

POLICE REPORTS

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

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FROM

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

TO

THE HON'BLE MR. W. LEE-WARNER, M.A., C.S.I., I. C. S.,
Secretary to Government, Judicial Department,
Bombay.

Poona, 9th May 1894.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Police of the Bombay Presidency, excluding the Province of Sind, for the year 1893, together with usual statements.

2. The figures of crime in the Presidency Proper for 1893, when compared with the previous year, show a further reduction in both real and reported Police cognizable offences both under 'Indian Penal Code' and under 'all classes.' The Central Division and the Southern Division are to be credited with decreases under both heads and the Northern Division under 'Indian Penal Code' alone. The cause may be assigned to the continuance of vigorous prosecution under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, the establishment of punitive posts where necessary, and the better preventive measures applied by the Police. Thána shows a remarkable increase in both reported and real crime under 'all classes' due to an increased number of offences under the A'bkári Act referred to in detail in the review of that district.

3. The following table gives in detail the comparative amount of actual crime for 1891, 1892 and 1893, under 'each class,' with a heading for each division. The figures are all taken from Supplementary Statement No. I and according to the same process as was adopted last year, viz., by the addition of column 6 to column 14:—

Offences.	NORTHERN DIVISION.			CENTRAL DIVISION.			SOUTHERN DIVISION.			TOTAL.		
	Column 6+14.			Column 6+14.			Column 6+14.			Column 6+14.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Murders	39	43	50	53	57	65	64	45	58	156	155	173
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	54	30	34	19	24	20	14	20	13	87	74	67
Dacoities	23	18	16	52	68	73	18	39	29	95	120	118
Robberies	67	44	44	149	112	109	88	58	65	248	214	216
House-breaking with intent to commit theft	775	684	646	1,035	829	724	573	604	615	2,352	2,117	1,985
Thefts, including cattle thefts	1,974	1,705	1,572	2,024	1,399	1,392	1,380	1,452	1,408	6,269	5,168	4,972
Receiving stolen property	203	176	155	146	128	116	57	68	65	406	370	336
Abetments ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Class I	108	124	111	170	135	129	119	99	64	397	349	304
Do. II	482	422	426	399	399	319	302	240	240	1,200	1,122	1,055
Do. III	1,013	856	818	1,362	1,097	940	594	615	599	2,999	2,598	2,362
Do. IV	49	45	33	93	69	61	44	38	41	198	152	133
Do. V	2,889	2,123	2,021	2,883	2,618	2,627	1,978	2,043	1,965	7,250	6,784	6,512
Total Indian Penal Code cases	4,011	3,570	3,414	4,907	4,318	4,046	3,054	3,087	2,910	12,002	10,975	10,370
Class VI	2,028	2,102	2,627	1,439	1,491	955	1,082	998	708	4,549	4,591	4,256
Grand Total	6,039	5,672	6,041	6,346	5,809	5,002	4,136	4,085	3,618	16,551	15,566	14,626

The above table shows a further decrease in actual crime from 15,566 in 1892 to 14,656 in the year under report; while compared with 1890 there is a reduction of no less than 3,820. Murders have increased from 155 to 173; attempts at murder and culpable homicides have decreased from 74 to 67, but jointly there is an increase of 11 cases. The causes, viz., revenge, intrigue, jealousy, which lead to crime, it is beyond the power of the Police to control, but the detection, and in this they have not been successful, have risen slightly to disposed of 33,218, of which number 73 were committed with 29 in the

Southern and 16 in the Northern Division. The increase of this class of crime in the Central Division is common to all districts except Násik and Poona, which show a reduction of 2 and 9 respectively. Ahmednagar and Sholápur figure more prominently than the other districts showing an increase, and in Ahmednagar the rise is to be laid at the door of the Koli outlaws. As a warning to those who help them, and as a deterrent measure, Government have sanctioned the imposition of a heavy punitive post. The Ahmednagar Police, as noted in the review of that district, have shown laudable energy in the suppression of these dacoits, one of whom, their leader, met his death at their hands in a fair fight. In the Northern Division, Thána shows a rise of 3, and Surat, which district was free from this crime last year, has one. In the Southern Division, Bijápur and Dhárwár show a decrease of 16 and 10, Belgaum, Kánara and Kolába an increase of 6, 5, and 5 respectively. Robberies have increased by 4, *viz.*, from 214 to 218, while house-breaking and theft cases have gone down from 2,117 and 5,156 to 1,985 and 4,972. Cases of receiving stolen property again have fallen from 370 to 336. Turning to classes, the decrease in crime noticed above runs through all classes, especially in classes III and V. Under 'class VI' there is a net decrease of 305, chiefly due to the omission, by my orders, of cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, as such cases are not to be regarded as offences and to be in conformity with the instructions on column 3 of Supplementary Statement No. I contained in the memorandum of instructions accompanying Government Resolution No. 6272, dated 19th November 1888, Judicial Department.

4. The foregoing remarks refer to true cognizable crime reported to the Police as well as to the Magistrates. They have been dealt with together, as fluctuations among them depend more or less upon the deterrent influence of the Police. But in discussing the success of the Police in dealing with true crime in general, I will treat Police cases separately. In the first place, the number of cases pending at the close of the year has further decreased from 2,088 to 1,965 in 'all classes' and from 1,908 to 1,841 under 'Indian Penal Code.' This gives an average of 109 per district in 'all classes' and 102 in 'Indian Penal Code' cases as compared with 116 and 106 in 1892. Both the Magistracy and the Police are responsible for this; but with all public offices closed for the Christmas holidays, a number of cases which are unavoidably pending, or offences which are committed in the last month, must of necessity be shown as pending, because there is not sufficient time either for their detection or disposal. In paragraph 9 of their Resolution on the Annual Police Administration Report for 1892, Government refer to the discrepancy noticeable between the entry (1,925) in column 11 of the Supplementary Statement No. I of the Presidency Proper for 1891 and that (2,040) in column 2 of the same return for 1892. But the discrepancy has already been explained in the explanatory notes below that statement published at page 40 of the above Report. The amount of real crime reported during the year under 'Indian Penal Code' was 9,738 against 10,241, and in 'all classes' 12,887 against 13,887. 8,915 were disposed of under 'Indian Penal Code' during the year, of which 2,958 were classed as undetected, giving a percentage of 33, or the same as in the year previous. The percentages of convictions secured under 'house-breaking' and 'thefts' are, however, good, being 89 and 91 compared with 85 and 90 in 1892. The success of the Police in securing convictions in cases tried in Courts is also, on the whole, good, the percentage being under 'Indian Penal Code' 86 against 84 in the previous year. In 'class VI,' the corresponding percentage is 94 against 90 in 1892, and in 'all classes' it has improved from 86 to 88. The percentages of convictions to cases disposed of are slightly better than in 1892, being 57 under 'Indian Penal Code,' 92 under 'class VI' and 66 under 'all classes' against 56, 89 and 65 respectively. Referring to more important heads of crime, the percentages of convictions in cases decided by trial are generally good, but those to disposed of cases are not so. Under 'murders,' 'dacoities,' 'robberies' and 'house-breaking,' these percentages are very low on account of a large proportion of cases remaining undetected at the end of the year, which is not a satisfactory feature in the report and which is a similar observation to that of last year.

5. The number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* in 'Indian Penal Code' cases is 10 less than in the number of arrested

persons for disposal was 14,337 against 15,085 in the preceding year, of whom 368 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 2·56 against 5·09 in 1892. In 'all classes' the percentage is still lower, viz. 2·27 against 4·3. The following table will show how each district stands with respect to this point :—

District.	Number of persons arrested in all classes (Column 20).	Number of persons released without trial (Column 21).	Percentages.
Ahmedabad ...	1,757	26	1·47
Kaira ...	1,135	30	2·64
Panch Maháls...	464	19	4·09
Broach ...	921	4	0·43
Surat ...	630	20	3·17
Thána ...	2,731	34	1·24
Ahmednager ...	444	5	1·12
Khándesh ...	2,030	38	1·87
Násik ...	1,132	13	1·14
Poona ...	1,063	11	1·03
Sátára ...	612	16	2·61
Sholápur ...	947	21	2·21
Belgaum ...	858	45	5·24
Bijápur ...	841	45	5·35
Dhárwár ...	844	50	5·92
Kánara ...	360	5	1·38
Kolába ...	788	17	2·15
Ratnágiri ...	518	13	2·50

In Ahmedabad the percentage has declined from 6·51 to 1·47, which is creditable, and a great improvement on former years. In the case of only a few districts has the average percentage of 2·27 been exceeded, Poona and Broach having the remarkably low percentages 1·03 and ·43. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial are under 'Indian Penal Code' 56 and 57 against 55 and 58, under 'class VI' 83 and 84 against 80 and 81, and under 'all classes' 62 and 63 against 61 and 64, a steady improvement over last year. Under 'murders' and 'attempts at murder and culpable homicides' they have improved from 35 and 33 and 37 and 39, to 37 and 39 and 46 and 47, which figures although an improvement are still unsatisfactory. They are fair in house-breaking and theft cases, being 66 and 67 and 68 and 70. The number of persons under arrest or on bail at the close of the year has increased from 855 to 980, with a decrease in the number for disposal, viz. 18,075 compared with 19,570.

6. In accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 10 of Government Resolution No. 1503, dated 26th February 1894, on the Annual Police Report of 1892; I give below a table which shows, in comparative form, the percentage results of the working of the Police both with regard to persons and cases. The percentages of cases are slightly better in the year under report compared with 1892. The same is observable in respect to persons and a marked improvement in the case of persons released without trial to arrests :—

Real Penal Code cases.	1892.	Average of 3 years.	1893.
Investigated ...	9,387	10,401	8,915
Brought to trial ...	6,245	6,455	5,940
Convicted ...	5,295	5,356	5,118
Acquitted ...	950	1,099	822
Not sent for trial ...	3,121	3,923	2,958
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Brought to trial to disposed of ...	66·52	62·06	66·62
Convicted to sent for trial ...	84·78	82·97	86·16
Convicted to disposed of ...	56·40	51·49	57·40
Not sent for trial to disposed of ...	33·24	37·7	33·18

Persons in real Penal Code cases,				1892.	Average of 3 years.	1893.
Arrested by Police...	...	...	...	14,331	14,963	13,447
Disposed of by trial	...	...	...	13,513	14,048	13,056
Convicted	...	...	...	7,958	8,060	7,570
Acquitted or discharged	...	...	...	5,555	5,988	5,486
Released without trial	...	...	...	769	873	368
<i>Percentages.</i>						
Convicted to arrested	...	...	...	55.52	53.86	56.29
Convicted to tried	...	...	...	58.89	57.37	57.98
Acquitted or discharged to tried	...	...	...	41.10	42.62	42.01
Released without trial to arrests	...	...	...	5.3	5.83	2.7

7. The value of property reported stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 6,56,105 as compared with Rs. 8,81,352 in the previous year. Including property stolen in pending cases of previous year, the total value to be accounted for during the year by the Police amounted to Rs. 7,81,080 against Rs. 9,81,967 in 1892, of which they succeeded in recovering property worth Rs. 3,16,021; the percentage of recovery was, therefore, 40 against 39. Property was stolen in 7,713 cases against 8,564, and recovered in 5,508 cases against 5,679, giving an increased percentage of 71 against 66.

As desired by Government in paragraph 11 of the Resolution on the Annual Police Administration Report for 1892, a foot-note has been subscribed to the Memorandum of Property Stolen and Recovered of Supplementary Statement No. I in the case of each district, division and the Presidency proper, showing how much of the property referred to in column 12 thereof was recovered.

8. As usual, I now put the results obtained by the Police in the 3 divisions in tabular form:—

Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.		Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>avo motu</i> .		Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.		Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
Northern Division...	75.77	Southern Division...	91.72	Northern Division...	65.77	Northern Division...	67.05	Northern Division...	48.01	Northern Division...	76.98	Northern Division...	Rs. 12,462
Central Division ...	62.34	Central Division ...	88.76	Central Division ...	60.24	Southern Division...	61.40	Central Division ...	41.74	Southern Division...	70.40	Southern Division...	50,840
Southern Division...	56.29	Northern Division...	87.88	Southern Division...	58.65	Central Division ...	61.38	Southern Division...	34.95	Central Division ...	65.37	Central Division ...	1,13,526

The Northern Division has again in the year under report been the most successful in all respects except in the percentage of real cognizable cases ending in convictions to true cases decided by trial. The Central Division ranks second and the Southern Division third, being in the same order as they were last year. The highest percentage of recovery of stolen property is 48, or 8 above the average of the Presidency, which was reached in the Northern Division, as compared with 39 in 1892. With regard to convictions in cases tried in Courts, the Southern Division comes out with a percentage of 91, Central Division 88, and Northern Division 87. Last year the percentage was the same for all three divisions, *viz.*, 86, which figure has this year been beaten by all three divisions. In the matter of stolen property remaining over at the close of the year, the Northern Division shows the small amount of Rs. 12,462, while the Southern Division and Central Division have the large amounts of Rs. 50,840 and Rs. 1,13,526 respectively against them. I confine my remarks to the above, as I have criticized and given my opinion more in detail in my review of each district.

Excluded Cases.

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

District.	Number of cases for disposal, Column (4).	Excluded cases, Columns 5 (a), 5 (b).	Percentage.
Ratnágiri ...	1,224	820	66.99
Ahmednagar ...	797	488	61.22
Sholápur ...	960	567	59.06
Kolába... ..	1,277	709	55.52
Sátára... ..	1,553	795	51.19
Násik	1,420	680	48.52
Bijápur	1,200	579	48.25
Broach... ..	1,108	529	47.74
Poona	2,152	955	44.37
Dhárwár	1,431	601	41.99
Kánara	659	272	41.27
Khándesh	2,514	970	38.58
Kaira	1,294	432	33.38
Thána	2,933	936	31.91
Ahmedabad	1,674	527	31.48
Surat	752	145	19.28
Panch Maháls	443	73	16.47
Belgaum	804	129	16.04
Total	24,195	10,216	42.22

The total number of excluded cases is 10,216 out of 24,195 dealt with by the Police during the year. The percentage of cases excluded is 42 against 41 in the preceding year. Ratnágiri again shows the highest percentage, *viz.* 66 against 67 in the previous year, and Belgaum the lowest, *viz.* 16, which is, however, 3 above the percentage of the previous year. Out of 2,898 cases disposed of by Magistrates direct in 'all classes', 1,129 were classed as excluded, which is 39 per cent. compared with 42 in Police cases.

Maliciously false complaints.

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

District.	Number of maliciously false complaints under all classes.	Number of prosecutions instituted.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending.
Ahmedabad	26	14	5	4	5
Kaira... ..	43	19	4	12	3
Panch Maháls	6	3	...	...	3
Broach	44	4	1	3	...
Surat... ..	6	5	2	3	...
Thána	59	21	13	8	...
Ahmednagar	86	33	11	14	8
Khándesh	122	98	18	21	59
Násik	115	24	7	17	...
Poona... ..	45	12	4	8	...
Sátára	35	16	6	5	5
Sholápur	31	11	6	3	2
Belgaum	71	5	3	2	...
Bijápur	75	14	3	5	6
Dhárwár	36	16	...	11	5
Kánara	25	3	1	2	...
Kolába	52	15	8	7	...
Ratnágiri	30	7	1	5	1
Total	907	320	93	130	97

The number of cases which have been classed as 'maliciously false' (class B) is 907 against 1,095 of last year. Prosecutions were instituted in 320 cases, and convictions obtained in 93 only. I would again beg to draw the special attention of Government to the disuse of Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, by the Magistracy. In very few cases has it been reported that punishments have been awarded under this section, which was provided for the especial purpose of protecting the public against false complaints. False complaints are made usually for purely vexatious purposes; certainly all those classed as "maliciously false" are. Those who make them are quite well aware that their motives, except in the rarest of instances, cannot be proved, and they, therefore, make them freely and without fear.

Section 560 exactly meets the case, and the infliction of the fine therein laid down, small though it is, if systematically inflicted, as it is the plain intention of the Legislature it should be, would almost, if not entirely, stop these numerous cases, which are a harassment to innocent persons and which uselessly waste the time both of the already hard-worked Magistracy and Police.

I have already drawn the attention of District Magistrates to this matter, and I trust that next year's returns will show that the public are now better protected on this point than hitherto.

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

	Cases reported.		Cases for disposal.		Cases decided.		Cases convicted.		Cases investigated by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	
	1892.	1893.	1892	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Excise Law ...	1,793	2,743	1,848	2,801	1,737	2,697	1,567	2,505	1,582	2,203
Opium do. ...	245	243	260	263	225	246	204	215	238	235
Salt and Customs Act ...	349	289	353	290	349	287	334	276	157	99

Percentages of

	Cases investigated to those reported.		Cases ended in conviction to those investigated.		Cases ended in conviction to those decided by trial.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Excise Law ...	89	79	85	89	92	93
Opium Act ...	96	95	81	86	91	91
Salt and Customs Act ...	44	34	94	93	95	94

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

Inspector-General of Police.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Humfrey, from 1st January to 18th April 1893.

Mr. H. Scannell, from 19th April to 3rd December 1893.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Humfrey, from 4th December to 31st December 1893.

Personal Assistant.

Mr. A. R. Maidment, from 1st January to 31st December 1893, and was in addition in charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, from 19th April to 3rd December 1893.

District.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.		
		From	To	
NORTHERN DIVISION.	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Ahmedabad	Mr. R. Mactier	1st January 1893.	3rd October 1893.
		" R. M. Phillips	4th October "	3rd November "
		" R. Mactier	4th November "	31st December "
		<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Ahmedabad	Mr. R. Mactier	1st January "	14th July "
		" R. M. Phillips	15th July "	31st December "
		<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Kaira	Mr. E. F. Green	1st January "	30th April "
		" L. H. Spence	1st May "	31st December "
		<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Panch Mahals.	Mr. J. V. Cooke	1st January "	31st December "
		<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Panch Mahals.	Mr. J. V. Cooke	1st January "	31st December "
<i>Superintendent.</i>				
Broach	Mr. R. P. Lambert	1st January "	31st December "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Surat	Mr. F. Austin	1st January "	31st December "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Thána	M. Dhanjisháh Dádábhoy ...	1st January "	31st December "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. Jehángirsháh Ardeshir Talyárhán	1st January "	19th March "	
	" Dhanjisháh Dádábhoy ...	20th March "	22nd March "	
	" Nánábhoy Cáwasji	23rd March "	11th June "	
Thána	" Jehángirsháh Ardeshir Talyárhán	12th June "	31st December "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Ahmednagar	Mr. H. Kennedy	1st January "	31st December "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Khándesh	Mr. D. Davies	1st January "	5th October "
		" T. J. B. Thatcher	6th October "	31st December "
		<i>Assistant Superintendent, E. D.</i>		
	Khándesh	Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher	1st January "	31st December "
		<i>Assistant Superintendent, W. D.</i>		
Khándesh	Mr. W. H. Luck	1st January "	3rd August "	
	" D. Davies	4th August "	3rd September "	
	" W. H. Luck	4th September "	31st December "	

District.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.	
		From	To
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Násik ...	Mr. H. M. Gibbs ...	1st January 1893.	5th May 1893.
	" E. F. Green ...	6th May "	7th August "
	" H. M. Gibbs ...	8th August "	31st December "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Poona ...	Major T. R. M. Macpherson ...	1st January "	8th November "
	Mr. H. J. H. Henderson ...	9th November "	31st December "
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. J. W. Fellows ...	4th September "	31st December "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sátára ...	Mr. J. E. Down ...	1st January "	31st December "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sholápur ...	Mr. F. W. Warden ...	1st January "	21st March "
	" Jehángirshah Ardeshir Talyárhán ...	22nd March "	9th June "
	" F. W. Warden ...	10th June "	31st December "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Belgaüm ...	Mr. W. Holland ...	1st January "	11th September "
	" Enthoven, Assistant Collector ...	12th September "	4th October "
	" W. Holland ...	5th October "	31st December "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Bijápur ...	Mr. F. L. Goldsmid ...	1st January "	31st December "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Dhárwár ...	Mr. J. B. D. Adams ...	1st January "	31st December "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Kánara ...	Mr. J. B. W. Biddle ...	1st January "	31st December "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Kolába ...	Mr. H. R. Hume ...	1st January "	12th October "
	" E. F. Green ...	13th October "	31st December "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Ratnágiri ...	Mr. E. A. Bulkley ...	1st January "	30th May "
	" J. W. Fellowes ...	31st May "	30th August "
	" E. A. Bulkley ...	31st August "	31st December "

Non-cognizable Crime.

