	2	....	2	....	....
Total			5	7	....	5	....	....
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total .. .. .			....	....	....	....	....	....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.								
12	384 to 389	Extortion .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
13	373	Hurt	10	31	13	16	....	....
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	262, 265, 266	Criminal force	9	27	27	....	....	....
Total			19	58	40	16	....	....
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
16	417 to 420	Cheating	3	7	5	2	....	....
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	61	40	24	16	936 8 0	896
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	5	4	1	....	....
19	429, 427, 430, 434	Mischief, simple .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total			47	52	33	18	936 8 0	896
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriages	2	3	....	2	....	....
21	293	Offences against religion .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
23	500 to 503	Defamation .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1	1	1	....	....	....
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	.. .. .	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., C. P. C. .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	.. .. .	Special laws not cognizable by Police	3	12	....	12	....	....
Total			5	15	1	14	....	....
Grand Total			76	132	74	53	936 8 0	896

FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

Statement B.

STATE
Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested.			
			1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			UPPER SIND					
10	115, 117, to 119, I. P. C.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	2	100	100	4	2
14	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	1	2	100	50	1	2
15	143 to 183, 187, 188	Rioting or unlawful assembly .. .. .	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	19
16	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....			2	5	100	60	5	23
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8		Murder by Things .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		" Dacoity .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	302, 303, 306	" Robbers .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11		" Poison .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		Other murders	6	1	20	.....	19	1
13	307	Attempt at murder	2	1	50	.....	4	.....
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	376	Rape .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	377	Unnatural offences .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	317, 319	Exposure of infants, or concealment of birth .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide .. .. .	.....	2	.....	50	.....	5
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt .. .. .	.....	4	.....	25	.....	4
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	.....	100	.....	1	.....
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	.....	100	.....	5	.....
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	4	3	50	33.3	7	.....
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction .. .. .	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1	.....	100	.....	3	.....
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29a	304 A	Causing death by rash or negligent act .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....			15	12	50	30	39	17
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	393, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	394, 397, 398	Bobbery with hurt, { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ By other means	1	.....	100	.....	2	.....
		{ In dwelling house .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	392, 393	Robbery	8	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
		{ On the highway, between sunrise and sunset .. .. .	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ Other robberies .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
26	454, 456, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	5	37	80	25.74	5	24
26	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	.....	100	.....	3	.....
27	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....			11	39	54.54	25.74	21	25

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	LAW.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 4, 7, and 9 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9
UPPER SIND								
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
36	334.. ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	1	..	100	..	1	..
40	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374.. ..	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 a	323.. ..	Hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1	..	100	..	1	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	..	2	..	..	..	2
43	379 to 389 ..	Theft .. Of cattle ..	46	74	63.44	40.0	89	95
44	406 to 409 ..	.. .. Ordinary ..	34	125	64.7	27.19	72	75
45	411, 414 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	1	..	..	..	1	..
46	447, 448 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	32	17	56.38	20.77	64	23
46	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass ..	1	4	100	50	5	5
47	461, 462 ..	Breaking close receptacle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47 a	426, 429 ..	Mischief ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			113	229	62.92	31.32	230	215
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX., C. P. Code ..	Vagrancy and bad character ..	1	1	100	100	2	1
50	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Stamp Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal Local Laws	Public and local nuisances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	Special and local laws cognizable by ..	7	11	35.71	63.6	17	25
Total ..			8	12	87.6	66.6	19	26
Grand Total ..			150	288	62.42	32.5	315	264

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying

Description of Crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Cols. 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Cols. 2 and 3, in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee .. { By strangulation. By poison.
Dacoity on land
Dacoity on water
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs :-											
(a) with murder
(b) without murder
Other professional crimes, viz.:-											
Kidnapping	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cattle theft	14	14	2	*100	95	36	31	5	5	..

* Remaining at the end of last year.....	5
Arrested during year.....	95
	100
Died, escaped, or transferred.....	31
Released by Magistrate.....	25
Remaining at the close of the year.....	5
Brought to trial.....	36
	100

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total cost under Columns 9 and 10.		
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Upper Sind Frontier..	Beabri and Kachmor Bund.	Six months.	3,000 Works only commenced.	1	10	*175 0 0.	Rs. a. p.	Public Works Department.

* Monthly cost.

MENT C.

Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

COMPARATIVE RETURN.																Remarks.
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Conficted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.				
1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874		
18			14			15			16			17			18	
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
..		
..		
..		
..		
105	88	12 95	106	88	36	48	39	31	1,510 0 0	1,504 0 0	1,675 0 0	1,247 0 0	1,267 0 0	1,312 0 0		

† Discharged by the Magistrate without trial, Column 14., Form A.

FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

MENT D.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

and Property.		PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.										Remarks.
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.			
Investigated by the Police.	In which Conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
..		

FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel.

STATE
Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.								Cost of Police.																	
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.								Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.		Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents, (Column 3). (2)		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.		Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5). (4)		Total pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8)		Horses and travelling allowances, payment of otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.		Average pay of	
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19								
Upper Sind Frontier	1	3	43	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	*130	225	1,122	..	..	15	..		

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (2) Column 12 includes local and personal but
 (4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance. (5) Columns 34 to 37. A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants
 (7) Columns 36 and 37, one policeman
 * Pay of 5 Police Monthly

STATE
Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

District.	Total sanctioned strength.						Arms of the Force.			Penalishments.									
	Total sanctioned strength.		Number provided with fire-arms.		Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.		Number provided with batons only.		Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.						
	Officers.	Men.	Number	Number	Number	Number	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 359, 361, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other offences.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Upper Sind Frontier	4	113	116	1	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		

NOTE.—This Statement does not refer to Assistant District

MENT E.

and Employment of Police.

Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.				Distribution of Force.										Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).									
				In District.										To Area (6).		To Population (7).							
				Payable from Imperial Revenue.		Payable from other sources.		Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Look-ups and Treasuries or as Escort to Prisoners & Treasuries.		On other duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.		In Cantonments.		Of the whole district.		Of District, exclusive of Towns (6).		Of the whole District.		Of District, exclusive of Towns (6).		Of Towns (6).
Total cost.	Officer.	Men.	Officer.	Men.	Officer.	Men.	Officer.	Men.	Officer.	Men.	Officer.	Men.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (6).	Of Towns (6).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (6).	Of Towns (6).			
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
35	1,518	1,518	1	81	34	..	1,913	95,564	1049	2656	11 men per square mile.	1 policeman to 824 inhabitants	1,094	318				

not travelling allowances. (3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on office duties. (6) Columns 34 and 35, i.e., in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles, in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile. to so many of the population. Muehsia. cost.

FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

MENT F.

Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.			Number who have left the Force during the year.								
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service, and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	..	3	12	..	3	17	72	27	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	17	..

Superintendents, or Officers of higher rank.

FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

STATE

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste

District.	Race.																	
	Europeans.				Eurasians.				Natives.				Others.					
	District or Assistant District Superintendants.		Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendants.		Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendants.		Subordinate Officers.				Hindus.			
	Military or Commissioned, Civil.	Uncommissioned.	On Rupees 100 and upwards.	Below Rupees 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendants.	On Rupees 100 and upwards.	Below Rupees 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendants.	On Rupees 100 and upwards.	Below Rupees 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Esjpoora.	Goorkhas.	Saikhs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Upper Sind Frontier	1	3	112	..	4	

STATE

Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate

Year.	Total strength of the Force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in Column 1 discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.		
	1			2			3		
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
1874..	116	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..

Political Superintendent's Office,
dated Jacobabad, 3rd May 1875.

MENT G.

of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

Religion or Caste.																Remarks.				
Men.																				
Hindus of all other Castes.				Other Religions.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.						Other Religions.	Grand Total Officers and Men.					
18	19	20	21	22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29				30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	*106	..	1	..	2	4	116	*In addition to the strength given here, there are 8 Munshis, of whom 3 are Mahomedans and 5 Hindoos.