13. The subjoined table, which is an abstract of Statement A, Part II, exhibits the number of non-cognizable offences committed in each district of the Presidency Proper during the year under report, and the results of the year's operations in comparison with the previous year:—

Districts.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in Column 3 to those in column 2.		Persons.									
							Number of persons appearing before Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.		
Northern Division.																
Ahmedabad ...	17,986	20,502	32	31	*17	*16	19,482	35,596	6,101	5,281	6,234	9,141	6,800	11,083	31.9	26.67
Kaira ...	14,174	12,458	9	45	*06	*39	7,091	7,315	2,918	1,593	2,166	2,667	1,744	2,991	20.5	30.46
Panch Mahals ...	946	1,288	9	..	*95	...	1,684	1,962	637	300	346	845	656	746	20.5	43.04
Broach ...	5,057	5,288	143	53	*82	*10	4,489	3,030	860	921	729	1,819	2,859	1,103	18.2	46.28
Surat ...	4,005	4,245	25	16	*83	*37	6,298	6,473	1,930	1,771	1,997	2,331	2,346	2,157	30.3	36.91
Tbans ...	6,591	6,128	110	171	*68	*79	10,958	10,803	2,618	2,073	1,375	1,250	6,918	7,384	12.5	11.57
Total ...	48,769	49,919	323	310	*67	*63	49,940	66,079	15,084	11,909	12,757	18,053	21,622	25,552	25.5	27.32
Central Division.																
Ahmednagar ...	3,766	5,010	27	7	*71	*13	5,814	7,507	1,405	1,311	1,063	2,922	2,443	4,211	33.5	26.73
Khandesh ...	6,819	7,988	94	149	*37	*66	12,191	13,854	1,737	2,370	2,058	2,400	8,279	9,090	18.9	17.56
Nasik ...	7,037	6,420	6	86	*08	*88	11,932	11,164	2,135	1,857	3,611	3,451	6,101	6,092	30.2	30.91
Poona ...	9,597	22,429	17	24	*17	*10	28,798	28,143	3,048	3,009	4,919	13,065	8,022	8,352	17.8	46.02
Satara ...	9,616	9,808	47	38	*48	*38	9,954	9,399	1,679	1,741	2,032	2,291	6,271	5,264	22.4	21.37
Sholapur ...	7,491	9,940	30	37	*40	*37	8,683	5,480	3,651	1,191	1,266	1,307	3,769	2,889	14.5	21.94
Total ...	44,230	61,607	221	241	*49	*55	76,444	75,607	13,663	11,167	15,848	25,502	33,823	33,693	20.7	33.72
Southern Division.																
Belgaum ...	1,998	2,205	52	132	*26	*68	3,767	4,040	989	1,049	711	695	2,000	1,970	18.9	21.63
Bijapur ...	1,463	1,378	160	205	*11	*35	2,153	2,111	653	808	328	405	1,144	1,313	18.2	19.16
Dharwar ...	2,702	2,518	63	30	*25	*19	3,850	3,833	349	1,552	433	783	2,614	1,369	21.6	18.99
Kanara ...	1,031	1,663	3	11	*19	*66	1,590	1,852	233	370	421	549	917	627	26.8	29.04
Kolaba ...	3,556	3,679	18	21	*50	*57	6,219	5,777	974	823	673	600	4,549	4,245	10.8	10.54
Ratnagiri ...	2,843	3,137	254	247	*89	*87	3,999	3,137	741	600	622	493	2,472	1,965	15.9	15.71
Total ...	13,592	14,580	501	640	*12	*43	21,487	20,750	3,938	4,881	3,589	3,914	13,765	11,009	19.6	18.33
Grand Total ...	106,597	126,101	1,110	1,303	*04	*09	147,871	162,436	32,075	28,067	32,193	47,369	69,102	73,054	21.7	29.16

In the year under report, the number of reported non-cognizable offences exceeds that of 1892 by 19,509 and that of 1891 by 25,738. The increase is general in all the divisions, but especially so in the Central Division, which was the only division in 1892 that showed a decrease when compared with 1891. Of districts showing an increase, Poona comes first with 22,429, Ahmedabad next, followed by Sholapur, which in 1892 compared with 1891 showed a decrease of 6,881. Kaira shows a reduction this year. No explanation has been offered for these increases or decreases in any case. In 1,303 cases, the Police were employed to make enquiries against 1,110 in the year previous. No less than 162,436 persons appeared before Courts against 147,871 in the previous year, and of these, 47,369 were convicted, 28,067 discharged, and 73,054 acquitted. The percentage of convictions to persons appearing before Courts is 29.16 compared with 21.7 in 1892. The Central Division shows the highest percentage in this respect, and the Southern Division, as was the case last year, the lowest. All three divisions have raised their percentage.

Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

14. This year 1,402 cases were undertaken. In 820 cases security was required, 344 were discharged, and 238 were pending. Out of 820 required to give security, 546 furnished it and 274 went to jail in default. The number of cases taken up is less than last year, but this is as it should be, as in each district there is but a limited number of bad characters, and a man having been once held to security if only for a short while does not lay himself open to it again if he can help it. I do not consider this a very satisfactory year's work. Of 1,164 cases decided, no less than 29 per cent. were discharged. This percentage is too high. Prosecutions under this chapter should not be undertaken without almost a certainty of a successful result. The Police are not obliged to take up a case, and, unless they are fairly certain of security being required, they should leave it alone. The explanation put forward on behalf of the Police is that certain Magistrates will not convict under this chapter, no matter how strong the evidence may be; but if the prosecuting officer is aware of this, he should refrain

from taking up cases at all, and state his reasons. It is better to take up no cases than to take them up unsuccessfully. Useless prosecution harasses witnesses, exposes them to the risk of the accused's revenge, and weakens the influence of the Police. At the same time it is clear that some Magistrates hold views on the subject of prosecutions under this chapter which render a successful prosecution almost an impossibility. Systematic prosecution under this chapter for the repression and prevention of crime, which in Sind and other parts of India is as commonly used as any other section of the Procedure Code, is a new thing in this Presidency. Until some 2 years ago this chapter was practically a dead letter, and some Magistrates even now regard prosecutions under it as harsh and unnecessary. In time these prejudices against one of the most valuable protections the public have against evil-doers, will disappear; but at present it must be reckoned with, as it in a measure accounts for the number of unsuccessful cases.

I regret to point out the large number of 238 cases pending. This is not the fault of the Police. They cannot do more than present their cases to the Magistrates; it is for these officers to try or postpone them. I have already drawn the attention of the District Magistrates, Khândesh, Sâtára and Broach, to this, and I hope that some good will result in future; but so far as these pending cases themselves are concerned, they may be looked on as done with, as the bad characters, it is needless to say, will not in the interval refrain from threats, or worse, against those who are summoned to give evidence against them, and in most cases, as is natural among Orientals, the witnesses will be afraid to bear witness.

Unsatisfactory as this year's working is, and for which I consider the Police are but to a small extent responsible, yet the way in which the provisions of this chapter have been enforced for the last 2 years has had a marked effect on crime, as can be seen by the returns. More important still is the opinion of many experienced local officers both of the Magistracy and Police. In their opinion, many persons have given up dishonesty and taken to labour for their living. Others have migrated to Native States; and though it is not desirable that Native States should be made an Alsatia for our criminals, yet they must submit to it until their own improved administration saves them from it. That it is possible to enforce these prosecutions without harshness and with justice is clear. In Ahmedabad prosecutions were 115, security was required in 105, and 4 cases were pending at the end of the year.

15. The following table, as directed in paragraph 15 of Government Resolution on the Annual Report for 1889, shows the comparative number of persons for 1892 and 1893 dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

Districts.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				Remarks.
	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.		
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	
Ahmedabad	101	115	83	105	4 pending.
Kaira	67	62	65	46	.....
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	5	...	5	.....
Broach	60	69	35	55	8 pending.
Surat	21	15	19	13	.....
Thána	95	80	63	52	13
Total	344	346	265	276	25 pending.

Districts.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				Remarks.
	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.		
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	
Ahmednagar	73	53	61	50	3 pending.
Khândesh	358	363	143	168	74 do.
Násik	73	90	38	59	19 do.
Poona	126	100	102	81	2 do.
Sátára	306	264	220	88	89 do.
Sholápur	76	50	62	30	8 do.
Total	1,012	920	626	476	195 pending.
Belgaum	164	72	127	45	11 pending.
Bijápur	48	7	16	2	5 absconded.
Dhárwár	79	44	47	12	.....
Kánara	25	3	12	...	2 pending.
Kolába	17	7	8	6	.....
Ratnágiri	1	3	1	3	.....
Total	334	136	211	68	18 pending.
Grand Total	1,690	1,402	1,102	820	233 pending.

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

District.	Number of prosecutions under Chapter VIII.	Number of convictions under Chapter VIII.	Indian Penal Code Cases, Column 6.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
			1892.	1893.			
Ahmedabad	115	105	791	811	20	...	
Kaira	62	46	756	666	...	90	
Panch Maháls... ..	5	5	241	200	...	41	
Broach... ..	69	55	482	457	...	25	
Surat	15	13	217	249	32	...	
Thána	80	52	786	789	3	...	
Ahmednagar	53	50	215	267	52	...	
Khândesh	363	168	953	1,001	48	...	
Násik	90	59	728	558	...	170	
Poona	100	81	1,069	969	...	100	
Sátára	264	88	670	623	...	57	
Sholápur	50	30	373	331	...	42	
Belgaum	72	45	613	551	...	62	
Bijápur	7	2	595	491	...	100	
Dhárwár	44	12	747	748	...	1	
Kánara	3	...	334	300	...	34	
Kolába	7	6	417	407	...	10	
Ratnágiri	3	3	254	322	68	...	

16. The following table will exhibit the number of accused persons who were identified during the year as being previously convicted and adjudged as 'habitual offenders' as per paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 3285, dated 20th June 1892, Judicial Department :—

District.	Number of accused persons convicted under Indian Penal Code.	Number of accused identified as having been previously convicted.	Number of accused adjudged as habitual offenders.	Remarks.
Ahmedabad	748	38	44	
Kaira	564	119	5	
Panch Maháls	227	16	4	
Broach	281	35	35	
Surat	277	43	15	
Thána	745	44	18	
Ahmednagar	235	65	20	
Khándesh	769	45	52	
Násik	549	32	32	
Poona	445	88	37	
Sátára	391	1		
Sholápur	313	35	35	
Belgaum	454	48	29	
Bijápur	398	53	53	
Dhárwár	322	32	38	
Kánara	151	17	13	
Kolába	422	26	4	
Ratnágiri	279	29	28	

462 accused persons were classed as habitual offenders and 766 identified as having been previously convicted against 573 and 1,010 respectively in 1892.

Statement C.

17. By Government Resolution No. 6771, dated 28th October 1893, Judicial Department, the heading of this statement has been changed from D to C, and so in the case of subsequent ones.

At the close of the year, the total sanctioned strength of the force was 14,797, or a decrease of 21 over last year, and it was maintained at a cost of Rs. 23,71,801 exclusive of that of the appointment of the Inspector-General of Police, or Rs. 58,096 less than in 1892. The falling off in the annual cost of the Police is accounted for by the larger number of vacancies and a net decrease of 21 men in the sanctioned strength of the force, which is chiefly due to the exclusion of the Abkári Police from Statement C of the Kolába District: *vide* printed instructions on that return. The above force was distributed as follows:—

General Police duties	8,017
Jail guards	144
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	4,428
Town duties... ..	1,942
Cantonment duties	233
Inspector-General, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police	28

14,792

The distribution of the force, as shown above, will appear short by 5 men of the sanctioned strength, and the explanation for it has been given in Statement C against the Panch Maháls District.

The practice of the entertainment of recruit boys in the place of privates, referred to in the report of last year has been put a stop to by Government Resolution No. 7135, dated 15th November 1893, Judicial Department. The subjoined table shows at a glance the strength of the Police and its proportion to area and population of the whole, as well as to each district, of the Presidency, excluding Sind:—

Districts.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF FORCE.	
				To Area.	To Population.
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Ahmedabad	1,194	3,949	921,712	3.30	771.9
Kaira... ..	717	1,609	871,589	2.24	1,215.6
Panch Maháls	785	1,588	313,417	2.04	402
Broach	434	1,453	341,490	3.34	786
Surat... ..	762	1,662	649,989	2.18	853
Thána	765	3,935	819,580	5.14	1,071.34
<i>Central Division.</i>					
Ahmednagar... ..	691	6,645	888,755	9.42	1,260.65
Khándesh	1,688	10,907	1,460,851	6.46	865.43
Násik... ..	773	8,140	843,582	10.53	1,031
Poona... ..	1,155	5,369	1,067,800	4.64	924
Sátára	986	4,988	1,225,989	5.05	1,243.39
Sholápur	573	4,521	750,689	7.89	1,310
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Belgaum	691	4,657	1,013,261	6.5	1,427.1
Bijápur.	666	5,695	796,339	8.5	1,195.7
Dhárwár	846	4,535	1,051,314	5.3	1,244.15
Kánara	728	3,910	446,351	5.37	613.1
Kolába	456	2,137	594,872	4.68	1,304
Ratnágiri	821	3,922	1,105,926	4.77	1,347
Total	14,731	79,622	15,163,506	5.40	1,029.2

Conduct of the Police.

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

Districts.	Strength of Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number departmentally punished.	Total punishments in 1893.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishments in 1893 on total strength.
Ratnágiri... ..	820	2	21	23	21	2.80
Kaira	716	4	56	60	57	8.37
Sholápur... ..	572	7	49	56	105	9.79
Poona	1,153	11	117	128	174	11.10
Kánara	727	8	76	84	59	11.55
Kolába	455	1	52	53	48	11.64
Bijápur	665	3	77	80	66	12.03
Thána	763	12	91	103	78	13.49
Násik	772	9	117	126	142	16.32
Belgaum	690	15	101	116	134	16.81
Surat	761	3	129	132	97	17.34
Ahmednagar	689	12	113	125	110	18.14
Broach	433	4	77	81	63	18.70
Panch Maháls	783	15	151	166	164	21.20
Dhárwár	844	3	192	195	67	23.10
Khándesh	1,685	22	369	391	380	23.20
Sátára	984	1	241	242	152	24.59
Ahmedabad	1,192	20	281	301	238	25.26
Total	14,704	152	2,310	2,462	2,150	16.73

The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 2,462 against 2,409. The average number of punishments for the 3 years preceding the year under report is 2,150 as compared with 1,951, the average of the 3 years preceding 1892. The punishments have slightly increased during the last 4 years. A reference to reports for the last 4 years will show, however, that the general result of Police work has been steadily improving in a marked manner. Better results can be only attained by closer supervision and higher standard of discipline, which necessitates more punishments. The majority of punishments are for overstaying leave. The percentage of punishments on total strength of the Presidency Proper is 16·73 against 16·26 in 1892. The number of judicial punishments is 152 against 121; dismissals were 6 in the case of officers and 182 in that of men, and departmental punishments 22 less than they were in the previous year. The districts that show a considerable increase are Dhárwár, Surat and Ahmedabad, and those a decrease are Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Panch Maháls.

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

Districts according to joint percentages of Columns 4 and 6.	Number of men.	REWARDS.			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Surat... ..	761	...	...	110	14·45
Tbána	763	...	...	82	10·74
Sátára	984	98	9·95	7	·71
Panch Maháls	783	1	0·12	51	6·51
Ratnágiri	820	4	·48	47	5·73
Kolába	455	1	·21	24	5·27
Belgaum	690	...	...	35	5·07
Násik	772	...	...	35	4·53
Broach	433	2	·46	14	3·23
Kaira	716	...	...	17	2·37
Kápara	727	1	·13	16	2·20
Khándesh	1,685	25	1·48	11	·65
Poona	1,153	17	1·47	5	·43
Ahmednagar	689	3	·43	9	1·30
Ahmedabad	1,192	2	·16	18	1·51
Sholápur	572	5	·87	3	·52
Dhárwár	844	1	·11	3	·35
Bijápur	665	3	·45	...	...
Total	14,704	163	1·10	487	3·31

The number of rewards by promotion has decreased from 268 to 163, while that of money rewards increased from 331 to 487. The latter have been obtained chiefly in smuggling cases under the Opium, Salt, A'bkári, and Excise laws. Rewards by promotion are not always possible to make for want of vacancies in the upper grades.

Education.

20. The following statement gives the number and percentage of educated Policemen who can read and write an intelligible report of crime, each district being shown in order of merit:—

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage of able to read and write.		Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Surat	143	618	122	316	85·31	51·13	57·55	55·79
Ahmednagar	122	567	104	288	85·24	50·79	56·89	54·67
Kánara	120	607	104	309	86·66	50·90	56·80	47·78
Ratnágiri	137	683	119	345	86·86	50·51	56·58	53·09
Sátára	183	801	149	387	81·42	48·31	54·47	53·63
Kolába	91	364	77	163	84·61	44·78	52·72	45·57
Dhárwár	139	705	104	333	74·82	47·33	51·77	44·72
Broach	85	348	45	178	52·94	51·14	51·50	42·07
Belgaum	122	568	100	255	81·96	44·89	51·44	55·20
Sholápur	103	469	75	211	72·81	44·98	50	45·43
Kaira	141	575	115	237	81·56	41·21	49·16	43·82
Násik	136	636	117	254	86·02	39·93	48·05	47·84
Poona	199	954	135	368	67·83	38·57	43·62	41·2
Thána	146	617	102	190	69·86	30·79	38·26	38·64
Ahmedabad	233	959	150	305	64·37	31·80	38·17	57·40
Khándesh	283	1,402	143	416	50·53	29·68	33·11	30·66
Bijápur	114	551	67	135	58·77	24·50	30·37	26·87
Panch Maháls	112	671	60	73	53·57	10·87	16·98	21·69
Total	2,609	12,095	1,888	4,763	72·36	39·37	45·23	44·28

The number of educated officers and men is 1,888 and 4,763 compared with 1,891 and 4,712 in the year previous. The improvement is, therefore, slight, and only in the case of men,—officers showing a reduction of 3. The percentage of education has, therefore, in the year under report correspondingly increased from 44·58 to 45·23, while the average of the last 3 years compared with a similar average in 1892 has fallen from 43·19 to 44·28. At the close of the year there were 492 vacancies compared with 483 in 1892, 270 in 1891, and 229 in 1890.

Recruiting.

21. There were 492 vacancies in the Police at the end of the year. The re-organisation scheme was sanctioned shortly after the commencement of the new year. It is hoped that the improved pay and prospects will attract men to the force, and that it will be possible shortly to fill all vacancies.

22. The following table will indicate the prevalence of sickness in the force of each district during 1892 and 1893:—

District.	Percentage of Sick.		District.	Percentage of Sick.	
	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
Ahmedabad	56·75	57	Poona	40·15	38·59
Kaira	13·87	21·70	Sátára	20·15	35·09
Panch Maháls	71·46	66·15	Sholápur	6·99	22·37
Broach	42·4	41·93	Belgaum	19·6	18·69
Surat	32·41	31·27	Bijápur	12·7	23·3
Thána	42·29	39·84	Dhárwár	26·06	29·78
Ahmednagar	40·2	47·88	Kánara	53·53	48·55
Khándesh	4·5	41·18	Kolába	14·92	11·7
Násik	32·77	30·95	Ratnágiri	6·09	9·02

Drill and Ball Practice.

23. The result of the competition shooting this year shows a very commendable improvement over last year. The number of marksmen has increased from 566 to 718. Thána heads the list this year, and Khándesh, that was first last year, is now third, and Sátára is second. Out of the 18 districts represented at the competition shooting, an equal number as last year, viz. 10,

won the 25 Presidency prizes. Khándesh carried off 8 prizes or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole number, worth Rs. 146 or more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total amount, viz., Rs. 525, and the remaining 17 fell 4 to Sátára, 3 to Poona, 2 to Thána, Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad each, and 1 to Panch Maháls, Sholápur, Bijápur and Násik each. Among the Foot Police the competition was held with breech-loading smooth-bore carbines, at which the first and second prizes were won by Thána and Ahmednagar respectively. Among the Mounted Police two competitions were held, one with breech-loading carbines and the other with revolvers. In the former, Bijápur and Sátára carried off the first and second prizes, reversing the order of last year, and in the latter Khándesh carried off both first and second as in the preceding year.

I subjoin the following table showing the number of marksmen in each district during 1892 and 1893:—

District.	Number of Marksmen.		District.	Number of Marksmen.	
	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
Ahmedabad	29	49	Sátára	62	80
Kaira	24	23	Sholápur	46	39
Panch Maháls	9	33	Belgaum	28	27
Broach	6	24	Bijápur	31	44
Surat	33	41	Dhárwár	24	23
Thána	56	90	Kánara	17	12
Ahmednagar	25	35	Kolába	10	17
Khándesh	68	67	Ratnágiri	29	31
Násik	23	22			
Poona	46	61	Total	566	718

Firearms.