MENT H.

Grades of the Police of the Frontier District during the Year 1874.

Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals (from other than reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in Column 1.			REMARKS.
4			5			
Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	
..	100	...	...

FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

STATEMENT A.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crimes and Recovery of Property Stolen.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.								
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. C. ..	Substantive abetments .. ..	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 313 to 215, 227, 236	Offences against public justice	2	2	...	2	...	...
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 239, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	2	3	...	1	...	...
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	432 to 439	Making or using false trade-marks .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	1	2	...	2	...	...
Total			5	7	....	5	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .. ..			...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.								
12	384 to 389	Extortion .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
13	333	Hurt	10	31	13	16	...	...
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	9	27	27	...	...	...
Total			19	58	40	16	...	...
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
16	417 to 420	Cheating	3	7	3	2	...	...
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	41	40	24	15	987 8 0	895
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	5	4	1	...	...
19	426, 427, 428, 434	Mischief, simple .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			47	53	33	18	986 8 0	895
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	2	3	...	2	...	...
21	298	Offences against religion .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	500 to 502	Defamation .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1	1	1	...	...	...
25	271 to 275, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	.. ..	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., C. P. C. .. ..	...	...	...	12	...	...
27	.. ..	Special laws not cognizable by Police	2	12	...	12	...	...
Total			5	15	1	14	...	...
Grand Total			75	132	74	53	986 8 0	895

FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

Statement B.

STATE

Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. (Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and		
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested.		
			4	4	6	7	8	9	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			UPPER SIND						
1a	115, 117, to 119, I. P. C.	Substantive abetments							
1	131 to 134, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy							
2	231 to 250, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes							
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	2	100		4	3	
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	1	2	100	50	1	2	
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly		1				19	
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier							
Total			2	5	100	50	5	23	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8		Murder by Things							
9	302, 303, 306	" Dacoits							
10		" Robbers							
11		" Poison							
12		Other murders	6						
13	307	Attempt at murder	2	1	20		15	1	
14	304, 305	Culpable homicide			50		4		
15	376	Rape							
16	377	Unnatural offences							
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants, or concealment of birth							
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide							
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession		2		50		8	
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt							
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	4		25		4	
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1		100		1		
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	1		100		5		
24	363 to 369	Kidnaping or abduction	4	3	50	33.3	7	5	
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion		1				2	
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution							
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves							
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1		100		3		
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt							
29a	304 A.	Causing death by rash or negligent act			100				
Total			15	12	50	30	39	17	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity							
31	393, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity							
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs							
		{ By other means	1		100		2		
		{ In dwelling house							
33	392, 393	Robbery							
		{ On the highway, between sunrise and sunset	3				7		
		{ Other robberies		3				3	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1				4		
35	454, 456, 457 to 360 ..	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	5	37	80	35.74	5	21	
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.. .. .	1		100		3		
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually							
Total			11	39	54.54	25.74	21	23	

MENT B.

Crime with Result of Police Operations.

Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount and percentage of property recovered.					
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
		1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
FRONTIER.													
.....
.....	2	4	3	50	100	50	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	1	1	100	50	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	22	5	3	50	12	50	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	1	18	.....	25	5-37	5-55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	2	.....	50	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	1	.....	35	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	6	.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	7	1	22-55	30	25-37	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....	.....	3	.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17	30	4	50	22-5	30-77	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33-30
.....
.....	.....	3	.....	100	.....	100	.....	60	.....	50	.....	100	.....
.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,429	.....	1,011	.....	57-9	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	100
.....
3	25	6	12	50	53	100	100	177	5,300	177	3,492	100	23-16
.....	.....	3	.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
2	24	30	12	55	42-85	55	100	2,578	5,336	1,249	1,520	48-79	26-45

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1873	1874	1873	1874	Number of persons arrested.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9
UPPER SIND								
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
38	334..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	1	..	100	..	1	..
39	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374..	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 ^a	323..	Hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1	..	100	..	1	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	..	2	..	..	..	3
43	379 to 383 ..	Theft .. Of cattle .. Ordinary ..	48	74	64.44	40.0	88	95
44	406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	34	123	64.7	27.19	72	75
45	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	1	..	..	..	1	..
46	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass ..	32	17	59.38	30.77	64	23
47	461, 462 ..	Breaking close receptacle ..	1	4	100	50	5	5
47 ^a	423, 429 ..	Mischief ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			113	229	61.92	31.32	230	213
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX., C. P. Code ..	Vagrancy and bad character ..	1	1	100	100	2	1
50	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	..	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 350, 353, 265 to 285, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws ..	Public and local nuisances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	Special and local laws cognizable by ..	7	12	85.71	63.6	17	25
Total ..			8	12	87.5	66.6	19	26
Grand Total ..			150	298	62.42	33.8	315	304

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupifying

Description of Crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Cols. 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Cols. 2 and 3, in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remain- ing un- der trial.	Number supposed to be at large at close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee .. { By stran- gulation. By poison.
Dacoity on land
Dacoity on water
Robbery by administra- tion of poisonous or deleterious drugs :- (a) with murder
(b) without murder
Other professional crimes, viz.:-											
Kidnapping	1	..	2	2	2	38	31	5	5	..
Cattle theft	14	14	2	*100	96	38	31	5	5	..

* Remaining at the end of last year	5
Arrested during year	85
	100
Died, escaped, or transferred	31
Released by Magistrate	28
Remaining at the close of the year	5
Brought to trial	38
	100

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

PART I.
Additional Police collected for the Protection of Person.

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the places.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total cost under Column- 9 and 10.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Upper Sind Frontier..	Buchel and Kash- mer Bund.	Six months.	3,000 Works only commenced.	..	..	..	..	1	10	Rs. a. p. 175 0 0	Public Works Department.

* Monthly cost.

MENT C.

Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

COMPARATIVE RETURN.

Number of persons arrested,			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Remarks.
1872	1873	1874	1873	1873	1874	1873	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	1872	1873	1874	
13			14			15			16			17			
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	
106	88	129	106	88	36	48	30	31	1,510 0 0	1,504 0 0	1,875 0 0	1,247 0 0	1,237 0 0	1,312 0 0	

† Discharged by the Magistrate without trial, Column 14., Form A.

FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

MENT D.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

and Property.		PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.									
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	Remarks.	
Investigated by Police.	In which Conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
..		

FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel.

STATE

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.								Cost of Police.										
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.		Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.			Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.			Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents, (Column 3). (2)	Other expenses of Column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5). (4)	Total pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8)	Horses and travelling allowances, increment of officers, not included in Column 11, 13, and 14.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Average pay of
Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Pay and travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Upper Sind Frontier	1	3	43	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	*130	225	1,128	..	15	..	

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (2) Column 12 includes local and personal pay.
 (4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance. (3) Columns 34 to 37. A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.
 (7) Columns 36 and 37, one policeman.
 * Pay of 3 Police Monthly

STATE

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
			Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 343, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX, of Penal Code.		Other offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Upper Sind Frontier	4	113	115	1	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

NOTE.—This Statement does not refer to Assistant District

MENT E.

and Employment of Police.

Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.				Distribution of Force.										Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).					
				In District.										To Area (6).		To Population (7).			
				Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Look-ups and Treasuries or as Escort to Prisoners & Treasuries.		On other duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.		In Cantonments.		Area of whole district in square miles.		Population of whole district.		Of the whole District.		Of District, exclusive of Towns (6).	Of Towns (5).	Of District, exclusive of Towns (6).	Of Towns (5).
Total cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (6).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (6).	Of Towns (5).	
20	21	22	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
..	11,518	1,518	..	..	..	..	1	81	34	..	1,913	85,584	10.49	28.66	11 men per square mile.	1 policeman to 824 inhabitants	1,094	818

not travelling allowances. (3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on office duties.
 (6) Columns 34 and 35, i.e., in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles, in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile, to so many of the population.
 Munabia.
 cost.

FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel,
 Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

MENT F.

Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.			Number who have left the Force during the year.								
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service, and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
By pension.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	..	2	12	..	2	17	72	37	..	..	8	9	..	..	..	17	..

Superintendents, or Officers of higher rank.

FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel,
 Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

STATE

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste

District.	Race.																Off			
	Europeans.					Eurasians.					Natives.					Kin				
	District or Assistant District Superintendants.		Subordinate Officers.			Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendants.		Subordinate Officers.			Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.			Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.
	Military or Governmented, Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rupees 100 and upwards.	Below Rupees 100.	On Rupees 100 and upwards.		Below Rupees 100.	On Rupees 100 and upwards.	Below Rupees 100.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
Upper Sind Frontier	1	3	113	..	4		

STATE

Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate

Year.	Total strength of the Force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in Column 1 discharged on reductions.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.		
	1			2			3		
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
1874.....	116	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..

Political Superintendent's Office,
dated Jacobabad, 3rd May 1875.

MENT G.

of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

Religion or Caste.															Remarks.				
W.					Men.														
does.					Other Religions.		Hindoos.							Other Religions.		Grand Total Officers and Men.			
Hindus of all other Castes.					Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorthas.	Sikhs.			Hindus of all other Castes.						
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		34	35	36
..	*106	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	116	*In addition to the strength given here, there are 8 Munsifs, of whom 3 are Mahomedans and 5 Hindoos.

MENT H.

Grades of the Police of the Frontier District during the Year 1874.

Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals (from other than reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in Column 1.			REMARKS.
4			5			
Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	
8	14.65	....	....

FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

No. 511 OF 1875.

*Commissioner's Office,
Kurrákee, 7th May 1875.*

REMARKS by the Commissioner in Sind on the Annual Police Report for 1874 of the Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

The number of cognizable offences inquired into during the year under report was 288 against 150 in 1873. There were 317 persons arrested in 1874 against 315 in the previous year; of the former number 131 were brought to trial against 306 in 1873. The percentage of convictions to cases was 29, compared with 62·42 in the year preceding, and of convictions to arrests 61·53 to 68·94. The amount of property stolen and recovered was of the value of Rs. 8,517 and Rs. 3,485 against Rs. 6,100 and Rs. 4,019 in 1873.

2. All these figures show that the result of the working of the police has been very unsuccessful. The number of crimes have largely increased, and the percentage of convictions to cases has fallen as low as 29. Similarly more property has been stolen and less recovered than in 1873, the percentage of recoveries during 1874 being only 40·93.

3. The only percentage which is more favourable during the year under report is that which shows the ratio of persons convicted to those brought to trial. This has risen to 85·49, and is far higher in 1874 than in 1873. It shows that cases have been got up with great care before they were sent to the magistrates.

4. The number of murders is less by 5 than in 1873, but there is a marked increase in house-breaking, cattle-lifting, and almost all other serious crimes.

5. The Commissioner understands perfectly the difficulties with which the police had to contend, and which he is convinced are the main cause of the unsatisfactory nature of the report. The prevalence for months of disastrous floods over the whole district undoubtedly gave great opportunities to thieves, by forcing the people to move their property and cattle from place to place, by preventing them from giving early information to the police, and by delaying the police from tracking offenders. The growth of dense jungle in most parts of the district ash added another obstacle to the suppression of crime. Still, after taking all these into consideration, the Commissioner is unable to consider the result of the working of the police during the past year entirely satisfactory;

and he hopes that their success during the years when there may be fewer difficulties may, confirm the statement made by the Political Superintendent in his 10th paragraph that there is no falling off in their zeal or energy.

6. The Commissioner observes with regret the total disregard which has been paid to his repeated injunctions regarding the preparation of the statements attached to this Report. The orders of Government were obtained in their Resolution No. 260, of 16th January 1875, as to the system to be pursued in calculating percentage in Statement B, and those orders have been completely overlooked in the present Report.

7. The following inaccuracies are pointed out to the Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier District, and all the papers connected with his Annual Report are returned in order that after careful correction they may be re-submitted at his earliest convenience.

8. It appears from column 4 of Statement A, Part I., that 268 cases were reported to have been committed during the year, including cases received by transfer. Columns 6 and 7 show that 288 cases were investigated, in other words that 20 cases were investigated which were never reported to have occurred. This is clearly erroneous.

9. In this Statement (A, Part I.) one case of vagrancy is shown, *vide* Serial No. 49, whereas column 5 of Statement B shows no such case. On the other hand in Statement B, column 5, there is one case of "belonging to gangs of Thugs, &c.," Serial No. 48, which is not shown in Statement A, Part I. Which is correct? The figures may possibly have been transposed.

10. The printed foot-note, Statement A, Part I., has been overlooked, annas and pies being excluded as directed in this note, change the grand total of column 27 from Rs. 3,486 to Rs. 3,485.

11. In Statement B the percentage in column 7 appears to have been calculated in direct contravention of the system laid down in Government Resolution No. 260, of 16th January 1875. The percentage of convictions to cases decided should be given, not of convictions to cases investigated.

(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,

Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1470 OF 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Upper Sind Frontier,

To

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,
Kurrachee.

*Political Superintendent's Office,
15th May 1875.*

SIR,

In re-submitting the Police Report received under your No. 511 of 7th instant, I beg, with reference to paras. 3 and 4, respectfully to remark that the high percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial is secondarily due to the large number of persons (134) released by Magistrates before trial, consisting principally of 19 persons charged with rioting or unlawful assembly, with thefts 59, receiving stolen property 15, and with offences under special laws cognizable by the Police 10. In respect to these 134 prisoners no evidence was forthcoming upon which trials might have been instituted against them, but this was due to circumstances over which there was no control.

2. The release of these persons without trial affects very materially the percentages. Under ordinary circumstances an average result of convictions would have been obtained, and by fixing this average at 40 per cent, only the result of the percentage in which conviction was obtained to cases decided would have been 82.98 and the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested would have been 88.93. The increase in crime has principally been in cases favoured by exceptional causes and the cattle thefts may have been simple cases of straying and ordinary thefts cases in which property was for a time left ownerless.

3. It is noted (paras. 6 and 11) that the percentages have not been calculated in accordance with Government Resolution No. 260, of 16th January last, which provides that cases still in custody of the police, &c., are not to be included in calculating the percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases decided. Taking the total of columns 6, 7, and 8 (Statement A) less cases shown in column 9a would give the figures upon which Government

wishes the percentage in column 7 (Statement B) to be calculated; there were 288 cases investigated, of these 9 cases remained undecided, leaving 279 cases decided, then $8,200 \div 279 = 29.39$ as given in (Statement B) column 7.

4. In respect to para. 8 of your remarks under reply, Statement A, column 5, gives the number of cases reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year. Column 6 cases inquired into without report being made. Column 7 cases of which no previous information was given to the police, and offences which may be inquired into and tried wherever the accused person may happen to be; and lastly cases in which the police refuse to inquire should be given in column 8. Hence columns 5, 6, 7 and 8 are intended for miscellaneous cases not provided for by column 4, and should therefore I am of opinion not be included in that column,

4. The figures entered against Serial No. 48 appertain to No. 49; this has been indicated in Statement B.

5. In respect to the deductions cut from the pay of the mounted Police, *vide* your minute apparently overlooked, I reported on this matter some time ago, and you were pleased to decide that a statement should be submitted showing in what respect the police of this district are not on the same footing as the police in other districts. I quite concur with you in thinking that the Beluchis employed are superior for the locality than the higher paid mounted Police of other districts, and do not think that it would ever be advisable to force upon them uniforms to which they have a dislike. I simply pointed out, *vide* letter No. 3184, dated 18th November 1874, that the subscriptions to the Pension Fund should only be cut from their net pay, and not on pay and horse allowance. At the same time I think that if a small increase was added to their present pay, some of the men might be made to keep better horses than what they do now.