24. I reported last year that the sighting of the smooth-bore carbines was defective. The weapon undoubtedly is very inaccurate at any range. It has been ascertained, however, that this inaccuracy is not due to bad sighting alone, but also to the bullet being too small for the bore. The bullet is the same size as the original rifle bullet. The rifling of the barrels has, however, been bored out to convert it to a smooth bore; consequently the diameter of the barrel is considerably larger than it was, and the bullet wobbles in its passage down the barrel. I have made a suggestion to the Inspector-General of Ordnance which when experimented on will, I hope, remedy this to some extent.

Statement E.

25. The subjoined gives the different castes of the officers and men composing the force as compared with 1891:—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Christians	55	53	76	70
Mahomedans	877	853	4,116	4,152
Bráhmans	336	364	594	615
Maráthas	631	634	3,427	3,440
Rájputs	103	107	340	368
Bhils	83	89	821	761
Kolis	53	50	390	378
Pársis, Jews and Zoroastrians	34	36	19	15
Sikhs and Gurkhás ... ..	...	...	1	1
Lingáyats and Jains	30	34	114	104
Bavias	11	11	10	12
Hindus of all other castes	386	370	1,840	1,716
Total	2,599	2,601	11,748	11,632

Note.—There were 493 vacancies.

Supplementary Statement No. II.

26. The total number of licenses issued or renewed in the Presidency Proper has increased from 17,187 to 17,452. Of these, 4,298 were issued in the Northern Division, 5,029 in the Central Division and 8,125 in the Southern Division. The increase is noticeable in the first two divisions and a decrease of 1,060 in the Southern Division, which, however, has the largest number issued in it. The Ratnágiri District again shows the largest number of licenses issued, and an increase compared with last year from 3,965 to 4,074. But no explanation has been given in respect to it. The Thána District shows an increase from 1,226 to 1,749, and the necessity of this increase has, the District Magistrate says, been caused by the distinct increase in the numbers of, and the loss caused by, the large carnivora; and he further remarks that "along with this is a decrease in dacoity; and in the only case in which firearms were used in crime during the year they were brought down from the Poona District by natives of that district. But very few licenses are granted in the Murbad and Sháhápúr talukas, where the arms might get into the hands of the hill Kolis."

Altogether 200 cases were taken up under the Arms Act against 255 in the previous year, the decrease being apparently due to the change introduced in the heading of column 6 of this form Supplementary Statement No. II by authority of Government Resolution No. 6771, dated 28th October 1893, Judicial Department, which has had the effect of only cases connected with license treated in that return being shown, instead of, as formerly, every case that came under the Arms Act. The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 1,352. The inspection of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was satisfactorily performed by Superintendents of Police and their subordinates.

The following statement shows the number of licensed shops in each district and the number inspected by the District Superintendent of Police and their Assistants :—

Districts.	Number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent of Police.	Remarks.
<i>Northern Division.</i>			
Ahmedabad	5	1	One inspected by Assistant Superintendent, and Inspectors visited twice. Inspectors visited three times.
Kaira	2	2	
Panch Maháls	1	1	
Broach... ..	3	3	
Surat	3	3	
Thána	15	15	
<i>Central Division.</i>			
Ahmednagar	32	29	* Please see remark on this point in the review. All were periodically inspected by the Inspectors, and most of them by the Superintendent himself.
Khándesh	45	*1	
Násik	16	13	
Poona	45	45	
Sátára	22	14	Inspectors visited twice all.
Sholápur	18	18	Inspectors visited all of them also.
<i>Southern Division.</i>			
Belgaum	21	20	Inspectors visited seven.
Bijápur	6	6	
Dhárwár	16	12	
Kánara	10	10	Inspectors visited six.
Kolába... ..	7	2	
Ratnágiri	20	17	

Supplementary Statement No. III.

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

Districts.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
<i>Northern Division.</i>				
Ahmedabad	7	4	3	
Kaira	6	6	...	1
Panch Maháls	2	1	...	...
Broach	3	3	...	...
Surat	4	4	...	...
Thána	5	1	*4	2 arrested in January 1894 and 1 died.
Total ...	27	19	8	
<i>Central Division.</i>				
Ahmednagar	2	2	...	2
Khándesh	5	3	...	1
Násik	4	3	...	1
Poona	8	5	†3	† Includes 2 prisoners who escaped from the Yerrowda Jail.
Sátára	1	...	...	1
Sholápur	5	5	...	...
Total ...	25	18	7	
<i>Southern Division.</i>				
Belgaum	1	1	...	3
Bijápur	9	6	...	...
Dhárwár	10	10	...	...
Kánara ... ..	...	...	...	...
Kolába	2	2	...	...
Ratnágiri	7	7	...	...
Total ...	29	26	3	
Grand Total ...	81	63	18	

The return shows an increase of 6 compared with last year, the figures being 81 and 75 respectively. Of the 81 escapes, 63 were recaptured, giving a percentage of 77·77 against 89. There were 12 escapes from jails, 4 from lock-ups, 45 from the custody of the District Police, and 20 from the Village Police, as compared with 9, 13, 36, and 17 respectively of the previous year.

28. In accordance with paragraph 16 of Government Resolution No. 1503, dated 26th February 1894, Judicial Department, on the Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1892, I subjoin a table which shows the number of Police stations and outposts visited by the District Superintendents of Police and their Assistants, and also another which shows the number of serious cases in which personal investigations were made by these same officers:—

Districts.	Officers.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
		No. of Stations.	Visited.	Not visited.	No. of out-posts.	Visited.	Not visited.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Ahmedabad ...	Mr. Mactier ...	7	7	...	30	28	2
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. Phillips ...	4	4	...	11	4	7
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Kaira ...	Mr. Green ...	9	5	4	23	18	5
	" Spence ...		5	4		11	12
Panch Maháls ...	" Cooke ...	6	6	...	34	34	...
Broach ...	" Lambert ...	7	7	...	18	15	1
Surat ...	" Austin ...	9	9	...	47	46	1
	" Dhanjisháh Dádá-bhoy.	7	7	...	27	27	...
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
Thána ...	Mr. Jehángirsháh Arde-shir.	6	6	...	18	15	3
	" Nánábhoy Cáwasji.		4	2		9	9
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Ahmednagar...	Mr. H. Kennedy ...	13	13	...	44	44	...
	" Davies ...	6	6	...	32	17	15
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
Khándesh ...	Mr. Thatcher ...	10	10	...	48	25	23
	" Luck ..	7	7	...	39	34	5
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Násik ...	Mr. Gibbs ...	16	15	1	62	59	3
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
	Major Macpherson ...	15	7	4	38	20	11
Poona ...	Mr. Henderson ...		3			4	
	" Fellowes (Assistant Superintendent)...	1		3			
Sátára ...	" Down ...	14	12	2	39	31	8
Sholápur ...	" Warden ...	8	8	...	18	17	1
Belgaum ...	" Holland ...	12	12	...	44	41	3
Bijápur ...	" Goldsmid... ..	10	10	...	50	50	...
Dhárwár ...	" Adams ...	16	16	...	45	45	...
Kánara ...	" Biddle ...	11	11	...	42	38	4
	" Hume ...	10	7	...	28	20	...
Kolába ...	" Green ...		3			...		8
Ratnágiri ...	" Bulkley ...	12	12	...	37	36	1

Districts.	Name of the Superintendent and his Assistant, if any.	Number of serious crimes reported during 1893.	No. of serious crimes in which personal investigations were made and scenes visited.	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Ahmedabad ...	Mr. Mactier	29	15	
	„ Phillips	2	1	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. Mactier	13	1	
	„ Phillips	8	2	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Kaira	Mr. Green	13	6	
	„ Spence	18	8	
Panch Maháls	„ Cooke	16	5	
Broach	„ Lambert... ..	15	8	
Surat	„ Austin	10	5	
	„ Dhanjisháh Dádábhoy	10	8	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
Thána	Mr. Jehángirsháh Ardeshir	7	4	
	„ Nánábhoy Cawasji	1	1	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Ahmednagar	Mr. H. Kennedy	26	15	
	„ Davies	18	9	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
Khándesh	Mr. Thatcher	40	24	
	„ Luck	42	22	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Násik	Mr. Gibbs	59	13	
	„ Green	15	3	
Poona	„ Major Macpherson	14	13	
	„ Henderson	6	4	
Sátára	„ Down	58	8	
	„ Warden	17	5	
Sholápur	„ Jehángirsha	4	4	
Belgaum	„ Holland... ..	24	21	
Bijápur	„ Goldsmid	27	10	
Dhárwár	„ Adams	36	21	
Kánara	„ Biddle	13	7	
	„ Hume	11	8	
Kolába	„ Green	1	1	
	„ Bulkley	15	6	
Ratnágiri	„ Fellowes	1	...	

In the review of each district I have, where necessary, commented on District Superintendents of Police and Assistant Superintendents who have shown neglect in the performance of either of or both the above duties. It has been reported, since writing the review of the Násik District, that Mr. Gibbs, in addition, visited the scenes of 4 cases of theft and house-breaking and Mr. Green of 7.

GENERAL,

Trial by Sessions Courts

29. I have no fresh remarks to offer on this subject.

Detective Branch.

30. The Detective Branch has done steady work during the year, and a large number of criminals were measured and identified. But as the Bertillon system of identification is now introduced, these measurements are of no value. A considerable amount of information regarding original crime and criminals was obtained during the year.

Court Prosecutors.

31. There is still much difficulty in obtaining suitable men for these appointments on account of the rate of pay being insufficient to attract able men. In those districts, however, where the officers are appointed, they are reported to be doing useful work, and the system of all cases in Court being conducted by trained men of the executive force is being further pushed forward. Owing, however, to the system being lately introduced, and to the paucity of competent men, the practice is not universal, but progress in this direction is being made.

Village Police.

32. During the year, about 791 Police Pátels were reported for neglect of duty and 786 were punished either by fine, warning, suspension or dismissal. These figures far exceed those of last year, which were 600 and 231 respectively. On some occasions, though, the Village Police have rendered valuable assistance.

Hospital Assistants.

33. With reference to paragraph 14 of the Government Resolution on the Annual Police Administration Report for 1892 on the subject of *post-mortem* examinations by Hospital Assistants, I am in communication with the Surgeon-General, and hope to be able shortly to submit my final proposals for the orders of Government.

34. In conclusion, I give a table below illustrating the date of despatch, from the District Superintendent of Police's office, of his Annual Administration Report and the date of its receipt in my office through the District Magistrate. They are taken in hand at once and the necessary references to District Superintendents of Police are made; but, in judging of the date of last reference of District Superintendent to my office, I have to remark that of course it is not possible to make first references to all District Superintendents of Police simultaneously, which can only be done after each report in turn has been scrutinized:—

Names of Districts.	Date of the Report.	Date of receipt in Inspector-General's Office through the District Magistrate.	The last reference from the Superintendent in connection with Annual Report	No. of reference made from Inspector-General's Office in connection with Annual Report to the Superintendent.
Ahmedabad ...	16th Feb. 1894 ...	26th Feb. 1894 ...	10th May 1894 ...	16
Kaira ...	10th " ...	20th " ...	25th May 1894 ...	10
Panch Maháls ...	6th " ...	3rd March 1894.	18th May 1894 ...	7
Broach ...	10th " ...	20th Feb. 1894 ...	15th " ...	20
Surat ...	25th Jan. 1894 ...	10th " ...	12th March 1894.	7
Thána ...	20th " ...	About 28th Jan. 1894.	17th May 1894 ...	9
Ahmednagar ...	31st " ...	8th Feb. 1894 ...	22nd " ...	14
Khándesh ...	5th Feb. 1894 ...	19th " ...	15th " ...	15
Násik ...	24th Jan. 1894 ...	31st Jan. 1894 ...	30th May 1894 ...	19
Poona ...	7th Feb. 1894 ...	24th Feb. 1894 ...	6th June 1894 ...	11
Sátára	30th Jan. 1894 ...	22nd " ...	24th May 1894 ...	15
Sholápur ...	10th Feb. 1894 ...	20th " ...	4th " ...	6
Belgaum ...	29th Jan. 1894 ...	3rd " ...	26th April 1894 .	13
Bijápur ...	" " ...	20th " ...	12th May 1894 ...	10
Dhárwár ...	" " ...	12th " ...	6th June 1894 ...	11
Kánara ...	26th " ...	9th " ...	7th May 1894 ...	11
Kolába ...	29th " ...	27th " ...	1st May 1894 ...	15
Ratnágiri ...	24th " ...	20th " ...	24th April 1894 .	8

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. HUMFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,

Inspector-General of Police.

SIND.

No. 846 of 1894.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
 Commissioner's Office,
 Karáchi, 12th May 1894.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the Province of Sind through the Inspector-General of Police.

Tabulated statements for the province similar to those which are submitted by the Inspector-General for the Presidency, together with copies of Supplementary Statement No. I for each district and the reviews of the 5 district reports, are attached.

The Commissioner in Sind regrets that the orders of Government on last year's report were unfortunately not received in time for the Superintendents to note the remarks of Government in paragraphs 3 and 5. Mr. James has now specially drawn the attention of District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police to them, and only mentions this in case any repetition is noticed in his reviews of questions now disposed of. And as unfortunately the Commissioner did not send separate copies of his reviews to Superintendents, supposing they would soon be printed, they have not acted upon the remarks he made himself last year.

2. The principal event of the year has been the transfer, from 1st September last, of the entire control of the Police serving on that part of the North-Western Railway, which runs through the Karáchi, Shikárpur, and Upper Sind Frontier Districts, to the Punjáb Government. This measure has resulted in a total diminution of 32 officers and 250 men in the strength of the Police force of the province, as follows :—

	Officers.	Men.	
Karáchi	16	124	
Shikarpur	14	115	
Upper Sind Frontier	2	11	
	<u>32</u>	<u>250</u>	Total ... 282

In the reviews of the Karáchi and Shikárpur reports, the Commissioner points out that this decrease in strength and the exclusion from the returns of this year of all offences occurring on the Railway on and after 1st January 1893 renders accurate comparison with previous year's results difficult. But the amount of crime on the Railway is comparatively small, and mostly confined to cases of petty theft, so the figures for the province as a whole have not been seriously affected, and the further elaboration of the returns by eliminating Railway cases from the previous returns for three districts would have been a labour incommensurate with the result.

3. The following table shows the total for the province of the true cases both those reported to the Police and those disposed of direct by Magistrates during the past three years :—

Offences.	SIND.		
	Columns 6+14.	Columns 6+14.	
	1891.	1892.	1893.
Murders	52	49	59
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	20	24	18
Dacoities	2	1	1
Robberies	48	53	54
House-breaking with intent to commit theft	904	924	831
Thefts including cattle thefts	2,979	2,847	2,236
Receiving stolen property	194	172	152

Offences,	SIND.		
	Column 6+14.	Columns 6+14.	
	1891.	1892.	1893.
Abetments	3	...	...
Class I	238	251	269
Class II	381	354	317
Class III	1,162	1,122	1,024
Class IV	31	17	20
Class V	3,569	3,352	2,694
Total Indian Penal Code cases ...	5,884	5,096	4,324
Class VI	1,950	2,098	1,708
Grand Total ...	7,334	7,194	6,032

The decrease in the amount of true cognizable crime, both as regards Indian Penal Code cases and class VI "Other offences" cases, is gratifying. The decrease in true Indian Penal Code cases appears chiefly under class V, which is 658 less than in 1892. There were 611 fewer thefts than in the previous year. A decrease in the amount of theft is common to all districts alike, and is particularly noticeable in Shikárpur, for which district 293 fewer thefts are recorded.

The Commissioner has no hesitation in attributing this good result to the vigour with which Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code has been applied, of course taken in connection with the general state of the people, the crops, &c.

The increase of 10 in the number of murders is shared by every district except Thar and Párkar. Cases of house-breaking decreased in every district except Karáchi, where there was a slight increase of 8 cases. The Commissioner regrets to notice that the number of offences in the Hyderabad District under class I has still further increased to 152 out of a total of 269 for the province. The Superintendent has offered no explanation of this, though in the previous year the figure was 134. A special report will now be called for on this point. There is a decrease this year again under the head "Receiving stolen property." The District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, is of opinion that this crime is more common than the returns warrant, but considering the nature of the ordinary crimes of Sind, Mr. James is not inclined to think that professional reseters are common.

The number of class VI cases has very much diminished. There is still room for improvement on the part of the subordinate Police in taking action in excise cases. Whether it is desirable that the Police should show great activity *suo moto* in nuisance cases, is a question. The Commissioner would answer it in the negative.

4. During the year, 3,837 real cognizable cases were disposed of, and a balance of only 543 was left pending on 31st December.

The Commissioner in his reviews of the reports of the different districts has noted his satisfaction at the promptitude with which the Police submit their final reports and the Magistrates pass their final orders.

5. Government in paragraph 10 of their Resolution No. 1503, dated 26th February 1894, have approved of the tabular statements of percentages which appeared in paragraph 5 of the Sind Police Report last year. Similar statements showing the results, as far it is possible for figures and percentages to do so, of Police operations during the year as compared with the past year and the average of the past three years are, therefore, given below:—

Real Penal Code cases.	1892.	Average of 3 years.	1893.
Investigated	4,466	4,842	3,837
Brought to trial	2,878	2,992	2,502
Convicted	2,655	2,710	2,274
Acquitted	223	279	228
Not sent for trial	1,573	1,842	1,320
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Brought to trial to disposed of	64.44	61.7	65.02
Convicted to sent for trial	92.25	90.5	90.8
Convicted to disposed of	59.44	55.7	59.5
Not sent for trial to disposed of	35.22	38.04	34.4

Persons in real Penal Code cases.	1892.	Average of 3 years.	1893.
Arrested by Police	5,728	5,972	5,214
Disposed of by trial	5,391	5,556	4,894
Convicted	3,648	3,707	3,107
Acquitted or discharged	1,743	1,849	1,787
Released without trial	296	395	293
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Convicted to arrested	63·68	62·07	59·7
Convicted to tried... ..	67·66	66·7	63·4
Acquitted or discharged to tried	32·33	33·2	36·5
Released without trial to arrests	5·16	6·6	5·6

There is an improvement on the average of the 3 past years in all the 4 headings of percentages for cases. But the percentage of cases convicted to those sent for trial is not quite so high as last year, 90·8 as against 92·25. Some of the Superintendents have expressed the belief that the high percentage of cases convicted to those sent for trial is to a great extent due to the wrong classification by Magistrates of many cases which end in the acquittal of the accused, and the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, agree in thinking that, in order to estimate the amount of credit due to the Police, it would be fairer to count all cases sent up for trial, however they are classified. The District Magistrate, Hyderabad, observes that it is not creditable to the Police to send up for trial cases that turn out to be false; but the District Magistrate, Shikárpur, rightly observes that it is the duty of the Magistrates, not the Police, to sift the evidence, and the Commissioner holds the same opinion. Mr. James has stated his views on this subject at length in his review on the Shikárpur report. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of, has fallen in murders from 58 to 46·4, in robberies from 60 to 54·16, and in house-breakings from 35·7 to 34·37, while the same percentage has improved in receiving stolen property from 78 to 81·56 and has remained stationary in thefts. The percentages of persons are not quite so high either as those of 1892 or the average of the 3 past years; but the variations are so slight that it would not be safe to draw any general conclusions from them.

6. The total value of property reported as stolen, both in cases reported during the year under review and in cases pending from the previous year, was Rs. 2,06,056 as against Rs. 2,18,758 in 1892 and Rs. 1,94,001 in 1891.

The value of property recovered was Rs. 98,425 as against Rs. 94,024 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of property recovered to property stolen of 47·7 against 42·9 in 1892. Cases in which property was stolen numbered 3,261, including 245 pending from the previous year. Property was recovered in 2,221 cases, that is in a percentage of 68·1 cases. The percentage in 1892 was 62·3.

The value of stolen property in pending cases has fallen to 31,651 from 41,927 in 1892.

It will thus be seen that the figures and percentages relating to stolen property show a decided improvement on those of 1892. Only in Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier was there a slight increase in the amount of property stolen; and only in the former of those two districts was the percentage of property recovered to that stolen lower than in 1892. The net result is a decided improvement.