6. Your second minute in respect to patels has also apparently been overlooked, and will be acted up to.

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

No. 620 of 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

COLONEL SIR W. L. MEREWETHER, K.C.S.I. & C.B.,
Commissioner in Sind.

TO

THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Upper Sind Frontier.

Commissioner's Office,
Kurrachee, 24th May, 1875.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 1470, of 15th instant, I have the honour to inform you that you are in error in asserting that—

“Government Resolution No. 260, of 16th January, which provides that cases still in custody of the police are not to be included in calculating percentages in column 7 of Statement B. Therefore the total of columns 6, 7, 8 of Statement A, Part I., less cases in column 9 (a) would give the figures upon which Government wishes the percentages in column 7 of Statement B to be calculated.”

2. In other words you appear to be under the impression that column 9 (a) Statement A, Part I., gives cases “in custody of the police,” and if they be deducted from the total of cases in columns 6, 7, and 8, we have the number of cases “decided” alluded to in heading of column 7 of Statement B, and to illustrate your view you add—

There were 288 cases investigated, of these 9 remained undecided, leaving $288 - 9 = 279$ cases decided, then $8,200 + 272 = 29 \cdot 39$. But this calculation is erroneous, 279 not being the number of cases “decided,” but the number of cases “investigated” after deducting the 9 cases pending trial. Therefore the percentage $29 \cdot 39$ is calculated on cases *investigated*, not *decided*, the very system Government have vetoed in para. 3 of their Resolution 260. 279 is the number of cases investigated by the police, being the total of columns 6, 7, and 8, but of these some must have been discharged by the police without committal to a magistrate and were consequently never decided cases.

3. The other Superintendents of Police have calculated in the manner indicated in my letter to your address No. 511 of 7th instant.

4. In your 3rd para. you are also in error in stating "columns 5, 6, 7, and 8 are intended for miscellaneous cases not provided for in column 4, and should therefore, I am of opinion, not be included in that column."

5. The totals of columns 4 and 5 must agree with the total of 6, 7, 8, and in the latter columns the total of columns 4 and 5 are merely classified according to those investigated by the police *suo motu*, those investigated by them on the order of a Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68, *i.e.*, without complaint (you should remember that section 68 has reference to the old Criminal Procedure Code of 1861, and not the later of 1872), and lastly those investigated by order of the magistrate after the police had refused to inquire.

6. I may point out that you have not acted up to your opinion either quoted above in Statement A, Part I., for column 4 is made to include the total of column 6, and reference to former years' printed reports will show you it should be done.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1616 of 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE MAGISTRATE OF THE UPPER SIND.
FRONTIER DISTRICT.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE IN SIND,
Kurrachee.

SIR;

In compliance with your letter No. 620, of 24th instant, I have the honour to return duly amended the Police Statements for 1874.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel,
Magistrate of the Frontier District.

No. 682 of 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner's Office,
Kurrachee, 5th June 1875.***MEMORANDUM.**

The Commissioner has again to return the statements forwarded with the Political Superintendent's letter No. 1616 of 1875, and reported therein as "duly amended". It is to be regretted that the corrections required and pointed out as necessary by the Commissioner have not been yet made. A glance at Statement B suffices to show that all the percentages in column 7 of Statement B have been left untouched with the sole exception of the grand total. This seems inexplicable, as it might reasonably have been supposed that an alteration in the grand total necessitated an alteration in the other percentages of the columns.

(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1968 of 1857.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT AND
MAGISTRATE, FRONTIER DISTRICT,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE IN SIND.

SIR,

With reference to your Memorandum No. 682, of 5th instant, I have the honour to return the police statements, and report duly altered as regards sub-totals and entries in Statement B, column 7. The cases discharged by the police are 2 under other robberies, 2 under lurking house-trespass, 17 under thefts of cattle, 6 under ordinary thefts, and 2 under receiving stolen property.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FRANCIS LOCH, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

(True Copies.)

W. B. MULOCK,
Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1875.

READ the Annual Reports on the state of Crime and working of the Police in the several districts in the Northern, Southern and Sind Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1874.

RESOLUTION.—Owing to some delay in referring back district reports for further information, and subsequently to delay in printing the lengthy tables, the reports of the three Police Commissioners did not reach Government in a complete state until the beginning of October. It will be convenient to review the Police Report for Sind together with those of the Northern and Southern Divisions. Government regret to observe the inaccuracies which have been admitted not only into the body of the Sind Police Report, but into the statistical tables, but a separate Resolution will be issued on this point.

2. The first matter which calls for notice is the distribution of the total Police force throughout the Presidency. Complaints have been received from Sind and from several of the districts in the Northern and Southern Divisions of the insufficiency of the existing strength of Police for the performance of the multifarious duties imposed on them. Part of this increase of labour is due to the natural progress of the districts, the greater readiness with which the people come forward with complaints, the increase of population, the growth of large towns and improvements in the efficiency and working of the police force. But in the past year new and exceptional causes have been at work. The alteration in the Criminal Procedure Code, which has made the offences of hurt and mischief cognizable crimes, has led to a very large and general increase of cognizable offences, whilst it has reduced materially the percentage of convictions to arrests. In 1873 more than 45 per cent of non-cognizable crime consisted of the offence of hurt, and of the 29,606 persons prosecuted for that offence only 20 per cent were convicted. The effect on the Police returns for 1874 which Section 46 of Act XI., 1874, would produce was anticipated in the review of the Police reports of last year and must not be lost sight of when comparisons are drawn between the statistics now submitted to Government and those of preceding years. Amongst special causes of

increased crime the most conspicuous were the operations of Honya Kenglia and his followers about the Gháts, who not only committed many dacoities themselves, but for a time spread so wide a feeling of insecurity that other bands of criminals committed dacoities in their name; whilst, in Kurrachee the unsettled state of Beluchistan frontier politics led to an increase of cattle-lifting and attacks upon the person. At the same time, owing to an excessive rise in the river Indus and heavy rain in the frontier hills, unprecedented floods swept over Northern Sind, driving the inhabitants from their villages and offering peculiar facilities to thieves and cattle-lifters. To this cause is ascribed an increase of 50 per cent in the offence of cattle-lifting and the marked increase in the crimes of theft and lurking trespass which are reported from the Upper Sind Frontier. Before, however, the insufficiency of the Police in any particular locality can be accepted as a fact requiring alteration, it is necessary that the intervention of the police should be carefully confined to their proper and legitimate functions. In Ratnágiri it appeared that the police were employed in collecting postage under Act XIV., 1866, although the formal complaint by the Post Master General, or by his order, provided for by the Act, was not insisted on. In some other districts complaints are made that the time of the Police is wholly occupied in serving municipal summons. The attention of the Police Commissioners should be drawn to the subject of the better distribution of the forces, and it must be borne in mind that the first step is to limit the employment of the regular force maintained from Imperial revenues to the exercise of their primary functions of protection of life and property and detection of crime; and where municipalities and towns are sufficiently wealthy to contribute to the maintenance of the Police which they require this economy should be effected. Should these reforms still leave the Police insufficient, it will then be necessary before Government can sanction any general increase to ascertain if the force in some districts may not be reduced in order to strengthen that of other collectorates. A consideration of the ratio which the Police bear to population is not in itself a sufficient test of the proportion required by a district. Some of the largest districts have the smallest population. Again, a long frontier which marches by the side of a native or a foreign State is an element of weakness, as is shown by the dacoities in Kaládgi and Belgaum, and the cattle-lifting in Sind. The number of subordinate jails, the frequency of crime, and the necessary transport of convicts from one jail to another as well as the character of the people, are also facts which will require consideration before it can be safely asserted that any particular force is more or less than is absolutely required. The question is one which will shortly engage the attention of Government and should not be lost sight of by the Commissioners in the course of their present tours.

3. The accompanying table will show how the total Police force, consisting of 18,388 men and officers, inclusive of all cantonment, local, and special Police, is distributed throughout the three divisions of the Presidency, and what proportion the Police force of each district bears to the population and area in square miles of such district. The statistics are useful not merely with reference to the complaints of an insufficiency of the Police force already alluded to; but, in order to enable Government to compare the work performed in one district with that reported from another, the relative condition of the two forces must be taken into consideration. It will be seen that the widest difference prevails in the distribution of the Police between one district and another. In the Upper Sind Frontier the ratio of Police to area is one to every 16.5 miles, whilst in the Panch Máhals it is one to two square miles. The character of the latter district, which is interlaced with native territory and affords peculiar facilities for crime, whilst the bulk of its inhabitants are Bhils and Naikras, explains the disproportion and illustrates the remark that a bare comparison of the proportion which the force of different districts bears to their area and population is not a sufficient criterion of the necessity which exists for maintaining a larger or smaller force. In all the Northern districts of Guzerat the strength of the force seems large compared with other parts of the Presidency. Taking the ratio of the force to population, the district which again appears the best off is the Panch Máhals, where the proportion is one policeman to 280 inhabitants, whilst in Belgaum the ratio is one policeman to 1,403. In the Northern Division Násik is the least fortunate in its strength as compared both with its population and its area, but Tanna and Colába suffer also under nearly similar disadvantages, and it will be seen that the proportion of crime to population is heavier in Colába and Tanna than in any other district of the division except Broach. The proportion of cognizable crime in Násik to population is one to 361, whereas in Kaira the proportion would be $\frac{1}{2}$ to 362. In the Southern Division, Ahmednagar, Kaládgi, and Belgaum have the weakest force, whilst Kanara and Poona are the best provided. The Police force throughout Sind is weak. The total force of Police in the whole Presidency, including cantonment, water, and local police, and exclusive of the Bombay City and G. I. P. Railway and B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, numbers 18,388 officers and men. The nine districts of the Southern Division, which contain nearly 44 thousand square miles, absorb 38 per cent of the whole force. The Northern Division, which is smaller in area by 10,000 square miles than the Southern, employs 2 per cent more of the force than the Southern, and 18 per cent more than Sind, the area of which is much larger even than that of the Southern Division. The difference is, however, explained by the paucity of population in Sind, which is less than one-

third of that of the Southern Division, and by the intermixture of Native States with our districts in Guzerat, which largely increases the duties of the Police in the Northern Division. From the Punjab Police Report for 1874 just received it appears that the sanctioned strength of 19,930 Police officers and men for an area of 102,255 square miles with a population of 17,611,498 would give a ratio of one policeman to every 884 persons or to every 5 miles.

Table showing the distribution of the whole police force:—

STATEMENT I.

DIVISION OR DISTRICT.	Total Force paid both from Imperial and other than Imperial sources.	Ratio of Force to Population.	Ratio to Area.	Of the total Force in column 2 the following are paid from Local or Special Funds.
Northern Division	7,508*	1 to 768	1 to 4.5	* This number includes the Police Commissioner.
Southern Division	6,845†	1 to 982	1 to 6.42	† Ditto.
Sind	4,035	1 to 546	1 to 11.6	
Ahmedabad	1,228	1 to 676	1 to 3.13	
Kaira	754	1 to 1,038	1 to 2.03	
Panch Mahals	860‡	1 to 280	1 to 2	‡ An additional force of 36 police are paid from other than Imperial funds.
Broach	417	1 to 840	1 to 3.26	
Surat	649	1 to 935	1 to 2.5	
Tanna	800	1 to 1,059	1 to 5.1	
Colába... ..	306	1 to 1,145	1 to 4.84	
Násik *... ..	771§	1 to 952	1 to 10.5	§ An additional force of 46.
Khandesh	1,722	1 to 597	1 to 5.9	
Ahmednagar	630||	1 to 1,228	1 to 10.35	|| 28 police paid from local sources.
Belgaum	669	1 to 1,403	1 to 6.86	
Dharwar	793¶	1 to 1,246	1 to 5.75	¶ 43 Local Police.
Kaládgí	655	1 to 1,245	1 to 8.69	
Kanara	697	1 to 571	1 to 6.08	
Poona	1,107¶	1 to 819	1 to 4.60	¶ 62 ditto.
Ratnágiri	765	1 to 1,332	1 to 4.96	
Satara... ..	1,038	1 to 1,075	1 to 5.18	
Sholapur	490A	1 to 1,353	1 to 8.01	A 3 ditto.
Kurrachee	1,377B	1 to 309	1 to 10.9	B 235 ditto.
Hyderabad	888C	1 to 815	1 to 10.9	C 94 ditto.
Shikarpur	1,138D	1 to 682	1 to 7.73	D 140 ditto.
Thar and Párhár	516E	1 to 350	1 to 24.6	E 31 ditto.
Upper Sind Frontier	116	1 to 824	1 to 10.5	

4. Turning from a consideration of the forces available for the repression and detection of crime to the statistics of crime throughout the Presidency, there

CRIME. appears at first sight an increase generally of 2,285 cases of crime whether cognizable or non-cognizable. The increase in the Hyderabad district alone amounts to 3,508 cases, and but for this increase the statistics of crime generally would have shown a large decrease in 1874. In the district of Tanna the increase amounts to 1,310 cases, and in Khandesh to 873. On the other hand, in Poona there is a decrease of 1,347 cases, and in Sholapur and Kaira of more than 700. The extraordinary increase in the district of Hyderabad is however merely nominal, being for the most part the result of careless preparation of returns of non-cognizable offences for previous years. At the same time, with the exception of Tanna, the actual increase of cognizable crime in Hyderabad largely exceeds that reported in any other district, the increase being 901 cases. Nor can this be explained simply by the alteration in the Criminal Procedure Code. But it is satisfactory to notice that the increase consists mainly in offences of public or local nuisances, which rose from 162 in 1873 to 964 in the year under review. Lurking and other house trespasses show an increase of 76 cases, which is partially attributable to the facilities for theft offered by the inundations, whilst cases of hurt under Section 324 of the Penal Code rose from 16 to 40 cases. The local authorities complain of the insufficiency of the Police, and it appears from the returns of previous years that crime is steadily increasing. Of the total Police force of 888 officers and men, 94 are employed in municipalities other than Hyderabad, and locally not on district work, but even taking the whole force as the basis of comparison, it is shown that the proportion of the Hyderabad Police to area is less than that of any district in the Northern or Southern Divisions, whilst the proportion to population is 1 to 815. The increase in Tanna is also more apparent than real, and so far as cognizable crime is concerned arises from the transference of 1,123 cases of mischief and hurt from uncognizable to cognizable offences. But for this new provision of the Criminal Procedure Code, cognizable crime in Tanna would only show an increase of 15 cases, under the headings chiefly of dacoity, theft, and the receiving of stolen property. The general increase noted above is due to the inclusion of cases compounded or withdrawn under Sections 188 and 210 of the Criminal Procedure Code; and it is presumed that the Police Commissioner, Southern Division, and the Commissioner in Sind have issued similar orders in their divisions to those contained in Mr. Ashburner's Circular 211 of 11th February 1875. The large increase in Khandesh is to be accounted for in the same manner, there having been no less than 1,395 offences compounded or settled out of court. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that crime in

1874 was in reality less than in 1873, and the statistics of the year under review, if prepared in the same manner as those of the preceding year, would show in the Northern Division a decrease of 2,576 crimes as compared with 1873, whilst in the Southern Division there would be a decrease of 2,902 offences. Against this decrease of 5,478 must be set a real increase in Sind of 713 cases, leaving a balance in favour of the year under review as compared with the previous year of 4,765 crimes.