7. The general result of Police working is given below in the same tabular form as last year:—

Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
59·54	93·45	67·19	70·66	47·77	68·10	Rs. a. p. 31,651 7 0

8. The total of *all* Police cases for disposal was 9,465, of which 3,572 or 38 per cent. were excluded. The figures for 1892 were 10,344 and 3,323 or 32 per cent. excluded. Penal Code cases were 7,828, of which 3,448 were excluded. Out of the latter, 674 Penal Code cases were classed as *maliciously* false and 2,495 as false through a mistake of law or fact, against 704 and 2,177 in the previous year. Of the maliciously false cases 363, or more than half of the total number for the whole province, came from the Shikárpur District. The very large number of 318 cases out of 995 were excluded in the Shikárpur District; in other words, a percentage of 32 cases was brought to trial in which the accused was acquitted and the complaint classified as false. The necessity for distinguishing between the falseness of a complaint as against a particular accused person and its truth, absolutely so far as the commission of the offence is concerned, has so often by circulars and otherwise been impressed upon the Subordinate Magistrates in Sind, that, in spite of the known difficulty of getting forms needing careful discrimination to be accurately filled in, the Commissioner does not believe that mistakes in classification are very common now, and he attributes the large number of cases returned as maliciously false to the admitted prevalence of false complaints in Sind.

During the year, 143 prosecutions for false complaints were instituted, and in 72 of these convictions were obtained. This and the stricter application of Act IV of 1891, it is hoped, will still further check the practice. Magisterial work is so very heavy in Sind, partly owing to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficiency of First Class Magistrates, that combined as it is with toilsome administrative work, it is not unnatural that Magistrates should pause before setting on foot many additional cases for the trial of maliciously false prosecutors.

9. Regarding cases under class VI, "Other offences," 91 and 103 cases were reported under the Opium and Arms Act respectively as against 42 and 72 last year.

The Commissioner in his review of the Thar and Párkar report has already noticed the greater vigilance and successful efforts of the Police in the matter of offences under the Opium Act. The Police investigated *suo motu* 70 cases under this Act. Only 808 cases of "Public and local nuisance" were reported as against 992 cases in 1892. This decrease largely accounts for the marked falling off in the number of true cases under class VI, the number being 1,708 as against 2,098 in 1892.

10. The subjoined table shows the several officers who have held charge of the offices of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police in the different districts and of the Commissioner's office:—

District.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.	
		From	To
	<i>Commissioner of Police.</i>		
		1893	1893
	Mr. H. E. M. James, I.C.S. ...	1st January	10th August.
	Colonel R. I. Crawford ...	11th August	12th December.
	Mr. H. E. M. James, I.C.S. ...	13th December	31st December.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. R. H. Vincent ...	1st January	1st April.
	" A. H. M. Ostrehan ...	2nd April ...	15th do.
	" E. C. Cox ...	16th do. ...	17th May.
	" A. H. M. Ostrehan ...	18th May ...	30th do.
	" McIver ...	31st do: ...	31st December.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan ...	1st January	21st October.
	" H. R. Hume ...	22nd October	31st December.
Karáchi ...			

District.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD	
		From	To
	<i>Superintendent.</i>	1893	1893.
Hyderabad ...	Mr. C. McIver	1st January ...	26th May.
	" H. N. Alexander	27th May ...	25th November.
	" L. J. Mountford, I.C.S.	26th November ...	11th December.
	" E. C. Cox	12th December ...	31st do.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Shikárpur ...	Mr. E. C. Cox	1st January ...	14th April.
	" M. Kennedy	14th April ...	31st December.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan	23rd October ...	31st December.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Upper Sind Frontier.	Mr. John Penton	1st January ...	31st December.
	<i>Deputy Commissioner.</i>		
Thar and Párkar.	Mr. H. E. Watson	1st January ...	7th April.
	" C. E. S. Steele	8th April ...	19th December.
	" H. E. Watson	20th December ...	31st do.

11. The non-cognizable crime of the province is shown in the subjoined table in abstract :—

District.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		Persons.									
							Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Karáchl	3,656	4,012	13	14	35	34	6,099	6,783	1,684	1,686	1,656	1,716	2,731	3,215	27.15	25.2
Hyderabad... ..	2,783	3,250	107	82	3.84	2.58	4,341	5,394	950	691	1,645	1,335	1,639	3,193	37.89	24.7
Shikárpur	4,773	5,494	63	120	1.32	2.18	7,775	9,630	3,401	2,095	1,017	1,072	3,286	5,279	13.08	12.4
Upper Sind Frontier	608	546	22	33	3.61	6.05	1,016	913	106	113	295	232	597	539	29.08	25.4
Thár and Párkar	423	495	12	8	2.83	1.61	838	1,011	127	140	172	207	523	653	20.52	20.4
Total	12,243	13,796	217	207	1.77	1.50	20,069	22,731	6,218	4,725	4,785	4,562	8,766	12,876	23.84	20.06

There is a very large increase of 1,553 cases during the year under report, and the increase is common to all districts except Upper Sind Frontier. The largest increase, 721, was in Shikárpur.

The number of persons appearing before the Courts has also risen from 20,069 to 22,731—an increase of 2,662. The percentage of convictions has declined to 20.06 against 23.84 in 1892, but it is much higher than the figure for 1891, which was only 16.8. As observed last year, the increase in the number of non-cognizable cases is becoming year by year more and more marked. The average number of institutions for five years preceding 1893 was only 9,784. The number for 1893 is thus 4,012 above the average. Complaints of offences relating to marriage, of intimidation and insult, and of offences under special laws, such as the Municipal and Irrigation Acts, all show a tendency to increase very rapidly. It was lately represented to the Commissioner that the orders contained in Gov-

ernment Resolution No. 3040, dated 11th June 1888, are not so strictly attended to by Magistrates as they might be, and Mr. James has just issued a circular to the District Magistrates in Sind asking them to impress upon the Subordinate Magistrates the necessity for increased energy in applying the provisions of Act IV of 1891 (Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code), and of Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code. The number of non-cognizable cases that are tried in Sind, and specially of offences punishable under Sections 504 and 506, could be materially reduced if the Magistrates were to take the trouble to satisfy themselves at the outset whether there was any intention to commit an offence on the part of the accused. The Commissioner hopes that the instructions now issued will have the effect of inducing the Magistrates to dismiss a much larger number of complaints under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and the people to desist from making frivolous complaints of non-cognizable offences.

The following table, as directed in paragraph 15 of Government Resolution on the annual report for 1889, shows the comparative number of persons for 1892 and 1893 dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

District.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				Remarks.
	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.		
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	
Karáchi	*94	69	*84	52	* Last year 97 and 87 were shown, which included 3 persons in pending cases of 1891 now excluded.
Hyderabad	†74	59	36	34	†In 1892, 77 were shown, which included 3 persons in pending cases of 1891.
Shikárpur	174	162	‡121	136	‡ 125 shown in report for 1892. For difference see note at foot of next statement.
Upper Sind Frontier...	**2	62	**2	§46	** Shown as 22 and 17 in last year's report. The explanation is that 20 out of the 22 persons were arrested and 15 ordered to furnish security by the Magistrates without the intervention of the Police.
Thar and Párkar ... ..	||23	72	||23	46	§ 1 escaped. || 24 shown by the Deputy Commissioner for 1892 by error.
Total	387	424	281	314	

12. The total number of persons brought before the Magistrates under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, was 424 or 37 more than in 1892. The increase is due to stricter application of the chapter in the Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier Districts, where a considerable falling off was observed between the figures for 1892 and 1891, and there was much room for improvement on the figures of 1892. The number of persons proceeded against in the Shikárpur District was 12 less than in the previous year, but the Commissioner thinks that it is sufficiently high. The Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, states that it will be necessary to increase the number for his district.

This year for the first time the following new statement has been prepared, showing the number of persons who furnished security and the number sent to jail in default of furnishing it.

The percentages of persons sent to jail to persons ordered to furnish security in the several districts of the province were :—

In Karáchi...	...	...	...	...	75
„ Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	41
„ Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	61
„ Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	26
„ Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	89

The difference between the percentages of the different districts is striking, and it looks as if the Magistrates in the Upper Sind Frontier and Hyderabad Districts were more ready to accept questionable security than in other districts. Such differences are, however, inevitable; but the Upper Sind Frontier figures are, no doubt, explained by the readiness of the heads of Beluch tribes to answer for members of their own clans, and possibly a similar explanation may be forthcoming in Hyderabad.

No.	Particulars.	Karáchi.		Hyderabad.		Shikárpur.		Upper Sind Frontier.		Thar and Párkar.	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	Number of persons prosecuted ...	94	69	74	59	174	162	2	62	23	72
2	Number of persons ordered to furnish security after conviction ...	84	52	36	34	121	136	2	46†	23	46
3	Number of persons who furnished security ...	...	13	...	14	* 60	53	1	33	1	5
4	Number of persons sent to Jail, because of their failure to furnish security ...	...	39	...	20	* 61	83	1	12	22	41
5	Number of persons pending at the close of the year ...	1	1	21	5	* 10	10	...	5	...	...

*In the report for 1892, 125 persons were shown as having been convicted in 1892, whereas in fact only 121 were convicted. It appears that 4 out of 10 persons pending at the close of 1892 who were convicted in 1893, but before the report for 1892 was submitted, were included in the number by the Superintendent; no error was, however, made in Supplementary No. I.

† 1 escaped.

Statement C.

13. The strength of the Police in Sind at the end of the year was 3,974.

The total cost incurred during the year was Rs. 8,27,016; the decrease is accounted for by the reduction in the sanctioned strength noted below:—

The force was distributed as follows:—

General duties	...	...	...	2,135
Jail guards	...	...	...	107
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	...	...	...	915
Town duties	...	...	...	766
Cantonment	...	...	...	45
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.	...	...	...	6

3,974

14. The subjoined table shows the strength of the Police and its proportion to area and population of the whole, as well as to each district in Sind:—

District.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF FORCE	
				To Area.	To Population.
Karáchi	1,299	14,272	571,951	10.98	440.3
Hyderabad	933	9,052.75	918,646	9.70	984.62
Shikárpur	981	8,075.21	908,426	8.23	926.02
Upper Sind Frontier	244	2,520	174,548	10.33	715.36
Thar and Párkar ...	517	12,729	298,203	24.62	576.80
Total	3,974	46,648.96	2,871,774	11.73	722.64

The sanctioned strength of the force was 331 less than in 1892. Owing to the transfer of the Railway Police to the Punjáb, 282 officers and men were removed from the force, and the strength of the Thar and Párkar force was reduced by 49 men, when warders were substituted for Police in the Nára Jail Gang.

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

District.	Strength of Police.	Number, judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments in 1893.	Average for the last 3 years.	Percentage of punishments in 1893 on total strength.
Karáchi	1,297	7	126	133	153	12·54
Hyderabad	932	13	76	89	131	9·54
Shikárpur	979	12	216	228	313	23·28
Upper Sind Frontier	243	6	37	43	56	17·69
Thar and Párkar	517	10	26	36	67	6·96
Total	3,968	58	481	529	720	13·33

The total number of punishments inflicted in 1893 shows a satisfactory reduction both on the average of the previous 3 years and on the number for 1892. The Shikárpur District continues to have by far the worst average; still the number of punishments inflicted in that district was only 228 as against 295 in 1892. It may here be mentioned that two Chief Constables in the Shikárpur District were summarily dismissed for gross misconduct.

In his review upon the Karáchi report the Commissioner has noted his approval of the policy of the Superintendent to give his men punishment drill instead of fining them, and Mr. James believes that it is by this time pretty generally understood by Superintendents that the practice of fining should be kept down to a minimum, the more so as sanction to the reorganization scheme with its better scale of pay is still deferred. Police service, except perhaps in Thar and Párkar and the Upper Sind Frontier, offers scarcely sufficient inducement even for Pardesis to enlist.

The subjoined table gives the number of men who have been rewarded for good service by promotion and otherwise :—

Districts according to joint percentages of Columns 4 and 6.	Number of men.	REWARD			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karáchi	1,297	11	·84	9	·69
Hyderabad	932	45	4·82	6	·64
Shikárpur	979	23	2·34	15	1·53
Upper Sind Frontier	243	...	...	1	0·41
Thar and Párkar	517	1	·19	24	4·64
Total		80		55	

The number of rewards by promotion and cash were 80 and 55 respectively as against 61 and 41 in 1892 and 5 and 27 in 1891. The increase is satisfactory. The absence of rewards in the Upper Sind Frontier District is noticeable and to be regretted. The Commissioner ventures to think that this table serves no really useful purpose as a means of comparing the conduct of the Police of different districts. The report for any particular district shows exactly how the men of that district have fared as compared with previous years in the matter of gaining rewards, and also affords some indication as to whether one Superintendent is more liberal than another in respect of granting rewards; but

with different Superintendents with different administrative views it seems useless to attempt a comparison between different districts in the same year. The health of the force was on the whole good. With the exception of the unusual prevalence of fever and ague in Karáchi at the end of the year, which brought a large proportion of the Town and Armed Police to hospital, there was no epidemic such as the cholera epidemic of 1892. The percentage of deaths was 1·53 and the percentage of men in hospital was 41·22, the highest figures being 70·88 in Shikárpur.

There were 54 vacancies unfilled at the end of the year. This speaks sufficiently plainly for the difficulty experienced generally in obtaining recruits. When the Commissioner first came to Sind in 1870 there were 20 candidates for each vacancy, and now the Superintendent has, so to speak, to have recourse to the highways and byeways and compel the men to come in.

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

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		PERCENTAGE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last 3 years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Karáchi ...	191	1,106	94	112	49·21	10·12	15·80	16·37
Hyderabad ...	170	762	93	90	54·70	11·81	19·63	19·4
Shikárpur ...	175	804	108	177	61·71	22·01	29·11	29·2
Upper Sind Frontier ...	41	202	22	38	53·56	18·81	24·69	22·2
Thar and Párkar ...	102	415	44	46	43·13	11·08	17·40	11·60
Total ...	679	3,289	361	463	53·16	14·07	20·76	...

The percentage for the province as a whole remains almost exactly the same as before. Of course it compares unfavourably with the percentage for the Presidency, but, as is well known to Government, the cause lies in the present backward state of education amongst those classes in the province who are fit for education. In Sind the services of an educated man command a far higher rate of remuneration than in the Presidency, and the present poor pay of the Police cannot attract educated men to the lower grades. This subject has been discussed in previous years' reports.

Ball Practice.

The competition shooting in Sind is distinct from that in the Presidency. Rs. 150 is the amount at the Commissioner's disposal for awarding provincial prizes. The smooth-bore converted Snider was the weapon in use by the Armed and Mounted Police of all districts, except the Mounted Police of the Thar and Párkar District, who have been allowed to retain the rifled carbine. The competition shooting was a complete failure; as the ranges at which the competition shooting is held had been shortened, the Commissioner had increased the minimum number of qualifying points to be obtained at practice from 60 to 80 out of 120. The Armed Police of only 2 districts, Karáchi and Hyderabad, were represented at the competition; the number of competitors were 36 and 23 respectively. 5 prizes were awarded—3 to Hyderabad including the first prize and 2 to Karáchi. Men from the Mounted Police of Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar only were qualified to compete, but as the Hyderabad men were armed with smooth bore, and the Thar and Párkar men with rifled carbines, it was considered that competition had not properly been held. However, a special prize of Rs. 40 was given to the best shot in the Hyderabad Mounted Police. Marksmen's badges were given to 29 men of the Karáchi and 23 of the Hyderabad Police.

Since the competition the accuracy of the new smooth-bore converted Snider has been questioned, and the Commissioner has had it very carefully tested, and exchanged opinions on the subject with the Inspector-General of Police.

Colonel Humfrey and Mr. James are agreed that with the present cartridge (the supply of which it is understood will last at least another 100 years) accurate shooting with ball is an impossibility, as the bullet is much too small for the barrel; but unfortunately the present cartridge will not, though further experiments will be made, take a larger bullet. The Commissioner is in correspondence with the Inspector-General as to the advisability of giving up ball competition altogether and trying some such plan as shooting buckshot at a moving target. The substitution of converted rifles for the former weapons, without taking the precaution of seeing that suitable ammunition for them was available, is very regrettable. Fortunately there is no immediate prospect of the Police having to use their weapons, except in Thar and Párkar, where the old accurate weapons are temporarily retained. But if fighting, *e.g.* with a gang of raiders armed with accurate jezails on the Frontier, were to occur, the knowledge that the shooting of their weapons was not to be depended upon, would tend to demoralise the Police, and a catastrophe might be the result.

Drill.

The drill of the Armed and Town Police is on the whole very fair, and the Commissioner has observed it to be smart at Head-quarters at Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur; but the general verdict of the Superintendents is that the unarmed District Police know practically nothing of drill. The reason is that in no district is the strength of the unarmed Police sufficient to admit of a reserve being kept at Head-quarters, and recruits are therefore sent out untrained to fill vacancies in the tálukas.

The different castes of the officers and men composing the force for the years 1892-93 were as follows:—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Christians	15	15	1	...
Mahomedans	500	500	2,623	2,474
Brahmins	28	26	184	167
Maráthas	17	15	192	166
Rajputs	7	1	26	28
Bhils	2	1	1	9
Pársis	1	...	...	...
Jews	1	1	...	...
Sikhs	4	6	56	15
Hindus of other castes	119	70	307	230
Hindustánis	19	17	111	133
Khojas ... ..	...	...	1	...
Menghwars	1	...	...	...
Kolis ... ..	...	...	2	1
Chatris ... ..	...	9	...	10
Lohánas ... ..	...	21	...	5
	714	682	3,504	3,238

The composition of the force is much the same now as in 1892, but more Hindustánis and Patháns are being enlisted, while the number of Hindus of all sorts is somewhat decreasing.

Supplementary No. II.

The number of licenses of all sorts issued under the Arms Act was 3,593 against 3,764 in 1892 and 4,178 in 1891. The decrease is almost entirely due to the small number of licenses issued for journeys. The amount of fines imposed was less than the previous year by Rs. 283.

The following statement shows the number of licensed shops in each district and the number inspected by the District Superintendents and their Assistants:—

District.	Number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police.	Remarks.
Karáchi	21	.....	All inspected by Inspectors regularly.
Hyderabad	16	10	All are regularly inspected by Inspectors.
Shikárpur	12	12	3 by Mr. Cox and 9 by Mr. Kennedy.
Upper Sind Frontier	3	2	Regularly inspected by Inspectors.
Thar and Párkar	6	4	Also inspected by the Sub-Divisional Magistrates. 5 inspected by Inspectors of Police.

Supplementary Statement No. III—Escapes and Recaptures.

The following table gives the number of prisoners who escaped from Police custody :—

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
Karáchi	4	4	.....
Hyderabad	9	7	2	
Shikárpur	6	6	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	3	2	1	
Thar and Párkar	7	6	1	
Total	29	25	4	

The number still at large is only 4 as against 11 in both the two preceding years.

Six prisoners escaped from jails and lock-ups.

GENERAL.

Special Cases.

The cases of special interest that have occurred during the year have been noted in the reviews of the different districts, and the Commissioner need only note the case of theft of 11 Lee-Metford rifles from the barracks of the Royal Fusiliers at Karáchi, which with the aid of trackers were promptly recovered. The small district of Upper Sind Frontier shows 17 cases of murder (one case including 5 persons) and 11 convictions, thanks to the Frontier Regulation. The Sukkur Riot, where a determined attempt was made to murder an Inspector and he lost the sight of an eye, is also noticeable.

Reorganization.

Sanction to the reorganization is still, no doubt for good reasons, delayed. But the Police still work with good heart.

Clothing.

The Commissioner has been under the necessity of again enquiring into the mode of clothing the Police. The general use of kháki, which the Government sanctioned a few years ago, does not answer. His final proposals will shortly be ready.

Tour Maps.

This year again only the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Párkar, has submitted a tour map. The Commissioner has not been favoured with instructions whether its submission should be discontinued ; but as he notices that the Thar

and Párkar map is the only one embodied in the printed Police reports for 1892, he assumes that it may be discontinued and, therefore, he is not forwarding that furnished this year by the Deputy Commissioner.

Statistics.

Too great an elaboration of forms is a mistake ; but in order to show properly the difficulties against which the Magistracy and Police have to contend, the Commissioner thinks that the omission to give a return of the results of appeals against conviction is a mistake. At present, cases decided by conviction or acquittals towards the end of the year are shown as real, even though after the end of the year the decisions may be reversed by higher Courts. The Commissioner thinks the Police should record the finding of the Court of first instance and found their statistics upon those returns, and the results of appeals during the year inclusive of pending cases of the previous year and exclusive of pending cases at the close of the year, should be compiled by the District Magistrate, which would form a commentary on the Police returns of convictions and acquittals.

Annual Report.