5. The following statements will, however, exhibit the nominal totals of all offences committed and reported in the year of 1874. The net total of all offences, whether cognizable or uncognizable, was 69,710, of which 41,298 were cognizable. Cognizable offences exhibit an increase on the previous year of 6,654 cases, which but for the operation of Section 46, Act XI., 1874, would show a large decrease. Similarly the general increase in crime of all sorts, which amounts to 2,285, is accounted for by the order of the Police Commissioner directing the inclusion in the returns of all cases compounded or withdrawn under Sections 188 and 210, Criminal Procedure Code. If this order had not been issued, the increase of 2,285 cases would have become a decrease of 4,765.

Statement showing the number of crimes of all classes, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported to have been committed in 1874 in the entire Presidency.

STATEMENT II.

No.	District.	No. of Crimes reported in 1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.
1	Poona	5,470	...	1,347
2	Sholapur... ..	1,703	...	774
3	Kaira	1,949	...	715
4	Ratnágiri	1,771	...	431
5	Dharwar	2,960	...	396
6	Ahmednagar	3,743	...	340
7	Ahmedabad	3,315	...	293
8	Násik	3,249	...	225
9	Broach	1,898	...	153
10	Kanara	1,563	...	37
11	Belgaum... ..	2,368	...	18
12	Thar and Párkár	457	26	...
13	Surat	2,975	48	...
14	Shikárpur	4,619	83	...

No.	District.	No. of Crimes reported in 1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.
15	Colába	2,802	119	...
16	Panch Máhals	918	121	...
17	Upper Sind Frontier	364	169	...
18	Kaládgi	2,561	196	...
19	Satara	3,662	245	...
20	Kurrachee	6,275	316	...
21	Khandesh	4,331	873	...
22	Tanna	5,767	1,310	...
23	Hyderabad	5,490	3,508	...
		69,710	7,014	4,729
	Net...	.....	2,285	

N.B.—The Sind returns do not show non-cognizable offences in which Police were not employed (Magisterial).

Statement showing the number of cognizable crimes alone reported to have been committed in 1874.

STATEMENT III.

District.	No. of Cases reported in 1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.	Proportion to Population of the District.
Ratnágiri	919	133	...	1,109
Kaira	1,065	...	516	735
Sholapur	1,116	...	190	594
Belgaum	1,691	364	...	555
Thar and Parkar	843	...	81	527
Kaládgi	1,552	461	...	526
Satara	2,229	532	...	500
Khandesh	2,115	343	...	486
Dharwar	2,126	356	...	464
Panch Máhals	568	48	...	437

District.	No. of Cases reported in 1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.	Proportion to Population of the District.
Ahmedabad	2,188	11	...	379
Kanara	1,060	229	...	376
Násik	2,033	587	...	361
Surat	1,752	288	...	346
Upper Sind Frontier	288	144	...	332
Ahmednagar	2,452	343	...	315
Shikarpur	2,553	...	116	304
Poona	3,146	151	...	298
Broach	1,335	364	...	262
Hyderabad	2,853	901	...	253
Colába	1,309	498	...	229
Tanna	2,769	1,138	...	139
Kurrachee	3,836	666	...	111
	41,298	7,557	903	
	Net ...	6,654		

6. As the criminality of a district is better tested by the cognizable crime with which the Police are primarily concerned, the proportion which that class of crime bears to the population of each district has been shown in Statement III. The extremes are represented by Ratnágiri and Kurrachee, and this is the more noticeable because in 1873 Ratnágiri also stood first on the list at a time when the addition of the offences of mischief and hurt had not introduced into the statistics the alterations which have since been effected. Tanna, on the other hand, has sunk from the seventh place to the lowest but one. The explanation of this fall is to be found in the addition of 1,123 cases of mischief and hurt to cognizable crime. Were it not for this the excess of cognizable crime in Tanna over the returns of 1873 would be only 15 cases. Government noticed, with surprise, the high place occupied by Tanna in 1873, remarking that habits of drunkenness were prevalent in that district, and the manner in which the alteration of the Criminal Procedure Code has affected Tanna proves that the form of crime—hurt and assault—prevalent in the district is such as might be expected to accompany the habits alluded to. In no other district is so marked a contrast exhibited between the criminal returns of 1873-74.

Sholapur, on the other hand, has improved from the ninth place to the third, although the actual proportion of crime to population

has not decreased much, being 1 to 594 in 1874, as against 508 in the preceding year. Kaira has risen from the eleventh place to the second; the causes of this will be explained below. Kanara occupies exactly the same place in both years, although its proportion has deteriorated from 1 to 479 to 1 to 376. Colába has lost seven places, of which four are due, however, to the introduction of the Sind Division for the purposes of comparison in this review. Poona and Ahmednagar remain where they were, but Ahmedabad shows an improvement.

As regards Poona, notwithstanding that owing to the introduction of hurt into the statistics of cognizable crime, its position remains unaltered, yet in reality a marked decrease of serious crime is observed. This decrease is most creditable to Colonel Stanley Scott and his subordinates, on whom heavy extra labour was imposed throughout the most inclement season of the year, by the operations of dacoits in the Gháts. There were 2 less murders, and 4 cases less of culpable homicide in 1874, whilst other serious offences against the person show a decrease on 1873 of 46 cases. In minor offences against property the decrease was 443, the decrease in cases of ordinary thefts being 462. The amount of stolen property was, as might be expected, less than in the previous year by more than Rs. 20,000, whilst the percentage of recovered property showed an improvement of 3 per cent.

In Sholapur the strength of the Police force is relatively weak as compared with Poona, being 1 to 1,353 of the population as against 1 to 819, and therefore the decrease of crime in that district, and the increase of convictions, reflect the greater credit on Captain Codrington and his subordinates. There were 190 fewer cases of robbery and theft, and accordingly the value of stolen property was 50 per cent less than in the previous year. Serious offences against the person show an increase of 6, whilst there were 18 cases less of lurking house-trespass. Under the heading of public nuisances there was a falling off of 49 cases. These results are more satisfactory than those obtained in Kaira, inasmuch as the Police force in Kaira is in relation to area very much stronger than in Sholapur.

Government concur with the Police Commissioner in the credit due to Major LaTouche for the results obtained in this district. In lurking house-trespass there was a decrease of 133 cases, in theft of 285, in house-breaking of 116, and cattle theft of 93 cases. On the other hand, serious offences against the person show an increase of 13 cases, of which no less than 11 were murders. As has been noticed in

other cases, the amount of property stolen decreased enormously being 59 per cent less than the amount stolen in 1873, whilst the value recovered showed an improvement of 30 per cent. In three other districts, Ratnágiri, Dharwár, and Ahmednagar the decrease of

Dharwar, Ratnágiri,
Ahmednagar.

crime is marked. In the first named district the cases of ordinary theft are 99 less; of cattle-lifting 9 and of lurking house-trespass 9. In Ahmednagar there is the large decrease of 314 cases of theft of cattle and of ordinary theft. In Dharwar there are 71 cases less of ordinary theft, but cattle theft remains the same as in 1873, whilst the offence of lurking house-trespass shows an increase of 55 cases. As a general rule, the decrease of theft and cattle theft and lurking house-trespass in all the districts of the Northern and Southern Divisions is very marked. The reason of this is probably to be found in the plentiful crops which marked the season of 1874. The exception to the rule just brought to notice, in the case of Dharwar, is carried still further in the case of the neighbouring district of Kaládgi, which has fallen from the second place in 1873 to the sixth in criminality. Cases of lurking house-trespass under Section 454, Penal Code, show an increase of 127 cases; and under Sections 453, 456 of the Penal Code an increase of 52. There were also 146 more cases of theft in the year under review. Except Kanara, which shows a slight increase of 8 cases, no other district in the Southern Division shows an increase in the crime of ordinary theft; but in the Northern Division, Colába and Panch Máhals show a slight increase, and Tanna and Ahmedabad a more serious increase of 166 and 96 cases respectively under this head. Captain Hay was in charge of Kaládgi for most of the year, and though the force of Police is remarkably small in comparison with the size, population and frontier difficulties of the district the results are unsatisfactory. Great stress is laid on the criminality of the Lamanis, Waddars, and Kaikaris, who live in the Nizam's territory, and make raids across the border. A similar complaint is made by the Superintendent of the Dharwar District, who recommends the introduction into this Presidency of the Criminal Tribes Act (Act XXVII. of 1871). Mr. Giertzen, of Dharwar, speaks of the Bedars, Kaikaris, and Kowis as giving much trouble in the same way. Government desire that the Police Commissioner, Southern Division, should call for a detailed report from the Superintendents of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaládgi of the habits of these wandering and criminal classes, and submit it for separate consideration with such recommendations as he may wish to offer. In Kanara, Major McGillivray deserves commendation for his success in capturing some Lambanis in the Nizam's territory, who committed a dacoity at Menshi. A second dacoity at Karvalkop was brought home to some more of the same class, who apparently came from Mysore. That Officer should

also be called upon to submit a report on the subject, to be forwarded to Government with those called for from Kaládgi, Dharwar, and Belgaum.

The large increase of theft in Tanna and Ahmedabad is not explained in the report of the Police Commissioner, N. D., but it is satisfactory to observe that owing to the exertions of the late Captain Segrave the percentage of stolen property recovered in Ahmedabad was more than 58 per cent, being an increase of 29 per cent on 1873, notwithstanding the larger value of property stolen, whilst in Tanna the percentage was only 39·6 against 47·4 in the previous year.

7. Leaving the statistics of crime to consider the result of the action of the Police in detecting the perpetrators of crime, the following table exhibits the result of cognizable cases in which convictions were secured, as well as the proportion of persons convicted in such cases :—

Table showing the proportion of cases reported, convicted, and of cases investigated, convicted in each district.

COGNIZABLE CRIMES.
STATEMENT IV.

District.	Percentage of Cases reported, convicted, 1874.	Percentage of Cases investigated, convicted.	
		1873.	1874.
Kaira	65	41	65
Shikárpur	64	59	64
Panch Máhals	48	68	61
Tanna	43	67	61
Ahmedabad	60	81	60
Hyderabad	60	57	60
Surat... ..	49	66	60
Ahmednagar	56	7	56
Kanara	53	61	53
Sholapur	52	43	52
Kurrachee	48	47	48
Belgaum	46	54	46
Násik	43	58	43
Khandesh	43	49	43
Thar and Párkar	42	49	42
Satara	39	40	39
Ratnágiri	37	51	39
Colába... ..	35	41	35
Poona	32	32	32
Broach... ..	31	42	31
Upper Sind Frontier	29	62	29
Kaládgi	28	35	28
Dharwar	26	23	26

Table showing the proportion of persons apprehended, convicted, and of persons actually brought to trial, convicted in each district.

COGNIZABLE CRIMES.

STATEMENT V.

District.	Persons arrested, convicted.		Persons brought to trial, convicted.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
Kurrachee	59	65	73	77
Hyderabad	64	65	75	74
Shikárpur	63	65	67	70
Kaira	71	62	88	95
Tanna	60	62	85	79
Sholapur	48	55	54	58
Panch Máháls	63	52	89	88
Kanara	62	52	73	67
Ahmedabad	59	50	85	87
Surat	56	49	61	61
Satara	50	47	63	57
Khandesh	59	46	76	69
Belgaum... ..	56	44	62	54
Násik	55	41	60	51
Ahmednagar	47	41	60	62
Dharwar... ..	42	39	85	69
Colába	36	37	76	84
Kaládgi	38	35	41	37
Upper Sind Frontier	46	34	47	92
Ratnágiri	44	33	49	39
Broach	50	31	54	34
Poona	38	31	48	38
Thar and Párkar	39	31	44	38

It will be observed that the results compare unfavourably with the returns of the preceding year. This is not attributable to any falling off on the part of the Police, but to the change introduced by the new Criminal Procedure Code, which has transferred to cognizable cases crimes of hurt, in which, owing to the frequency of frivolous or false complaints, convictions are, comparatively speaking, rare. Moreover, the habits of the population of each district are so different that the alteration does not affect all in the same degree. His Excellency the Governor in Council does not, therefore, propose to criticize at any length these statements, because the results of this year afford no basis of comparison with the past. But State-

ment No. IV. has been prepared so as to show the order in which each district stands, and when the returns of future years are received, a comparison of their results can be based on it. It is satisfactory to observe that Kaira stands first, and the success of the Police in detecting robberies and all other offences, except murder, is creditable to Major LaTouche. There were, however, 25 murders and homicides against 11 in the previous year, in addition to 4 of these offences brought under enquiry during the year. There is some mistake in serial number 14 of Statement A, Part I., but it would appear that convictions were obtained in only 9 of the murder cases and in 6 of the culpable homicide.

The action of the Police in detecting crimes of murder in all the districts except Sholapur, where the Police were successful in detecting the murderers in every case, has not been so satisfactory as could be desired.

The following table shows the number of murders which occurred in the three divisions of the Presidency in 1874 contrasted with 1873:—

	Northern Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Total.
1873 ...	70	92	25	187
1874 ...	75	89	35	199

In the Northern Division convictions were obtained in less than 50 per cent of these cases, in the Southern Division in 50 per cent, and in Sind in 46 per cent, but there were 8 cases pending trial in the Shikárpur District at the end of the year.

In Sind, with two exceptions, all the murders were connected more or less directly with actual or supposed intrigues with women. In the Southern and Northern Divisions the majority of cases were of a similar character, the next largest class of murders being the murder of children for their ornaments. In the district of Tanna two unfortunate women were murdered on the ground that they were witches. But the statistics of crime show the most marked increase in connection with the alleged oppression of money-lenders. Not only are several dacoities and offences of serious hurt attributed to this cause, but 7 murders of Bunyas and Shroffs are reported, two in each of the districts of Satara and Kaira, and one from each of the districts of Poona, Ratnágiri, and Ahmedabad. The Police were,

however, successful in securing convictions in most of these cases. To the same feeling of intolerance of the usurious practices of money-lenders are ascribed the most important dacoities which occurred in 1874.

In the Northern Division there were 67 dacoities and in the Southern 62, making a total of 129 cases against 112 in the previous year. The most important of these dacoities were those committed by the gang of Honya Kenglya in the Ghát districts of Poona and Tanna. Large rewards were offered, and a special Police force organized for the capture of Honya and his chief followers. Eight men of the particular gang were captured and 38 Koli dacoits who attempted to imitate his example. These strong measures restored confidence to the villagers living along the Gháts, but up to the present time Honya himself, though nearly captured on several occasions, remains at large.

In Sholapur a money-lender's house was attacked and sacked by his creditors, seven of whom were convicted of dacoity.

In Belgaum dacoities increased from 5 in 1873 to 14, and in two of these cases temples were forcibly entered and the priest ill-treated. The Police failed in every single case of the 8 which are admitted to have been committed by professional dacoits. This unsatisfactory result is surpassed by the Police of Kaládgi, who failed to detect the criminals in 10 cases out of 11. The dacoities occurred in February, March, April, and May during the tenure of the office of Superintendent by Captain Hay, whose explanation on the subject should be called for by the Police Commissioner.