The Commissioner in Sind ventures to hope that, in spite of the extraordinarily heavy statistical work involved, the printed report and the Government orders upon it may be issued more early in the year. The Superintendents submit their reports punctually by the end of January, and by the 15th March the necessary references for corrections could be finished, and by the 10th April the reports and the Commissioner in Sind's review could be in the hands of the Inspector-General of Police. It seems to the Commissioner, therefore, that the whole of the figures for the Presidency (including Sind) could be tabulated, the reports written and handed to the Central Press by the end of April, and the report could be issued certainly before the close of June. The delay involved in the issue of the last report has deprived it of almost all its value.

Habitual Offenders and Criminals.

The Superintendents have submitted the following figures of habitual offenders :—

Karáchi ...	...	...	...	Nil.
Hyderabad...	...	...	...	32
Shikárpur ...	...	...	...	Nil.
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	Nil.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	188

No figures have been supplied from the Karáchi, Thar and Párkar and Shikárpur Districts, and the Superintendent of the last-named district explains that he has no means of knowing on what line the classification of persons as habitual offenders should be conducted. Until definite orders on this subject are issued, the return seems useless. No system of anthropometry or even organized photography exists in Sind.

The number of accused identified before conviction as previously convicted were :—

Karáchi ...	...	...	...	103
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	63
Shikárpur ...	...	...	...	116
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	25
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	23

In conclusion, the Commissioner would only say that Government have been well served by the officers superintending the Police in Sind during 1893. Mr. Vincent's loss was gain to Bombay City, and in men like Messrs. Kennedy and Cox Sind possesses officers who for energy and zeal are second to none.

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

TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department.

(Through the Inspector-General of Police.)

APPENDIX
Annual Police Statement—Supplementary

Description of Crime.	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>ex motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 8 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.
				Column 2.	Column 3.										
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Murders	53	208	261	10	36	172	171	29	135	89	44	1	...	1	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	24	121	145	7	54	67	68	11	57	39	16	2	2	...	...
3. Dacoities	31	145	176	7	27	118	108	44	64	43	34	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	67	503	570	30	286	217	188	75	113	90	66	...	...	...	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	372	2,762	3,134	89	778	1,984	1,942	1,260	632	611	325	5	4	1	1
6. Thefts	790	9,062	9,852	437	4,259	4,803	4,379	1,094	3,278	2,998	777	255	86	169	128
7. Receiving stolen property ...	43	469	512	20	140	329	321	13	308	278	31	11	4	7	7
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>															
Abetments ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	72	708	780	46	433	270	227	10	217	172	60	92	58	34	20
" II	278	1,979	2,257	126	988	991	893	128	757	559	250	146	82	64	40
" III	560	3,752	4,312	190	1,421	2,331	2,211	1,266	945	773	490	83	52	31	14
" IV	44	334	378	36	240	94	65	13	52	32	87	155	114	41	19
" V	1,043	11,794	12,837	581	5,743	6,051	5,518	1,541	3,968	3,581	993	1,143	681	462	324
Total	1,997	18,568	20,565	979	8,830	9,738	8,915	2,958	5,940	5,118	1,841	1,619	987	632	417
<i>Other Offences.</i>															
Class VI	109	3,521	3,630	35	372	3,149	3,099	47	3,051	2,877	124	1,279	142	1,137	1,049
Grand Total	2,106	22,089	24,195	1,014	9,202	12,887	12,014	3,005	8,991	7,935	1,965	2,898	1,129	1,769	1,466
				10,216											

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	6	210	7	901
Compounded	16	211	17	226
Disposed of under Section 217, Criminal Procedure Code ... ..	...	8	...	8
Turned out non-cognizable	45	521	47	531
Declared ... maliciously false	68	601	67	620
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	822	7,024	853	7,335
Disposed of under section 43, Indian Penal Code	4	13	4	18
Transferred ... ..	...	3	...	3
Total	979	8,830	1,014	9,202

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

1,908 Vide Column 11 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1893 against "Total"

90 Add—Undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year.

1,908

1 Deduct—One case transferred to Class VI.

1,907 Column 2 of the Presidency Proper statement against "Total".

180 Vide Column 11 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1892 against Class VI.

1 Add—One undetected case of last year brought to trial this year.

1 Add—One case transferred from Class V.

183

73 Deduct—Cases of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code, omitted this year from this statement.

109 Column 2 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1893 against Class VI.

2,089 Vide Column 11 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1892 against "Grand Total".

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

2,179

73 Deduct—Cases of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code, omitted this year from this statement.

2,103 Vide Column 2 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1893 against "Grand Total".

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

A.
No. I, Bombay Presidency Proper, for the year 1893.

Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		PERSONS.													Remarks showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, escape, &c., which being omitted from the statement cause the difference between.	
Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .							Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Cols. 7 and (8+9).	Cols. 20 and (21+22+23).
		Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.					
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
172	89	66	338	404	14	352	138	34	3	3	...	341	355	138	Cases.	Persons.
68	39	18	143	161	2	132	63	26	11	10	...	154	142	63	7	4
108	43	73	497	570	11	457	250	97	18	18	...	515	475	250	.....	1
189	91	26	356	382	19	330	160	33	40	30	3	396	360	163	.....	5
1,943	612	92	1,371	1,463	37	1,370	931	54	94	94	21	1,465	1,464	952	.....	2
4,548	3,126	159	5,857	6,016	148	5,659	3,978	202	1,023	982	319	6,880	6,641	4,297	7	7
328	285	24	638	662	19	620	382	23	54	53	27	692	673	409	.....	.....
1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	.....	.....
261	192	42	1,342	1,384	15	1,214	516	154	993	973	158	2,335	2,187	674	.....	1
957	599	189	2,037	2,226	80	1,940	814	200	525	517	102	2,562	2,457	916	.....	6
2,242	787	239	2,625	2,864	75	2,513	1,426	268	419	408	47	3,044	2,921	1,473	.....	8
106	51	6	183	189	5	171	32	13	344	344	43	527	615	75	.....	.....
5,980	3,905	243	7,430	7,673	193	7,217	4,781	255	2,915	2,857	722	10,345	10,074	5,503	.....	8
9,547	5,535	719	13,618	14,337	368	13,056	7,570	890	5,196	5,099	1,072	18,814	18,155	8,642	17	23
4,236	3,926	74	3,664	3,738	44	3,603	3,061	90	2,371	2,350	1,785	6,035	5,953	4,846	1	1
13,783	9,461	793	17,282	18,075	412	16,659	10,631	980	7,567	7,449	2,857	24,849	24,108	13,488	18	24

Explanation of the difference in the figures in Column 24 of last year's statement and Column 19 of this year's:—

754 Vide Column 24 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1892 against 'Total'.

35 Deduct—Persons omitted from the statement as the cases against them were decided as 'non-cognizable' during the year.

719 Vide Column 18 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1893 against 'Total'.

101 Vide Column 24 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1892 against Class VI.

27 Deduct—Persons of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code, omitted this year from this statement.

74 Column 18 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1893 against Class VI.

855 Vide Column 24 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1892 against "Grand Total".

35 Deduct—Persons omitted from the statement as the cases against them were decided as 'non-cognizable' during the year.

27 " Persons of last year who were proceeded against under the Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code during the year, omitted this year from this statement.

793 Vide Column 18 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1893 against 'Grand Total'.

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

Percentages, Presidency Proper.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police, <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	...	...	...	52·04	65·92	37·29	39·20
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	57·35	68·42	46·66	47·72
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	39·81	67·18	52·85	54·70
4. Robberies	...	...	...	47·87	79·64	45·84	48·48
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	31·46	89·58	66·07	67·95
6. Thefts...	...	...	...	68·46	91·45	68·42	70·29
7. Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	86·60	90·25	59·78	61·61
Abetments	...	...	...	100	100	100	100
Class I...	...	...	...	75·77	79·72	41·95	42·50
„ II...	...	...	...	62·59	73·84	40·17	41·95
„ III...	...	...	...	34·96	81·79	93·45	56·74
„ IV...	...	...	...	49·23	61·53	18·18	18·71
„ V...	...	...	...	64·89	90·24	64·45	66·24
Total for I. P. C. cases	...	...	...	57·40	86·16	56·29	57·98
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	...	...	...	92·83	94·29	83·90	84·95
Grand Total	...	...	...	66·54	88·92	62·18	63·81

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
* 1,24,975	6,56,105	7,81,080	3,16,021	40·45	593	7,120	7,713	5,508	71·41	1,76,828	† 11,543

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

† Of this amount Rs. 3,914 were recovered.

APPENDIX B.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, for the Northern Division, for 1893.

1893-10

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.										Remarks showing number of Cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, escape, &c., which being omitted from the statement cause the difference between									
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.					Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.					Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.								
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.				
1. Murders ...	16	57	73	3	8	49	49	6	43	30	13	1	1	1	50	30	33	85	118	6	104	45	8	1	1	...	66	105	45	...	...		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	12	63	75	6	29	34	36	5	31	19	5	...	...	...	36	19	7	77	84	2	72	32	9	...	...	...	77	72	32	...	...		
3. Dacoities ...	9	28	35	2	10	16	20	7	13	8	3	...	...	...	20	8	11	104	115	9	92	49	14	...	...	...	106	94	49	...	1
4. Robberies ...	12	104	116	5	60	44	41	10	31	26	10	1	1	...	41	26	10	86	98	5	86	47	5	...	...	...	98	88	47	...	...		
5. House breaking with intent to commit theft ...	117	608	645	30	222	616	626	367	259	239	107	1	1	...	626	239	22	501	523	9	490	370	23	...	...	...	525	514	378	...	2	
6. Thefts ...	156	2,573	2,728	79	1,002	1,470	1,471	203	1,267	1,111	176	113	11	102	65	1,573	1,176	42	2,197	2,239	36	2,147	1,530	23	2,417	2,417	1,667	...	2			
7. Receiving stolen property ...	18	212	230	10	59	153	143	6	138	120	18	2	...	2	145	123	7	260	287	7	265	177	15	...	...	...	287	271	180	...	1	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																			
Abetments ...	14	213	231	11	119	95	74	24	19
Class I ...	88	771	849	41	369	402	397	39	346	239	72	30	12	24	12	411	251	76	954	1,030	41	920	377	67	1,075	1,039	398	...	2			
Class II ...	109	1,212	1,321	49	397	615	793	416	266	302	153	15	7	8	7	303	69	800	979	26	879	513	73	103	92	10	993	971	523	...	2				
Class III ...	3	63	66	3	44	19	14	1	13	5	6	46	32	14	3	28	8	46	46	
Class IV ...	200	3,218	3,418	106	1,377	1,641	1,726	220	1,505	1,296	209	257	77	180	90	1,906	1,356	53	2,717	2,770	36	2,655	1,810	79	3,296	3,169	1,999	...	1			
Class V	210	2,306	
Total ...	483	6,477	5,965	2,515	3,172	2,987	630	2,304	1,890	463	873	131	243	113	3,229	2,003	222	5,160	5,382	115	4,944	3,842	318	1,078	999	249	6,238	5,943	3,091	3	5				
<i>Other offences.</i>																																			
Class VI ...	47	2,192	2,239	10	117	3,075	2,069	13	2,065	1,941	43	583	31	552	491	2,621	2,432	40	2,216	2,256	18	2,207	1,953	30	1,103	1,065	880	3,319	3,292	2,833	1	6			
Grand Total ...	535	7,669	7,204	220	2,422	5,247	6,056	693	4,359	3,831	506	956	162	794	604	5,850	4,435	262	7,376	7,638	133	7,151	4,795	349	2,181	2,084	1,129	9,557	9,235	5,924	4	6			

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 6 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 6 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), C. P. C. Compounded ...	109	...	109	...
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. ...	2	...	2	...
Turned out non-cognizable ...	12	200	13	200
Declared maliciously false ...	14	168	14	170
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	176	1,719	185	1,831
Disposed of under Section 95, L. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	210	2,306	220	2,422

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

Add—Undetected cases of last year brought to trial this year — 468 Column 11 against 'Total'.
 20
 488 Column 2 of this year.
 75 Column 11 against Class VI.
 Add—1 Criminal of last year brought to trial this year ... 1
 76
 Deduct—29 cases of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code, omitted this year from this statement. 29
 47 Column 2 of this year.
 543 Column 11 against 'Grand Total'.
 Add—21 undetected cases of last year brought to trial this year ... 21
 564
 Deduct—29 cases of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code, omitted this year from this statement ... 29
 535 Column 2 of this year.

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

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

239 Column 24 against 'Total'.
 Deduct—17 persons were omitted on account of the cases against them having turned 'non-cognizable' ... 17
 222 Column 18 of this year,
 64 Column 24 against Class VI.
 Deduct—24 persons of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code, omitted from this statement... 24
 40 Column 18 against Class VI.
 263 Column 24 against 'Grand Total'.
 Deduct—41 persons as explained above ... 41
 262 Column 18 of this year.

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

Percentages, Northern Division.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	61·22	71·42	40·90	43·26
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	52·77	61·29	42·66	44·44
3. Dacoities	40	61·53	48·51	53·26
4. Robberies	63·41	83·87	51·64	54·65
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	38·17	92·27	73·85	75·51
6. Thefts	75·52	88·03	70·05	71·26
7. Receiving stolen property ...	83·91	86·95	65·07	66·79
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	61·53	64·86	29·22	30
" II	61·75	69·07	39·14	40·97
" III	38·61	82·51	56·56	58·36
" IV	35·71	38·46	17·5	17·5
" V	75·08	86·11	67·23	68·17
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	63·27	82·03	56·12	57·48
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	93·81	94·45	87·73	88·49
Grand Total ...	75·77	87·88	65·77	67·05

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
35,496	97,660	1,23,156	59,130	48·01	143	2,404	2,546	1,960	76·98	12,462	12,332

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

† Of this amount Rs. 1,333 were recovered.

APPENDIX C.
Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1. for the Central Division, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															REASONS.										Remarks showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, escape, &c., which being omitted from the statement cause the difference between							
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases Disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.										
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 2.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 2 minus 5 (a)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
1. Murders ...	24	80	104	6	15	65	70	13	56	38	13	...	...	...	70	36	25	124	149	3	136	56	8	...	...	...	124	136	56	1	2
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	4	35	39	1	15	20	17	2	15	10	6	2	2	...	17	10	2	39	41	...	32	14	9	...	...	...	48	41	14	...	2
3. Dacoities ...	10	81	91	4	8	73	61	31	30	20	18	...	...	...	61	20	25	259	294	...	205	115	74	...	...	...	259	206	115	...	5
4. Robberies ...	38	242	280	18	134	106	92	34	69	45	36	...	...	...	93	46	15	201	216	...	191	86	24	...	...	...	205	196	88	...	6
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	129	1,101	1,230	27	378	723	698	435	263	225	127	2	1	1	699	226	49	532	581	15	546	357	21	...	...	...	570	583	363	...	6
6. Thefts ...	305	3,855	4,160	173	2,003	1,852	1,652	500	1,146	1,071	332	84	44	40	1,692	1,104	79	2,005	2,084	34	1,968	1,366	86	...	...	...	2,321	2,264	1,449	...	6
7. Receiving stolen property ...	16	166	182	4	84	112	116	9	108	97	8	7	3	4	120	101	10	213	223	7	210	121	6	...	...	...	248	245	143	...	6
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																	
Abetments																																	
Class I ...	31	304	335	18	196	118	97	6
Class II ...	95	717	812	39	356	339	317	54	292	206	98	50	39	11	108	86	19	550	569	...	510	240	57	
Class III ...	218	1,569	1,807	78	666	923	857	466	361	279	306	75	45	30	25	230	77	593	660	13	537	274	53	...	...	...	1,052	1,012	342	...	1
Class IV ...	21	147	168	18	108	41	32	9	23	9	12	86	66	20	12	63	3	77	80	1	79	10	
Class V ...	415	4,902	5,317	237	2,694	2,308	2,039	616	1,416	1,304	447	700	481	219	180	2,258	1,484	131	2,697	2,728	55	2,645	1,657	102	
Total	780	7,659	8,439	390	3,910	3,749	3,342	1,181	2,153	1,881	707	963	666	297	233	3,639	2,114	314	4,865	5,179	90	4,723	3,702	351	2,768	2,747	633	7,623	7,470	3,335	8	15	
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI ...	39	918	957	8	156	762	740	26	714	664	53	249	55	194	162	934	846	28	1,021	1,049	14	989	803	46	
Grand Total	819	8,577	9,396	398	4,066	4,511	4,082	1,207	2,867	2,545	850	1,212	721	491	415	4,573	2,960	342	5,886	6,228	104	5,712	3,605	397	3,381	3,367	1,041	9,267	9,079	4,546	8	15	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), C. P. C.	6	87	7	94
Compounded ...	5	53	7	66
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable ...	13	168	14	174
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	325	3,304	329	3,307
Declared maliciously false ...	36	364	37	397
Disposed of under Section 95, I. P. C.	4	11	4	16
Transferred ...	...	...	...	...
Total	390	3,910	398	4,066

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

Add—40 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year ... 40

Deduct—1 case transferred to Class VI ... 781

Add—1 case transferred from Class V ... 79

Deduct—41 cases of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code omitted this year from this statement ... 41

Add—40 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year ... 40

Deduct—41 cases of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code, omitted this year from this statement ... 41

Total ... 819 Column 2 of this year against 'Grand Total.'

Explanation of the difference between the figures in Column 24 of previous year's statement and those in Column 19 of this year's:—

Deduct—5 persons were omitted on account of the cases against them having turned 'non-cognizable' ... 5

The above remark also explains the difference against 'Grand Total' ... 342 Column 19 of this year against 'Grand Total.'

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

Total ... 342 Column 19 of this year against 'Grand Total.'

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

Percentages, Central Division.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	51.42	64.28	39.71	41.17
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	58.82	66.66	43.75	43.75
3.	Dacoities	...	...	32.78	66.66	54.76	56.09
4.	Robberies	...	...	48.91	77.58	44.79	45.02
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	32.23	85.55	66.10	65.50
6.	Thefts	...	...	64.83	93.45	67.86	69.25
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	83.62	89.81	55.76	57.61
Abetments				.....	.....	.....	.....
Class	I	...	...	81.44	86.81	46.87	47.05
	„ II	...	...	64.66	78.24	45.51	46.67
	„ III	...	...	32.55	77.28	51.68	53.05
	„ IV	...	...	43.75	60.86	12.5	12.65
	„ V	...	...	63.95	92.09	63.09	64.60
Total for I. P. C. cases				56.28	87.36	55.96	57.20
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				89.73	92.99	80.05	81.19
Grand Total				62.34	88.76	60.24	61.36

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
52,308	3,41,003	3,96,392	1,65,480	41.75	273	2,742	3,015	3,031	67.36	1,13,516	17,674

*The difference in the value of the stolen property stated in Column 11 of last year's memorandum and Column 1 of this year's is due to the property stolen in pending cases of previous year which were excluded this year, having been omitted. †Of this amount Rs. 2,218 were recovered.

APPENDIX D.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, for the Southern Division, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.										Remarks showing the number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, escape, &c., which being omitted from the statement cause the difference between					
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.						Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.										
	Pending from previous years whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 5 minus 6 (b) 1).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police, (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.		Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
1. Murders ...	13	71	84	1	13	58	52	10	37	23	18	...	...	...	62	23	8	129	137	5	112	37	18	2	2	...	131	114	37	Cases	Persons
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	8	23	31	1	10	13	15	4	11	10	5	...	...	...	15	10	9	27	86	...	28	17	9	3	1	...	29	29	17	...	...
3. Dacoities ...	12	32	50	1	9	28	27	1	21	15	13	...	...	...	27	15	37	134	171	2	180	58	9	16	16	...	150	176	86	...	...
4. Robberies ...	17	157	174	7	92	65	55	31	24	19	20	...	...	...	55	19	1	69	70	13	63	27	4	24	24	...	93	77	27	...	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	126	703	919	32	178	615	618	453	160	147	91	...	...	...	618	147	21	338	359	13	335	204	11	32	32	7	370	367	211	...	...
6. Thefts ...	329	2,635	2,964	185	1,254	1,381	1,256	386	870	816	269	...	...	...	1,283	841	39	1,655	1,693	73	1,554	1,092	61	32	32	7	2,062	1,960	1,161	...	...
7. Receiving stolen property ...	9	91	100	6	37	64	62	...	62	61	5	...	...	...	63	62	7	145	152	5	145	84	2	12	12	2	157	157	86	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																	
Abetments																																	
Class I ...	23	191	214	17	134	57	52	...	62	45	11	...	...	...	59	1	1	239	258	2	254	141	1	...	290	...	1	1	1	...	...
" II ...	85	491	576	46	261	230	189	...	148	116	80	199	118	19	500	536	28	433	163	75	...	144	139	5	644	572	168	
" III ...	173	951	1,124	63	358	533	572	...	254	192	131	578	198	66	677	743	29	652	392	63	...	137	137	14	814	789	408	
" IV ...	20	124	144	15	90	34	19	...	16	13	20	26	17	3	60	63	4	62	15	7	...	73	73	14	133	125	29	
" V ...	45	3,074	4,103	338	1,772	1,902	1,753	706	1,047	981	359	1,816	1,035	59	2,116	2,176	103	1,997	1,314	75	...	716	714	128	2,832	2,711	1,440	
Total	729	5,432	6,161	379	2,615	3,317	2,586	1,097	1,483	1,347	581	283	180	93	71	2,679	1,418	163	3,693	3,776	163	3,389	2,026	221	1,360	1,353	110	4,953	4,742	2,216	6	3	
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI ...	23	411	434	17	99	312	290	8	252	273	23	681	648	6	427	433	12	407	306	14	...	645	645	497	1,072	1,052	802	
Grand Total	752	5,843	6,595	396	2,714	3,129	2,876	1,105	1,735	1,619	609	730	246	484	447	3,360	2,066	189	4,020	4,209	175	3,796	2,331	235	2,005	1,998	687	6,025	5,794	3,018	6	3	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (i) C. P. C. ...	2	5	1	63
Compounded ...	4	1	5	50
Disposed of under Section 147, C. P. C. ...	6	6	6	6
Turned out non-cognizable.	20	153	20	15
Declared maliciously false.	36	251	36	233
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	321	2,101	321	2,107
Disposed of under Section 95, I. P. C. ...	2	2	2	2
Total	374	2,615	389	2,714

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

Add—30 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year ... 30

699 Column 11 against "Total".

729 Column 2 of this year against "Total".

20 Column 11 against Class VI.

3 cases of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of C. P. Code, omitted this year from this statement ... 3

23 Column 2 against Class VI.

725 Column 11 against "Grand Total".

Add—30 cases undetected of previous years brought to trial this year ... 30

755

3 cases of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of C. P. C. omitted this year from this statement ... 3

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

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

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

196 Column 24 against "Total".

Deduct—13 persons were omitted on account of the cases against them having turned 'non-cognizable' ... 13

183 Column 18 of this year against "Total".

9 Column 24 against Class VI.

3 persons of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of C. P. Code, omitted this year from this statement ... 3

6 Column 18 against Class VI.

205 Column 24 against "Grand Total"

Deduct—13 persons were omitted on account of the cases against them having turned 'non-cognizable.' ... 13

3 persons of bad characters dealt with under Chapter VIII of C. P. Code, omitted this year from this statement ... 16

16

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

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

Percentages, Southern Division.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	44·23	62·16	31·09	33·03
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	66·66	90·90	60·71	60·71
3. Dacoities	55·55	71·42	53·08	53·75
4. Robberies	34·54	79·16	40·90	50·94
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	23·78	91·87	58·62	60·89
6. Thefts	64·96	93·79	66·91	70·27
7. Receiving stolen property	98·38	98·38	56	57·93
Abetments	100	100	100	100
Class I	86·53	86·53	55·07	55·51
" II	60·84	77·18	35·35	37·64
" III	33·56	88·07	57·56	60·12
" IV	68·42	81·25	26·78	28·84
" V	55·96	93·69	62·57	65·79
Total for I. P. C. cases	52·08	90·82	56·99	59·78
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws... ..	93·79	96·45	72·79	74·93
Grand Total	56·29	91·72	58·65	61·40

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
*47,180	2,14,352	2,01,532	91,411	34·95	178	1,974	2,152	1,517	70·49	50,840	11,487

* The difference in the value of the stolen property stated in Column 11 of last year's memorandum and Column 1 of this year's is due to the property stolen in pending cases of previous year which were excluded this year, having been omitted, of this amount Rs. 33 were recovered.

APPENDIX E.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Sind, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.											REMARKS.							
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.		Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.				Cases.	Persons.									
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 6 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total Number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.			Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.			
	1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
1 Murder	10	73	83	1	15	58	56	8	45	26	11	1	...	1	1	53	26	12	119	131	...	111	44	17	2	1	1	121	112	45	3	3			
2 Attempt at murder and culpable homicide	7	27	34	...	9	18	18	2	15	14	7	...	...	...	...	17	14	9	43	52	...	41	19	10	1	1	...	44	43	20	1	1
3 Dacoities	
4 Robberies	6	93	101	2	42	53	48	5	39	28	9	3	2	1	...	49	26	...	64	64	3	58	30	3	20	19	...	84	77	36	...	...	
5 House-breaking with intent to commit theft	105	1,113	1,218	12	287	826	832	516	315	286	80	8	2	5	4	637	290	89	540	579	32	621	273	24	39	36	27	579	557	400	1	2			
6 Thefts	421	3,626	4,047	193	1,484	2,142	2,097	632	1,457	1,352	274	269	174	94	58	2,191	1,410	145	2,457	2,602	142	2,316	1,678	134	583	568	203	2,040	2,824	1,680	8	10			
7 Receiving stolen property	47	322	369	22	177	145	141	6	136	115	23	12	5	7	3	148	118	23	339	361	23	315	161	19	37	37	12	376	352	173	...	4			
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																			
Abetments
Class I... ..	37	225	262	15	106	119	119	14	105	99	22	536	386	150	45	269	144	43	571	614	20	637	299	57	3,082	3,011	218	2,853	2,548	617	...	...	
" II... ..	73	655	728	30	366	269	260	30	225	194	72	77	49	28	22	283	218	71	793	869	24	732	352	106	212	211	33	1,010	943	385	5	7			
" III... ..	124	1,454	1,583	35	469	986	973	536	435	391	107	78	40	33	18	1,010	399	41	753	794	57	700	463	35	301	294	71	1,054	994	534	1	2			
" IV... ..	...	55	55	...	38	17	10	1	9	...	7	28	25	3	13	...	12	...	43	48	4	41	11	3	61	61	8	109	102	19	...	...	
" V... ..	831	4,670	5,201	263	2,127	2,643	2,476	739	1,723	1,591	335	637	386	151	87	2,627	1,678	175	3,080	3,256	186	2,884	1,982	165	1,000	974	272	4,060	3,858	2,264	9	18			
Total	769	7,039	7,829	343	2,103	3,954	3,837	1,320	2,502	2,274	543	1,256	886	370	175	4,207	2,449	330	5,250	5,580	293	4,804	3,107	366	4,656	4,551	602	9,906	9,445	3,709	15	27			
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																			
Class VI... ..	51	1,586	1,637	9	216	1,471	1,470	9	1,458	1,417	43	255	18	237	232	1,707	1,649	58	1,655	1,748	14	1,674	1,534	50	324	324	271	2,009	1,998	1,905	3	5			
Grand Total	820	8,645	9,465	352	2,319	5,425	5,307	1,329	3,960	3,691	586	1,511	904	607	407	5,914	4,098	388	6,935	7,323	307	6,568	4,641	416	4,980	4,875	873	11,915	11,443	5,514	18	32			

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Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	4	13	4	13
Compounded	2	66	2	66
Withdrawn under Section 249, Criminal Procedure Code	1	3	1	3
Turned out non-cognizable	16	155	16	155
Declared maliciously false	66	608	66	616
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	254	2,211	263	2,447
Total	343	3,105	352	3,220

Percentages, Sind.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20, less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murder	46.42	57.77	38.59	39.63
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	77.77	93.33	45.23	46.34
3. Dacoities	100	100	25	25
4. Robberies	54.16	66.66	49.18	51.72
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	34.57	90.79	67.20	71.59
6. Thefts	64.47	92.79	67.99	72.45
7. Receiving stolen property	81.56	85.18	47.08	51.11
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	83.36	94.28	55.68	55.67
„ II	74.61	86.22	46.12	48.08
„ III	39.19	87.58	61	66.14
„ IV	90	100	24.44	26.84
„ V	64.25	92.07	64.14	68.72
Total for I. P. C. cases	59.26	90.88	59.58	63.48
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96.32	97.18	90.60	91.63
Grand Total	59.54	93.45	67.19	70.66

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
27,400 9 1	1,73,556 14 6	2,00,956 7 7	98,425 5 0	47.77	245	3,016	3,261	2,221	68.10	31,951 7 0	1776 5 0

* The difference in this statement A as regards value of property recovered and number of cases in which it was stolen is due to the inclusion by the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, of two cases, and Rs. 180 referring to the previous year recovered during the year under report.

† Of the value of property stolen before 1892, shown in column 12, Rs. 771 were recovered in 1893.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD.

Mr. Mactier was in charge of the office of Superintendent of Police throughout the year with the exception of one month, *viz.*, from 4th October to 3rd November 1893, when Mr. Phillips officiated, and was also in charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent from 1st January to 14th July, from which date till the end of the year Mr. Phillips was in charge.

2. Reported crime under 'all laws' during the year under report decreased from 1,673 to 1,540, while real crime under Indian Penal Code increased from 791 to 811. Real cases of murders stand as 15 against 20, dacoities 2 against 3, robberies the same, *viz.* 14, thefts 435 against 395, and house-breaking 149 against 138. Under class VI, the number of crimes has decreased from 306 to 259. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of and decided by trial have improved from 67 and 87 to 70 and 89. The percentages under 'murders' have considerably risen, *viz.* from 35 and 54 to 72 and 76, and under 'dacoities' also, *viz.* from *nil* to 33 and 100. Under 'robberies,' 'house-breaking,' 'thefts' and 'receiving stolen property,' the percentage of cases ending in convictions to those decided by trial show a still further improvement, *viz.* from 75, 94, 92 and 90 to 100, 100, 93 and 94 respectively. Percentages under 'Class VI' stand practically the same.

The Superintendent reports a case of dacoity with murder which occurred at the end of the year, in which a Rajput of the party, who bravely attempted to defend his property, was wantonly shot down in broad daylight on the high road between Ahmedabad and Bawla. This case could not be detected at the time, but I have lately heard from the Superintendent that on the three Gand outlaws from Káthiáwár being arrested a short while ago in Pálanpur, he sent the complainants to see these outlaws. They went and recognised the outlaws as some of their assailants, and also recognised some of their property in the outlaws' possession. This is satisfactory so far as it goes, but it is surprising that such a band could have penetrated almost to Ahmedabad without suspicion being aroused.

3. With a decrease in reported crime there is a decrease also in excluded cases, the number being 527 compared with 668 in the year previous. Of these, 26 were classed as 'maliciously false' against 72. Prosecutions were instituted in 14 cases and convictions were obtained in 5, 4 discharged and 5 were pending. The Superintendent remarks that the lesser number of these cases is due probably to malicious persons now hesitating to make false complaints against their neighbours more than formerly through fear of prosecution, but that at the same time it is a matter of surprise to him that there are as few false cases as there have been in the year under report and in the previous year. Pending cases at the close of the year have gone up from 130 to 154, and the reason assigned for this is the delay on the part of two Chief Constables. Of these 154, 116 were pending before Magistrates and 36 before the Police.

4. The total value of property reported to be stolen during the year was set down at Rs. 33,166, to which may be added Rs. 7,492, the value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year, which brings the amount for disposal up to Rs. 40,658 against Rs. 59,124. Of this amount, property of the value of Rs. 22,610 was recovered, giving a percentage of 55 against 43 in 1892. The recovery in the city of Ahmedabad itself was Rs. 14,111 out of Rs. 15,058, showing a remarkable percentage of 93.

5. The number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* during the year under report is 1,681, and 76 persons were pending from the previous year, making a total of 1,757 for disposal during the year. Of this, only 26 were released without being brought to trial. These figures show that the Police have laid to heart and acted on the warning on the subject of indiscriminate arrests which Mr. Kennedy, when in temporary charge of the district two years ago, commented severely on. 1,211 persons were disposed of by trial, of whom 748 were convicted.

6. The returns under Chapter VIII are most satisfactory; 115 were prosecuted, and security was demanded from 105, of whom, however, 78 only furnished security and 27 went to jail in default, and 4 cases were pending. Mr. Mactier partly attributes, and rightly so, the improved results this year to prosecutions under this chapter, not only by the salutary influence they have on criminals, but also to the fact that a number of bad characters who cannot find security have to go to jail, and are thus removed from any opportunity of doing mischief.

Mr. Mactier brings to notice a large influx of Patháns and others from the country north of Pesháwar. This is a matter of some importance. I find that in other districts these men are coming in considerable numbers, and they are not usually very desirable immigrants, and their movements will require careful watching.

The number of persons identified before conviction as having been previously convicted was 38 and that classed as habitual offenders was 44.

7. There are 5 shops for the sale of arms and ammunition. The Superintendent visited one, the Assistant Superintendent also one, and the Inspectors once or twice those in their respective charges. There were 55 cases under the Arms Act, and 42 ended in conviction. Rs. 230-12-0 were levied as fine in these cases.

8. During the year, 7 persons escaped—2 from the jail, 2 from lock-ups, 2 from the District Police and 1 from the Village Police. 4 were recaptured: the 3 who were at large at the close of the year were the 2 from the jail and 1 who escaped from the Civil Hospital while in the custody of the Police.

9. There were 16 dismissals against 14 in 1892. 59 officers and 206 men were departmentally punished against 30 officers and 165 men. The number of men judicially punished is 20 against 16. Punishments are above the average. But I am satisfied that they have never been given without cause, as I carefully scrutinize all punishment returns. Considering the previous backward state of the district, more than the average number of punishments were to be expected. The number of money rewards has gone down from 23 to 18, and that of rewards by promotion has increased from 0 to 2. The number of educated officers and men is 150 and 305 against 142 and 450. The Superintendent accounts for the fewer number of educated men than last year, and states it is owing to a number of men being shown as educated who were not so, and which mistakes in revising the registers he discovered. The original mistakes probably occurred when the new registers were introduced some years ago. That their efficiency has improved is apparent in the decrease of crime and the greater success that has attended their efforts in dealing with it this year compared with former years. The want of lines is greatly felt at several táluka-head-quarters and outposts.

10. There are 11 Police stations including the city and Pátri and 41 outposts excluding the Mounted Police thánas, which are temporary only. All the Police stations were visited either by Mr. Mactier or his Assistant. The Superintendent inspected 28 out of 30 outposts in his charge, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police 4 out of 11 in his charge. Mr. Mactier states that the Police station of Sánand and several outposts were visited by him more than once during the year, and explains that Mr. Phillips had only a chance of visiting his stations and outposts at the latter part of the year.

11. There were 52 cases of serious crime during the year, of which 31 occurred in the Superintendent's charge and 21 in that of the Assistant Superintendent. Of the 31, 2 occurred while Mr. Mactier was on leave and Mr. Phillips acting for him. Mr. Phillips visited one of the 2. 29 were left for Mr. Mactier to visit. He visited 14. One was visited at his request by Mr. Phillips; 12 were not visited, as the accused concerned in them had been arrested, one he could not visit because he was occupied with the competition shooting, and the last he was too far away from the scene of crime to make his visit of much use. The 21 cases which occurred in the Assistant Superintendent's charge were composed of 3 murders, 5 culpable homicides, 2 attempts at murder and 11 robberies. Of

these 13 occurred when the office was with Mr. Mactier, who was able to visit only one of them, and 8 during the charge of Mr. Phillips, who visited 2 only. The reasons given for not visiting the scenes of remaining crimes are satisfactory.

12. During the year under report there were 9 instances in which the Village Police failed to assist the District Police in a proper manner in the discharge of their duties. In 2 cases, the Police Pátels were departmentally fined. In 4, they were warned; in 2, they were tried and discharged; and in 1, the Police Pátel was under suspension at the close of the year.

13. During the year, 50 cases were tried by the Sessions Court, of which 31 ended in conviction, 12 in discharge, 2 in acquittal, and 5 were pending at the close of the year.

14. His Excellency the Governor held a dárbar in Ahmedabad during the year which was attended by all the leading Chiefs, which devolved heavy work on the Police, who did it cheerfully and well.

15. The District Magistrate remarks that the decrease in crime for the last 5 years in cognizable and in Penal Code cases is very remarkable and extremely satisfactory, and compliments Mr. Mactier as being an exceptionally able Police officer and as devoting himself zealously to his work.

16. The Superintendent complains of the very great delay which occurs when work has to be done with the Baroda State. He acknowledges the ready assistance given by the Police in all cases which it is satisfactory to observe, but he has great fault to find with the unnecessary delay which occurs when the correspondence consequent on prisoners or property taken in Baroda commences. He instances a case of theft of Rs. 7,000 which took place in Ahmedabad and was recovered in Baroda and handed over to the Baroda authorities, and the accused demanded. He states that the case dragged on for months, causing great inconvenience to all concerned. As this is a matter of routine only, there should be no difficulty in remedying it; but the Superintendent states that he has represented the matter in vain. A reference from Government to the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda would probably have the desired effect.

17. The Superintendent also notices the trouble which the town of Modása on the north-eastern border experiences from the depredations of the hill Bhils from the Mahi Kántha Agency. I have had personal knowledge of the district for 15 years, and can confirm this. I am, however, in correspondence with the Political Agent on the subject, and I trust some means of remedying this may be found.

18. Mr. Mactier remarks that there was no trouble in Ahmedabad during the religious riot time as might have been expected. The reason he gives is that the Mahomedans are so dependent on the Hindus, who are the wealthier classes, that they dare not take part in a riot against Hindus.

KAIRA.

Mr. Green was in charge of the district from the 1st January till the 30th April and Mr. Spence from the 1st May till the end of the year.

2. The total number of cases for disposal under the 'Indian Penal Code' and under 'all classes' was 1,132 and 1,294 compared with 1,317 and 1,536 respectively in 1892. The total decrease in crime during 1893 as compared with 1892 is, therefore, 185 cases under the 'Indian Penal Code' and 242 cases under 'all classes,' but from the latter figure should be deducted 67 cases, being the number of cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code included in the total for 1892, and which class of cases is not now entered in Supplementary Statement No. I. Deducting these 67 cases, the total decrease comes to 175, which shows that there has really been an increase of 10 cases under 'class VI,' and that the total decrease in crime relates entirely to cases coming under the 'Indian Penal Code.' The decrease is general throughout the five classes into which crime is divided, and the reason assigned for the decrease is, the year having been agriculturally a favourable one, the lower and criminal classes were thereby

better off. The District Magistrate concurs in this, but at the same time remarks that a fair share of the credit should be given to the effectiveness of the preventive measures taken by the Police. Looking to crime individually, there were 15 real cases of murder against 6, attempts at murder and culpable homicides 11 against 6, dacoities 2 against 1, robberies 6 against 9, house-breaking with intent to commit theft 202 against 245, and theft 265 against 340; 30 cases of receiving stolen property against 20 and 80 pending cases at the end of the year both under 'Indian Penal Code' and 'all classes.'

3. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of and decided by trial have gone down from 64 and 94 to 61 and 89. The results are satisfactory, although inferior to those of last year. Mr. Spence has remarked that the percentages are lower, because the cases are fewer in number; and in respect to which opinion of Mr. Spence's, the District Magistrate rightly says it is not clear by what reasoning this opinion has been arrived at, as it is not easy to perceive how the *proportion* can be affected by variation in the *figures*. Similar percentages in 'class VI' have fallen from 98 and 98 to 96 and 97.

4. The number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* for disposal in Indian Penal Code cases was 963 against 1,151 in 1892 and under 'all laws' 1,135 against 1,370. Of the former, 893 were disposed of by trial with 564 convictions, giving a percentage of 63 or the same as last year, and of the latter 1,062 with 710 convictions, giving a percentage of 66 against 68. 30 persons were released without being brought to trial, which is 2.6 per cent. of persons for disposal against 4 per cent. for the previous year.

5. During the year under report, 405 cases under 'Indian Penal Code' were excluded, of which 42 were compounded and 19 classed as 'non-cognizable' which had no concern with the Police. Of the remaining 344 cases, 42 were excluded as 'maliciously false' and 302 as 'false owing to some mistake of fact or law.' There were 19 prosecutions in maliciously false cases which ended in 4 complainants in them being convicted, 12 discharged and 3 remaining pending at the close of the year. In my review of last year, remark was made to the necessity of explanation for the large number and increase in these cases in 1891. Mr. Spence first points out that the percentage of excluded cases for the year under report while lower than in 1892 is yet above the average for the last 3 years, and for the latter result he assigns the cause to all cases now dealt with under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, being entered in the crime registers and a majority of them having to be subsequently excluded. For the percentage of the year under report being lower than in 1892 he ascribes the cause to Magistrates in almost all cases in which the accused were acquitted or discharged, classing the cases in class C, but which should have been, in his opinion, rightly classed in class A, and on his returning them the majority were transferred from class C to class A. On this the District Magistrate expresses his opinion as follows:—

"Mr. Spence expresses his inability to understand why so many cases discharged or acquitted by Magistrates are entered under class C. But the explanation is probably not difficult to conjecture. By classifying under C the chance of further correspondence and often of irksome criminal proceedings is diminished, finality and curtailment of work being the objects aimed at by an overworked subordinate Magistracy."