8. It is not necessary to discuss at any length the returns of **STOLEN PROPERTY.** stolen property recovered, not only because the proportion of recovered to stolen property is a doubtful test of the activity and success of the Police, but also because the following statement sufficiently exhibits the results of the year. The test fails inasmuch as the property stolen in a single case sometimes amounts to half of the whole amount of stolen property reported in the year, and though full recovery may be made in the whole of the cases except one the percentage will remain low. Moreover, in some cases the reports of the value of stolen property are more exaggerated than in others. It will be observed that the Police have been most successful in Thar and Párkár, Shikárpur, Kaira, Kanara, Poona, Ahnedabad, and Hyderabad, whilst, as compared with 1873, Kaira and Ahmedabad stand pre-eminent.

The Upper Sind frontier district, which compares to a disadvantage with other districts in nearly all respects, has fallen off in regard to recovered property, although its percentage is still high.

The Panch Máhals district, which was not very successful in 1874, whilst Dharwar has slightly improved should also be noticed that whilst the value of stolen property in the Northern Division was Rs. 2,61,462, showing a very large increase on the returns of 1873, the value in the Southern Division was 4,32,022, being a slight excess of Rs. 900 on the previous year.

STATEMENT VI.

Percentage of stolen property recovered.

	Percentage of stolen property recovered in 1874.	Increase on 1873.	Decrease on 1873.
Thar and Párkar	76·95	·06	...
Shikárpur	68·73	...	2·8
Kaira	68·43	30·04	...
Kanara	60	10	...
Poona	59	7	...
Ahmedabad	58·64	28·66	...
Hyderabad	57·86	...	9·54
Ratnágiri	57	...	10
Colába	55·89	27·06	...
Sholapur	55	2	...
Kurrachee	54·2	·3	...
Násik	54	16	...
Satara	53	6	...
Broach	48·8	...	·6
Ahmednagar	47	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	40·93	...	24·95
Belgaum	40	...	10
Tanna	39·6	...	7·8
Kaládgi	38	·5	...
Khandesh	34·7	...	3
Surat	34	·5	...
Panch Máhals	29·91	...	6·14
Dharwar	26	3	...

9. In reviewing the cost and employment of the Police, Government are placed at a disadvantage in consequence of the different principle adopted by each of the three Commissioners in submitting his report, and orders to ensure greater uniformity will be issued in a separate resolution for future guidance.

It should be clearly shown in future reports how the rank and

as regards the nature of its employment are distributed as regards employment, thus—

referred to in 1874

General Police Duties.

Jail Guard.

In the

Treasury and Miscellaneous Guards.

Scott's

Purely Municipal Duties.

year.

Cantonment Duties.

The question of transferring jail guards from the direct control of the District Superintendent and placing them under Superintendents of Jails, vested with the powers of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, which must be considered sooner or later, will then be more easily dealt with when the exact distribution and cost of each class of the Police is shown. The total expenditure on Police during the year was apparently as follows :—

Strength of Police.	Total cost.	Cost per man.	
7,507.	Rs. 12,61,755	Rs. 168	Northern Division.
6,844	Rs. 11,05,629	Rs. 161-7 as.	Southern Division.
4,035	Rs. 8,26,023	Rs. 204-11 as.	Sind.
18,386	Rs. 31,93,407		

This excludes the salaries of the Police Commissioner and includes the cost of all cantonment or other Police paid for from other than imperial sources.

10. The number both of officers and men who are returned as educated or under instruction, shows a marked improvement on the previous year.

EDUCATION.

In the Northern Division 56½ per cent of officers are educated and 30 per cent of the men. In the Southern Division the ratio of officers who can read and write is over 55 per cent and of men a little more than 28 per cent. The returns given in Statement F of the Sind Report would, if reliable, show a percentage of educated officers amounting to 39 and of men amounting to only 13. But it is to be feared that the results, so far as Sind is concerned, are even worse than are shown at pages 22 and 23 of the report, as Statement F contains several inaccuracies. The reason why constables in Sind are more backward in education than those in the Northern or Southern Division, may be traced in part to the constitution of the

force, of which more than 71 per cent are Maho the Southern Division there are but 33 per cent and about the same in the Northern. In the Southern the state of the education of the Belgaum Police is the factory, whilst that of Ahmednagar reflects credit on it. In the Northern Division, Broach, Surat, and K. merit unfavourable notice, there being 143 officers in the last mentioned district who can neither read nor write. This is explained by Major Probyn by the large proportion of Bhils contained in the force, whilst the accuracy of the returns of the education submitted in past years is doubted. In Ahmedabad, on the other hand, a marked improvement is to be traced.

As regards discipline, the reports are on the whole satisfactory. The questions of introducing new blood into the Dharwar Police, and of the punishment of the Kanara Police by fines, may be left to the discretion of the Superintendents. The conduct of the Nasik Police appears to have been good, and the position of the Vinchurkar's Police is engaging the attention of Government. His Excellency in Council concurs with the Police Commissioner that the charges of inefficiency against the Kaladgi Police are too vague, but the fact is unfortunately demonstrated by the report for the year 1874. Government hope that an improvement will be observed in next year's report, during which the force will have been entirely under Mr. Kennedy's superintendence.

11. A statement of suicides and accidental deaths is a useful accompaniment to a Police Report; but the
SCIDIDES AND ACCIDENTS. Acting Commissioner, Northern Division, has omitted all notice of these statistics from his report, whilst in Sind they are not uniformly supplied. Apparently in Kurrachee and Hyderabad alone 479 accidental deaths were reported, and the largest number of deaths by snake-bite reported from any part of the Presidency occurred in Hyderabad, namely, 147 deaths out of 420 cases reported. A special report should be submitted on this matter, in order that it may be ascertained whether special rewards for killing any particular class of snakes would have any appreciable effect in diminishing the evil. In the whole of the Southern Division only 299 fatal cases of snake-bites are reported—Ratnagiri standing first with 91 cases and Satara second with 57 cases. With reference to Satara, it is observed that the superstition of the people prevents their availing themselves of the remedies which Government have placed within their reach, inasmuch as they prefer to await the action of the poison in their temples to alleviating the effect by application of the medicines offered to them. Satara occupies the first place both in number of deaths from wild beasts (8) and in the number of accidental deaths, namely, 339. There

des. It is probable that the place which this dis-
is due rather to the regularity with which such
been reported to the Police than to their exceptional fre-
compared with other districts. The total number of
deaths reported from the Southern Division was 2,139
suicides 425.

12. No allusion is made in any of the reports to the operation of the Arms and Arms Continuance Acts. Government desire that attention should be called to this subject in future reports.

13. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor in Council has read with satisfaction the Police reports for the year 1874. The diminution of crime whether cognizable or uncognizable is real, and would be noticeable in the returns but for accidental changes of procedure which have affected the preparation of statistics. With the exception of murder and dacoities, there has been a marked reduction in the number of serious offences, whether against property or the person. Whilst the value of stolen property has declined, the percentage of recovery has increased. The conduct of the rank and file of the force has been generally good, and their officers for the most part zealous and efficient. His Excellency in Council has read with satisfaction the creditable notice which the Police Commissioners have taken of Colonels Coles and Harpur, Major LaTouche, Captains Daniell, Wise, and Codrington, and Mr. Down.

Government have already given public expression to the great loss sustained by the public interests and the Police Department in the death of Captain Segrava, whose energy and devotion to his duties are abundantly testified to in the Police Report. The thanks of Government are due to the Police Commissioners for their reports, and Mr. Robertson's review of the returns of the Northern Division is especially deserving of a favourable notice.

W. LEE WARNER,

Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Police, N. D.
The Commissioner of Police, S. D.
The Commissioner of Police in Sind.
The District Magistrates.
The District Superintendents of Police.
The Secretary to the Government of India (by letter).
The Under-Secretary of State for India (by letter).
A. Wingate, Esq.
The Editors' Table.