6. During the year the total value of property stolen, including that stolen in pending cases of previous year, was Rs. 20,401, of which Rs. 7,178, giving a percentage of 35 compared with 33 in 1892, was recovered; the percentage of cases in which property was stolen to those in which it was recovered has also improved from 74 to 75.

7. The Superintendent speaks of the difficulty in controlling and watching the movements of bad characters, as there is no law to help the Police, and bad characters in a forward district like Kaira are quite well aware that they are legally subject to no supervision. There is truth in this. But it is to be hoped the law will be shortly amended.

62 prosecutions were undertaken under Chapter VIII and 46 persons were required to give security, 15 doing so and 31 being sent to jail in default. Last year 67 persons were prosecuted and 65 required to find security. The

Superintendent ascribes this falling off to the transfer of the old Inspector and the advent of a new and less efficient one. I agree with him. It is impossible for a new man to have the local knowledge which is above all things necessary in successfully prosecuting under Chapter VIII.

The number of foreigners arrested and prosecuted under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code was 17 against 24 in 1892. Out of the 17 only 6 were required to furnish security, the remaining 11 being discharged. 119 persons were identified as having been previously convicted and 79 of them were again convicted, 36 were discharged, and the remaining 4 were pending at close of year.

8. The departmental punishments have risen from 37 to 56, being made up of 12 officers and 44 Constables, and of these 10 Constables were punished by dismissal and 12 officers and 34 men with minor punishments. Four Constables were judicially punished against 5 in 1892. Mr. Spence says the only reason he can give for the increase in punishments compared with last year is that his standard of discipline and smartness is higher than his predecessor's. No men were rewarded by promotion, but 17 were rewarded by money. There were 8 rewards by promotion in 1892, but in 1893 Mr. Spence says there was no case deserving of such recognition. 17 men were granted good-conduct tickets. 115 officers and 237 men were educated against 106 officers and 234 men in 1892. Drill received the usual attention. There were 21 marksmen as against 22 in 1892. But no Presidency prizes were carried off. There were 2 marksmen in the Mounted Police against the same number in 1892.

9. There were 9 Police stations and 23 outposts against an equal number of stations and 28 outposts last year, which latter included five punitive posts, which description of posts has not been included in the year under report, as they are not permanent outposts. Mr. Green visited and inspected 5 stations and 18 outposts, and Mr. Spence the same number of stations and 11 outposts. One station was visited and inspected three times and another twice, and 7 outposts twice during the year. All were visited and inspected during the year. The total number of cases of serious crime was 31, of which 13 occurred in Mr. Green's time and 18 in Mr. Spence's. Mr. Green visited and personally enquired into 6 and Mr. Spence 8. In the remaining 17 cases the scenes of the crimes were not visited, as on receipt of the first reports the accused in the cases were either under arrest or well known, and the evidence against them complete.

10. There were 18 cases under Arms Act, all of which ended in convictions. In 3 cases imprisonment was the punishment awarded and in the remaining 15 fine. There were 2 licensed vendors of arms and ammunition, whose accounts and shops were examined once by the District Superintendent of Police and twice by the District Police Inspector. There were 6 escapes during the year, 1 from the custody of the Jail authorities, 2 from the District Police and 3 from the Village Police. All 6 were re-arrested and punished, and one other who escaped from Police custody in 1886 was also re-arrested during the year and was subsequently sentenced to be hanged. Notice was taken of the Policemen to blame as well as of the Village Police. 5 Police Pátels were reported for neglect of duty, 4 of them were fined, and the fifth was suspended and prosecuted. 6 Police Pátels were reported for not looking after the bad characters in their villages, and they were all fined. 3 Police Pátels for absenting themselves without leave were punished also, one being dismissed, and 2 Rawaniás for a similar offence on being reported were dismissed. In 11 other cases for neglect of duty the Police Pátels were reported and 10 were fined and 1 reprimanded. Against this, one Police Pátel and two Rawaniás were rewarded, the former receiving a turban worth Rs. 15 and the latter Rs. 3 each.

11. During the year, 43 cases were committed to the Sessions and of them 33 ended in convictions, 5 in acquittal or discharge, and 5 were pending at the close of the year. All of which, however, have since been decided, 4 ending in convictions and 1 in acquittal. The percentage is, therefore, 86.04, a really good record. In addition, there were 2 cases pending from the previous year, one of which ended in conviction and the other in acquittal of the accused.

12. The District Magistrate writes as follows :—

“Mr. Spence takes great pains to infuse a share of his own zeal and energy into his subordinates and, it must be allowed, not without some measure of success. The appearance and discipline of the men is much above the average. Mr. Spence's supervision over every detail of his work is keen and searching, and on the whole it may be said that the force under him responds to his efforts by its smartness and effectiveness.”

I entirely concur in the District Magistrate's opinion. The district is not large, but it is criminal. The Police are well drilled and smart, and the administration of the Police careful and effective.

PANCH MAHÁLS.

Mr. Cooke was in charge of the office of Superintendent of Police throughout the year. The District Superintendent of Police, Panch Maháls, is also *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police, Rewa Kántha.

2. Reported and real crime stood at 410 and 344 compared with 405 and 348, and that under ‘Indian Penal Code’ 257 and 200 compared with 290 and 241. The District Magistrate assigns the cause of the improvement in recorded crime to a favourable season and plenty of employment on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway Extension. Decreases are observable in classes I, II, IV, and V, and a slight increase in class III. Class VI shows an increase of 37 cases, due, for the most part, to excise and opium cases, reflecting credit on the A'bkari Police as well as on the District Police. Turning to serious crimes, real cases of murders are 3 to 6, attempts at murder and culpable homicides 3 to 5, dacoities 4 to 4, robberies 8 to 4, house-breaking with intent to commit theft 52 to 55, and thefts 89 to 117. Cases of receiving stolen property are 10 to 14. The District Superintendent of Police remarks that the increase in the case of robberies is attributable to three cases happening in the month of February within a few days of each other, in the north of the Jhálod Táluka, and that the Foot Police, who used to patrol, were powerless to prevent them, though they subsequently arrested the perpetrators, and that it was not till he deputed a *savár* for the purpose that a stop was put to the outbreak, and that no more cases occurred up to the end of the year, which, he considers, is evidence of the utility of the Mounted Police. On this point, the District Magistrate says :—

“The District Magistrate considers the premature reduction in the mounted force a misfortune to the district; and fears that the results of this questionable economy will at no distant date make themselves painfully apparent in the wilder and remoter parts of the maháls. The effect of the presence of even one mounted policeman where the efforts of many Foot Police had failed, is well illustrated by Mr. Cooke in the 20th para. of the report under review. It has been erroneously assumed that the opening of the railway in this district has done away with the necessity for Mounted Police; but this is only true of the more central and civilized parts like the immediate vicinities of Godhra and Dohad. In a district so interlaced with Native States and so surrounded by wild tribes as this is, the reduction of the mounted force should have been cautious, gradual, tentative, and not the very reverse.”

The District Magistrate goes a little far in his statement. It has not been considered that the railway has entirely done away with the necessity for Mounted Police. The railway has lessened the necessity for Mounted Police by very largely developing the resources of the country, and by providing a ready market for food, has stimulated trade, and provided work for those who are willing to work. It has also ensured, by means of telegraph and extra post offices, quick communication, which at one time had to be carried on by the medium of *savárs*. The reorganization of the Police by better pay and by encouraging better men into the Police will improve detection, which, after all, is the real preventive of crime. Almost certain detection and adequate punishments prevent crime more than Mounted Police, however numerous they may be.

Pending cases under ‘Indian Penal Code’ decreased from 29 to 20, of which 15 were with the Magistrates and 5 with the Police, and these 5 cases occurred only during the latter part of December. There were 6 maliciously false complaints, in 3 of which proceedings were instituted and they were still with the Magistrates at the end of the year; in 2, sanction to prosecute was refused, and in one, sanction was asked for, but orders had not been received. In the two

cases in which sanction was refused, one was a Government officer who was departmentally punished, and the other an inhabitant of a Native State. Undetected cases under 'Indian Penal Code' have fallen from 72 to 47.

3. In Indian Penal Code cases, the percentages have improved from 63 and 92 to 71 and 92, while the percentages in 'class VI' have fallen from 98 and 98 to 95 and 96.

4. During the year, the total number of arrests is 434, which shows an increase over 415 in 1892. Adding to 434 the number of persons pending from previous year, the total number of persons for disposal is 464, of whom only 19 were released and never brought to trial, a percentage of 4.09. The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial is 72.75 under 'Indian Penal Code,' and this low percentage the District Superintendent of Police ascribes to the following two causes :—

(1). "Want of discretion on the part of the Police with regard to arrest, the number released without being brought to trial being 18.

(2). "And the delay intentionally or otherwise caused by vakils not appearing in Court on the day appointed for the trial, giving an opportunity to the accused and the witnesses for the prosecution to retract their statements."

And the District Magistrate says it would seem to show that the Police were in some cases a little too overzealous or ready to arrest, but that in a district like the Panch Maháls this is a mistake on the right side.

5. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 5,545, to which if value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year be added, the amount will reach Rs. 6,819. Out of this, Rs. 2,495 was recovered, giving a percentage of 36 compared with 24 in 1892 and 57 in 1891. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen was 78 against 67. The District Superintendent of Police writes as follows on this subject :—

"The low percentage of recoveries are mainly attributable to thefts on the railway works aggregating Rs. 500 remaining undetected; the difficulty of detecting such offences was pointed out last year. A house-breaking and theft case of Rs. 485, which occurred in Godhra on or about the 17th October 1893, also contributed to the low percentage obtained, as it was not reported until some 10 days after its commission, this delay giving the Police little or no chance of recovering the property though the perpetrator was brought to book."

This explanation is offered, but the results cannot be looked on otherwise than as bad. This and last year the percentages were very low, and this class of offences in an easy non-criminal district like the Panch Maháls calls for more personal attention than I think has been given to them by the Superintendent.

6. Proceedings were taken against 5 persons compared with none the year before under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and all 5 were ordered to furnish security. 4 only, however, did so, and the 5th was sent to jail in default.

7. 16 accused persons against 10 were identified, in the year, before conviction, as being old offenders, and 4 were classed as habitual offenders.

8. The number of departmental punishments is 151 during the year against 169 in the previous year. Judicial punishments were 15 against 13. The number of rewards by promotion is one, and that was earned by a Constable showing great bravery in the case of a dacoity. He was severely wounded in two places by arrows, but notwithstanding this, he succeeded in driving off the dacoits, who were 7 in number. The dacoits belonged to the Bária State. The number of money rewards was 2 against 4 last year. Besides, 50 men of the District Police received money rewards for detection of opium and ábkári cases. Of these, 10 were given in opium and 40 in ábkári cases as against *nil* in opium and 15 in ábkári in 1892. Rewards obtained by A'bkári Police are independent of this. The District Police deserve commendation for what they have done in the working of these two Acts. 50 good service tickets were given as against 42 in 1892. The number of educated officers and men was 60 and 73 against 64 and 119. The number of men who have gone through a complete course of drill and who were under instruction at the close of the year is 581 and 138 against 575 and 140. There are two schools, one at Dohad and one at

Godhra, and both were favourably reported on by the Educational Department. 111 of the Foot Police and 7 of the Mounted Police competed for the annual shooting prizes. 33 men qualified as marksmen against 9 in last year. A Presidency prize of Rs. 12 was won by one of the Bhil Corps.

Mr. Cooke says that although the efficiency of the force has improved, yet there is still much room for improvement, and that the force does not shine in detective ability, and that the real need is the obtaining of men of a higher class and education and the infusion of fresh blood. On this, the District Magistrate remarks that importation of outsiders should be very carefully and sparingly resorted to, and that the defect of detective ability may be so, but that this is a Police disease or defect not confined to the maháls, and in this opinion I fully concur.

9. There are 6 Police stations and 34 outposts, all of which were inspected by Mr. Cooke, and he inspected one station and one outpost twice. There were 16 serious crimes, and Mr. Cooke enquired personally into 5; the others were not enquired into, as there was no occasion to do so. He also enquired into a case of house-breaking and theft at Godhra.

10. The District Superintendent of Police finds fault with the want of help by the Village Police and says he has had to report several times on their inefficiency to the District Magistrate, who, however, holds a different view, as expressed by him in the following words:—

“Mr. Cooke’s condemnation of the Village Police is probably due to want of appreciation or perception of their constant and excellent service in prevention of crime.”

On two occasions the Village Police were reported to the District Magistrate for neglect of duty. In one, the Police Pátel was reprimanded and in the other a fine was imposed.

11. There is one shop for the sale of arms and ammunition, and it was inspected by the District Superintendent of Police once, and three times by the Inspector. There were 9 cases under the Arms Act, all of which ended in conviction. The amount of fine was Rs. 107-8.

12. There were 2 escapes, and both were from the custody of the District Police. One was recaptured, and the Policemen blameable for the escapes were judicially punished.

13. The outposts of Tándá, Kuthla and Kankásiá require to be rebuilt, as they are in a very dilapidated condition, the one at Tándá being uninhabitable, which has necessitated the men having to vacate, and lodge themselves in the town.

14. 10 cases were tried by the Sessions Court during the year under report. Of these, 8 ended in conviction, one in discharge, and one was pending at the close of the year.

15. The District Magistrate states of Mr. Cooke and his subordinates that he “has pleasure in recording his opinion that Mr. Cooke has worked conscientiously and well. He devoted himself steadily to his duty during his year of office, effected several improvements, and acquired in a short time a good knowledge of the district and his subordinates. Credit is due, the District Magistrate considers, to him and his subordinates for the good work done during the year under review.”

I also think Mr. Cooke has worked well. The Panch Maháls is, however, a very easy district to manage. It is non-criminal, and the crimes that do occur are simple to detect. The district has now a railway running its entire length, which renders it very easy for the Superintendent to get about. In addition to visiting all the stations and outposts the Superintendent should in future devote a considerable portion of his time in personally investigating cases in which considerable property is lost. He would then both stimulate and teach his men. The amount of property in each case is usually not large, and the recovery and detection is left to subordinates. Personal attention on this point by the Superintendent would considerably improve the percentage of recoveries.

BROACH.

Mr. Lambert was in charge of the district throughout the year, but the report has been written by Mr. Henderson, who relieved Mr. Lambert on the 11th January 1894.

2. Reported and real crime under 'Indian Penal Code' is 907 and 157 against 879 and 482, and under 'all classes' 971 and 510 against 997 and 587. Commenting on the state of crime, the District Magistrate says that "the number of offences committed is not large, and the Police force would under ordinary circumstances be more than sufficient to deal with them." Turning to serious crimes there are 5 real cases of murder against the same number in 1892, attempts at murder and culpable homicides 4 against 7, dacoities 2 against 3, robberies 9 against 5, house-breaking with intent to commit thefts 101 against 101, and thefts 224 against 199, cases of receiving stolen property 7 against 33, and pending cases under 'all classes' 135 against 158, and under 'Indian Penal Code' 134 against 131. Undetected cases under 'Indian Penal Code' have increased from 137 to 167—a serious increase, and excluded cases from 459 to 516, of which no less than 130 were excluded by the Magistrates after committal. The District Superintendent of Police accounts for the rise in excluded cases to the number of cases under 'theft' and 'house-breaking' alone being 217, and the majority of cases of theft being trivial, such as petty thefts from fields and cases of tree-cutting, in which the grounds of complaint were insufficient from the first; and, in respect to house-breaking cases, that complaints were laid without any foundation and in order, in many instances, to deceive creditors. The details of the 516 excluded cases are 27 compounded, 48 non-cognizable, 397 false by mistake of law or fact, and 44 maliciously false. In respect to the last, judicial proceedings were taken in 4 cases, and in one only was there a conviction. In all, 12 cases were sent before the Magistrates and 8 were pending orders as to whether the complainants should be proceeded against or not.

3. Turning to percentages, under 'Indian Penal Code' they have fallen from 53 and 83 to 46 and 81, and under 'class VI' from 93 and 96 to 92 and 96, and under 'all classes' from 60 and 86 to 52 and 84. Percentages under 'murder' have fallen from 33 and 50 to 20 and 33 and 'attempts at murder and culpable homicides' from 50 and 50 to 42 and 60. Those under 'receiving stolen property' have also fallen from 91 and 100 to 75 and 100.

4. 780 against 686 persons in 1892 were arrested by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases. Including those pending at the close of last year, the number of persons for disposal was 837 against 734 in the previous year. Of the former, only 4 were released without being brought to trial, or a percentage of 47. The District Superintendent of Police states "these results become less striking when considered in connection with 342 persons sent up for trial, and subsequently released by the Magistrates, the 130 cases against them" (para. 2 above of review) "being struck off as no crime. It seems as if it ought to have been the other way, *i. e.*, released (some at any rate of so large a number) by the Police without being brought up at all, seeing that none of them really committed any offence." This procedure undoubtedly calls for notice, and the Superintendent has been communicated with. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have considerably fallen, *viz.*, from 50 and 51 to 36 and 36. In 'class VI' they have risen from 81 and 81 to 83 and 83, while under 'all classes' they have fallen from 55 and 55 to 40 and 41. Altogether 190 persons against 204 in 1892 were arrested in Indian Penal Code cases by order of Magistrates, of whom only 20 against 29 were convicted.

5. Property to the value of Rs. 18,010 was reported to be stolen against Rs. 17,095, to which, if value of property in pending cases of previous year be added, the amount comes to Rs. 22,599 against Rs. 19,400. The percentage of recoveries was 31 against 36, which is very poor, and of cases in which property was recovered to cases stolen was 63 against 66.

6. During the year under report, 69 persons, including 3 pending of the previous year and 3 pending at the close of the year, were prosecuted. Of

the 69 persons, 51 furnished security, 4 were sent to jail in default and 5 absconded, *i. e.*, failed to appear in answer to the Magistrate's summons. Compared with 1892 the improvement is very marked, as out of 60 persons prosecuted only 35 were ordered to furnish security. The number of persons identified during the year as having been previously convicted was 35, all of whom were classed as habitual offenders.

7. During the year under report, three instances of the Village Police not giving the customary assistance to the District Police were noticed, with the result that in two, the Police Pátels were fined, and in the third, the Police Pátel was suspended for six months.

8. There were 3 shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition, all of which were examined by the District Superintendent of Police and the City Police Inspector. There were 16 cases under the Arms Act during the year, and in 14 of them convictions were obtained. The amount of fine imposed was Rs. 159.

9. During the year, 20 men were dismissed against 5 men in the previous year. 12 officers and 45 men were departmentally punished against 20 officers and 72 men. 4 men were judicially punished against 3. 14 money rewards were granted during the year against 3 in the previous year. The sum spent was Rs. 175, of which Rs. 100 were divided between a savár and a 3rd class Head Constable for arresting a man who had for some time been "wanted" by the Police for attempted murder. In addition, Rs. 30 were expended by Magistrates direct. There were 2 rewards by promotion, and several good-conduct tickets were given. 45 officers and 178 men were educated against 44 officers and 89 men. 35 men gained marksmen's badges against 9 last year. A pensioned Military Subedar was sent and assisted by two other capable military men. The improvement that has resulted is referred to by the District Magistrate in the following words:—

"The armed Police has been several times inspected by the District Magistrate, and their bearing and equipment is now undoubtedly satisfactory. Mr. Lambert took great pains with these men."

I have inspected the Broach Police and consider them in drill and smartness quite up to the average. Mr. Lambert speaks unfavourably of them, but without cause, and he does not give himself enough credit for the undoubted pains which he, though inexperienced, has taken with them.

10. There were 2 escapes from the District Police and one from the Village Police. All three were recaptured.

11. There were 15 cases of serious crime, of which 8 were visited, and the reasons for not visiting the rest are satisfactory. All the seven Police stations and 15 out of 16 outposts were visited by the Superintendent. The remaining one he intended to visit on the 28th December, but unfortunately he was prevented from doing so, being occupied with the recapture of a murderer.

There are 5 punitive posts in the Broach District. Two of them were imposed during the year and sanctioned from the 1st of December: *vide* Government Resolutions Nos. 7140 and 7163 dated 15th and 16th November 1893, Judicial Department, respectively. Two of the previous ones were extended for further periods. A third year was asked for in each case. This period was sanctioned in one instance and not in the other, as the grounds advanced were considered insufficient by Government, who have directed its withdrawal at the close of the current financial year after a duration of 27 months: *vide* Government Resolution No. 472, dated 25th January 1894, Judicial Department.

12. Mr. Henderson draws special attention to Sessions cases, of which the average is about 30. In the year under report there were 50 cases, including 9 of previous year, involving no fewer than 173 persons as accused, of whom no less than 142 were acquitted and discharged. Of these 50 cases, 8 ended in conviction, 32 in acquittal or discharge, and 10 were pending at the close of the year. Sections 440, 382, 435-6 of the Indian Penal Code alone claimed 127 prisoners, and out of this enormous proportion 13 only were convicted—a state of things, he says, which, if not calling for special enquiry, certainly requires explanation, and the cause or the prime movers of this are the Kanamia Borahs

and the property stolen, or destroyed, cotton. The motive for the crime is revenge, and opposite factions the curse of each village. After expatiating on the facilities, as it were, of bringing cases under Sections 440 and 382, Mr. Henderson says that under a recent ruling in connection with cases of serious crime which are triable and exclusively by the Court of Sessions, as these cases are, the Magistrates are required to commit under Section 210 of the Criminal Procedure Code so long as there is evidence, leaving credulity or incredulity to the Judge—*vide* Indian Law Reports, 11 Bombay, page 372, *Empress v. Nárudev Satwáji*; so that the Magistrates appear to be, to a certain extent, helpless, though at the same time no doubt glad enough to be rid of the responsibility, and adds that the evidence before the Sessions Court is such that the Court has no alternative but to discharge the accused. And he proposes, as a remedy, that Section 426, under which many of the cases, properly speaking, come, should be made cognizable by the Police, which would result in prompt investigation being available, and the Police being in a position to commit the case before any Magistrates having jurisdiction under this section, or, if necessary, after careful investigation, under the more serious charge provided for by Section 440 or 382. It would seem that this Section 440 has only lately been worked in this district. In 1892 one case only came before the Police. It occurred as late as December of that year and was tried in 1893. Since its occurrence the section has been freely used, as is only too apparent from the year's results.

13. As the Broach District has gained for itself the unenviable reputation of indulging in crime of an agrarian character, existence of faction feuds, anonymous petitions, and fertility of lying in self-vindication or in support of allegations, I feel I cannot do better than cite the District Magistrate's remarks *in extenso* as embracing these points and the mode he recommends for a salutary lesson to be taught to the inhabitants:—

“The failure to secure convictions is especially marked and unsatisfactory in Sessions cases, a large proportion of which were of an important kind dealing with crime of an agrarian character. The motive of these crimes, as noted by the District Superintendent of Police, is nearly always to be found in the existence of faction feuds, and these feuds invariably supply also the elements of an acquittal in the Sessions Court either by the suppression of evidence or by the corruption of witnesses.

“In these circumstances it is impossible to lay failure to obtain conviction at the door of the Police. The Broach rayat has discovered that the British laws of evidence and of procedure can be worked in the Sessions Court with complete safety to prevent conviction, and it is not too much to say that the ordinary criminal law is in many places in practical abeyance. When villagers themselves” (ask ?) “for the continuance of punitive Police posts, they cannot have much confidence in the efficiency of the regular administration.

“As no alteration of the law, nor any improvement in the honesty or courage of witnesses, can be anticipated, the only remedy which remains open is the free use of punitive Police posts. The District Superintendent has pointed out the excellent effect of these in checking the Broach murders, which were formerly a disgrace to the district, and the establishment of a post for a few years undoubtedly does much to destroy not only crime, but the habit of crime. Outrages committed in pursuance of an established feud become a point of honour with the parties; but when they are once checked, the feud itself has a fair chance of dying out. There is probably no district in the Presidency where punitive posts can be made use of with greater advantage, or where their imposition causes less hardship, and if 10 posts were established over as many *groups* of villages for 10 years, the present discreditable insecurity at least would disappear.

“The District Magistrate cannot concur with the suggestion that Section 426, Indian Penal Code, should be made cognizable in order to suit the circumstances of this district, and it is not clear that anything would be gained thereby.”

For the failure of success in obtaining convictions in Sessions cases I do not hold the Police responsible. The inhabitants of this district have been for generations notorious for their family feuds and for unscrupulous way in which they perjure themselves and purchase suborned witnesses to give evidence one way or the other in Court. The remedy for the miscarriage of justice which habitually goes on in this district lies in the hands of Government, not in those of the Police. It is in the appointment of a strong Judge who should remain in the district long enough to become acquainted with the ordinary system of perjury, who would discard the evidence of witnesses, who would sanction their prosecution for perjury, and would inflict exemplary punishments on conviction.

The Broach population are not robust criminals who boldly defy the law and are not amenable to severity; on the contrary, they are a sneaking, cowardly people ever on the look out to save their own skins and gratify their malice. By the system of perjury which from want of a severe check they have brought to perfection, they thoroughly understand that with any but a self-reliant Judge they can afford to laugh at a prosecution. I believe every one who has served in or had experience of Broach will endorse this opinion. I most cordially agree with the District Magistrate's remarks on punitive posts in this district. The population, thrifty and saving, keenly feel any call on their pockets; they love revenge, but they love money better, and if they realize that their ill-deeds are likely to recoil on their own heads they will readily give up their plans of revenge. These plans are all calculated and discussed in the family and arranged for, and the inconvenience of a Police post and its payment is not likely to be left out of calculation.

14. In referring to Mr. Lambert, the District Magistrate says that he "has pleasure in remarking that Mr. Lambert's administration was most energetic and in every respect creditable to so young an officer."

Mr. Lambert has been in charge of the district throughout the year and has hard work to do to prepare for his examination and to carry on the work of a district, both the district and the work being new to him. He has worked indefatigably. He has made mistakes inseparable to inexperience and zeal, but that must be expected. He is painstaking and does not spare himself, and will in time develop into a capable Superintendent.

SURAT.

Mr. Austin was in charge of the district throughout the year.

2. Reported and real crime under all classes is 723 and 593 compared with 696 and 572 in the year previous. True cases of murder are 3 to 1, attempts at murder and culpable homicides 3 to 1, dacoities 1 to *nil*, robberies *nil* to 6, house-breaking with intent to commit thefts 28 to 18, and thefts 165 to 157. With the exception of robberies, an increase is observable in all these crimes. Cases of receiving stolen property were 9 against 5. The District Superintendent of Police observes that there are no professional receivers of stolen property in the district beyond a few Borah shop-keepers and goldsmiths in the city of Surat; but as they are well known, and as other tradesmen are ready to give them away, they are getting more cautious in their dealings, apprehending that their chances of a successful haul are very remote. There were 23 pending cases under the 'Indian Penal Code' at the close of the year, and the number of excluded cases under 'Indian Penal Code' was 114 against 136. 8 cases in which the Magistracy declined, in the first instance, to exclude, and ordered to be sent up for trial, were discharged and the cases afterwards excluded as false. 6 cases were declared "maliciously false," in 5 of which prosecutions were instituted and 2 were convicted and 3 discharged. Sanction to prosecute in the sixth case had not been received at the close of the year. On the subject of prosecutions in cases of making false statements and giving false evidence, the District Superintendent of Police refers to the impossibility almost of successfully prosecuting a person who would formerly have been dealt with by an alternative charge of making a false statement to the Police or giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, not now being permissible under a Bombay High Court ruling as well as a Calcutta ruling, which demands that the recorded evidence of a witness must be proved by the Police by independent testimony as being an untrue statement to them. The District Magistrate's views are as follows:—

"It is true that an *alternative charge* is not to be framed in such a case as the one reported, but the charge should be drawn up in two heads, each containing one of the contradictory statements. The Court is then to try to find out which statement is false. If it is uncertain which is false, but if they are so contradictory that they cannot both be true, then Section 72 of the Penal Code will apply, and judgment is to be framed in the alternative, and punishment inflicted for the less serious of the two offences. This is the gist of Ruling No. 40 of 28th August 1890 of the Bombay High Court and of Ruling No. 26 of 28th July 1887 which it follows. It is quite true that the falsity of one statement cannot be proved by a contradictory statement by the same person; but it is by no means necessary for a conviction that it should be proved by independent testimony. If

such is forthcoming so much the better, but if both statements be put in, the contradiction between them, if unequivocal, will suffice for an alternative judgment. There is possibly some misunderstanding of the law in the minds of some of the Magistracy, and Mr. Austin will, therefore, be requested to bring to notice the first case in point, so that it may be referred to higher authority."

9 cases were classed as 'undetected' out of 233 disposed of during the year under 'Indian Penal Code.' This is a good result.

3. The percentages of convictions to cases disposed of and decided by trial under 'Indian Penal Code' are 92 and 96 compared with 93 and 96, in 'class VI' 99 and 100 with 98 and 99, and in 'all classes' 96 and 98 with 96 and 98. The percentages of the year under report are as good as they were last year. During the year, 625 persons were arrested in 'all classes' by the Police *suo motu*. Including pending persons of previous year their number for disposal was 630, of whom 20 were released without trial—a percentage of 3 compared with 5 last year. The percentages of convictions are as good if not better than last year, being under 'Indian Penal Code' 76 and 79 against 67 and 74, under 'class VI' 89 and 91 against 90 and 92, and under 'all classes' 81 and 84 against 79 and 83.

4. The number of offences under the Excise Laws receded from 306 in 1892 to 297 in 1893, and convictions were obtained in 278 cases. On this the District Superintendent of Police writes as follows:—

"Illicit distillation is rife in the Bulsár, Párdi and to a lesser extent in the Chikhli Táluka, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Ábkári and District Police and the liquor farmer's establishment, there is little prospect of stamping it out so long as the importation of mowra flowers by rail from other districts to railway stations in or near these tálukas continues. I have not been able to ascertain the extent to which mowra flowers are imported, but it is somewhat considerable and entirely for the purpose of illicit distillation, and I would strongly advise, in the interests of the lower classes as also for the sake of law and order, that the Mowra Act be extended to these tálukas. In the Bulsár Táluka three instances occurred in which persons engaged in illicit distillation and their neighbours offered determined resistance to the Police when making seizures. Unless something is done to stop the importation of mowra flowers, an altogether unnecessary commodity in this district and where they have never been used for food, I fear that a spirit of lawlessness will be created, and resistance to arrests and searches will more frequently occur. The 60° under-proof spirit manufactured in this district sells at from 2 to 2½ annas a seer, while for 5 seers of mowra flowers costing 1½ annas, some 5 seers of a much stronger spirit can, it is said, be distilled."

5. The total value of property stolen during the year, including that stolen in pending cases of previous year, has been set down at Rs. 6,743 as compared with Rs. 5,604 in 1892, and property worth Rs. 5,663 was recovered giving a percentage of 83 against 61 the year before. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen has risen from 91 to 92. In connection with this, the District Superintendent of Police remarks that the number of cases of receiving stolen property although appearing small must be considered with the fact that over 80 per cent. of the property stolen was recovered, and that out of 206 cases in which property was stolen, recoveries were effected in 190, so that the receivers could not have done a very large amount of business.

6. 15 persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 13 were called on to furnish security for good behaviour and 12 were sent to jail in default of giving security. The District Superintendent of Police says he is quite sure that there is no want of vigilance on the part of the Police to work this chapter, but that the supply of bad characters is wanting, and that 12 out of the 13 being unable to furnish security goes to prove that only *bond-fide* bad characters were proceeded against. 43 offenders were identified as having been previously convicted, and 15 were classed as habitual offenders.

7. In 6 instances, reports were made against village Pátels for neglect of duty, and in each case they were either suspended or fined. The three shops of the licensed vendors of arms and ammunition were inspected by the Superintendent and Inspectors. Six persons were prosecuted under the Arms Act, 3 for going armed, and 3 for possessing arms without a license, and of these 5 were convicted.

8. There was an increase of 2 Constables over the strength of the previous year owing to two additional men having been sanctioned for the service of municipal summonses, &c. No officer was dismissed, but 6 Constables against 12 were. Including these dismissed, 13 officers and 116 men were departmentally punished against 7 and 67, and 3 men were judicially punished against 6. No rewards by promotion nor money rewards were given, though 21 officers and 67 men were awarded Rs. 176-12-0 in ábkári cases, 6 officers and 3 men Rs. 43 in salt cases, 2 officers and 1 man Rs. 35 in opium cases, and 6 Head Constables and 4 men Rs. 125 by complainants in 2 cases of house-breaking. Besides, 60 officers and men were given good-service certificates by the Magistracy, and the District Superintendent of Police himself gave 135. The percentage of educated officers and men is 57.56 compared with 54.54 last year. 376 men were put through a complete course of drill during the year, and 133 were under instruction against 218 and 224 last year. 82 officers and men competed for the Presidency shooting prizes, of whom 41 were marksmen, against 33 in the year previous. The difficulty of obtaining good recruits is well known, but the introduction of the reorganisation of the Police will doubtless attract the stamp of men wanted.

9. Two buildings were constructed departmentally during 1893, and the urgency of lines in 4 places in the district is mentioned by the District Superintendent of Police.

10. There were 4 escapes, 3 from the District Police and one from a village policeman. In each case the prisoners were recaptured, and the policemen in default punished.

11. There were 10 cases of serious crime composed of 3 murders, 6 attempts at murder and culpable homicides and 1 dacoity, and the scenes of 5 were visited and personally investigated; the reasons offered for not visiting the rest are satisfactory. Besides, the District Superintendent of Police visited the scenes of crime in several serious cases of theft and investigated the offences. There are 9 Police stations and 47 outposts. All the Police stations and 46 out of the 47 outposts were visited; the one not visited was Regama, a fair-weather Mounted Police outpost that was unoccupied owing to the Mounted Police being below the sanctioned strength.

12. Out of 14 cases committed to the Court of Sessions during the year, 6 ended in conviction and 8 in acquittal, or a percentage of 42 against 37 in 1892.

13. The District Magistrate concludes with this opinion of Mr. Austin and the Police that he "thinks that Government has been well served in this district by all ranks of the Police from the Superintendent downwards."

Surat is an easy district to administer, crime being small and not of a serious character. Mr. Austin has, however, worked it well, and the percentages are good.

THA'NA.

Mr. Dhanjisha Dádábhoj held charge of the office of Superintendent throughout the year, and was in charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent from 20th to 22nd March. Mr. Jehángirsha Ardesir held charge of the Assistant's office from 1st January to 19th March, and again from 12th June till the end of the year, and Mr. Nánábhoj Cáwasji from 23rd March to 11th June.

2. Reported and real crime has increased during the year under report both under 'all classes' as well as under "Indian Penal Code," the figures being 2,840, 1,933, 1,677 and 789 against 2,262, 1,567, 1,460 and 786 respectively in 1892. The number of pending cases under 'Indian Penal Code' at the close of the year, however, shows a decrease of 4, being 63 compared with 67. Real cases of murder have risen from 5 to 8; of dacoities and robberies have gone up from 2 and 4 to 5 and 7. Thefts and house-breaking cases are 392 and 111 compared with 392 and 127 in the year previous. The District Superintendent of Police remarks that a decrease in house-breaking cases is a fair gauge of the efficiency or otherwise of the Police, implying that this class of offence not being spasmodic like murders and similar crimes, its detection is due to energy, zeal and

perseverance consequent on vigilant supervision, and, in this opinion of his, the District Magistrate concurs. Real cases of receiving stolen property disposed of during the year were 34 against 27 in 1892. In 22 cases, convictions were obtained, and 40 persons out of 61 were convicted. This increase in the number of cases compares favourably with the year previous. Under class VI, there has been an increase from 781 to 1,144, which is chiefly under the *Abkari* Act of 1878 as amended by Act III of 1892, which result has borne out the anticipation of the District Magistrate in the year previous. There were 1,383 cases under the Act in question in the year under report against 617 in 1892, and the District Superintendent of Police states that the District Police have contributed their fair quota in their detection as in years previous.

3. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to those disposed of and decided by trial are, under 'Indian Penal Code,' 56 and 64, compared with 50 and 61 in 1892 and, under 'all classes,' 76 and 81 compared with 66 and 74. Under 'class VI,' they are also better, having risen from 83 and 84 to 90 and 91. Taking different heads of crime, they have risen under dacoities from *nil* to 66 and 100, and under robberies from 25 and 50 to 87 and 100. Under 'murders' and 'attempts at murder and culpable homicides' they have decreased, *viz.* from 25 and 100, 100 and 100, to 66 and 75, 50 and 50. In theft cases, the percentage of convictions to cases decided by trial has gone up from 64 to 72, and in cases of receiving stolen property it has gone down from 70 to 64.

4. The percentage of excluded cases to cases for disposal under 'all classes' remains the same, *viz.* 31, but under 'Indian Penal Code' alone has gone up from 46 to 52, respecting which, the District Superintendent of Police offers practically the same reasons as in the year previous. Out of the total number of 936 cases, 59 were maliciously false; in 21 of these, prosecutions were instituted and convictions were obtained in 13 cases; no cases were pending at the close of the year, and 8 were discharged. In no case, however, was an accused person arrested on the complaint of the person making the false accusation, but papers of enquiry were sent to the Magistrate 1st Class, and after obtaining their final orders under B (maliciously false), some of the complainants were prosecuted, with the result mentioned above.

It is satisfactory to see that the number of undetected cases has gone down from 147 to 104 under 'all classes', and from 139 to 96 under 'Indian Penal Code.'

5. The total number of persons arrested during the year, including those from previous year, is 2,731 against 2,201. Of the 2,731 persons, 34 only were released without being brought to trial—a creditable percentage of 1.2. 2,612 were disposed of by trial and 1,837 were convicted, giving percentages of 68 and 69 against 61 and 62. The corresponding percentages under 'Indian Penal Code' have gone up from 48 and 49 to 51 and 52, and in class VI from 78 and 78 to 88 and 88. The figures speak for themselves. The percentages relating to persons under more important heads of crime show a further improvement in the year under report.

6. Less property was stolen during the year 1893, *viz.* Rs. 21,980 against Rs. 31,994. Adding to this figure the property stolen in pending cases of previous year, the amount comes to Rs. 25,936 against Rs. 36,148, of which Rs. 14,004 worth of property was recovered, giving a percentage of 53 against 41 in the year previous. The percentage of cases in which property was stolen to those in which it was recovered has also improved from 80 to 83. No less than Rs. 1,350 worth of stolen property belonging to other districts was recovered, and 7 criminals were arrested by the *Thána* Police without the assistance of any information from the places where the offences were committed.

7. During the year, 44 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions. 23 of these ended in conviction, 13 were discharged, 1 withdrawn, 2 were pending at the close of the year and 5 declared non-cognizable; convictions were, however, obtained in all 5 of them.

8. During the year, 80 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 52 were ordered to furnish security, 6 of whom in default were sent to jail.

In the year under report, the Police were able to detect 50 old offenders, and all these were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; of these, 44 were identified by the Thána Police as being previously convicted; 18 were found habitual offenders.

9. There are 15 shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition. All of them, also shops of opium, gánja, and some of the liquor shops were inspected by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent. Those of arms and ammunition were also periodically inspected by Inspectors. There were 17 cases under the Arms Act, and convictions were obtained in 16. The amount of fine imposed in these cases was Rs. 69-5-3. 2 persons escaped from jails, 3 from the custody of the District Police, and none from the Village Police. The first 2 have been arrested after the close of the year, one of the other 3 was recaptured and convicted, and another threw himself into the creek and died, and one is still at large.

10. The total number of punishments is 103 against 93 last year. This number includes 5 dismissals against 15 in 1892, as well as 12 judicial punishments. There were no rewards by promotion, but there were 82 money rewards against 88. 102 officers and 190 men were educated against 108 and 194. The total number of men, including officers, who went through drill this year is 559, or an increase over last year. The Police won the first Presidency prize and another. 90 men qualified as marksmen.

11. The following table will furnish the information about serious crimes:—

Name of Officer,	NUMBER OF SERIOUS OFFENCES.		Minor offences, such as house-breaking and thefts, in which scenes were visited for personal investigation.	Total number of offences personally investigated.
	Occurred in the charge.	Crimes personally investigated and their scenes visited.		
Mr. Dhanjisha Dádábhoy	10	8	10	18
„ Jehángirsha Ardesir	7	4	9	13
„ Nánábhoy Cawasji	1	1	...	1

12. There are 13 Police stations and 45 outposts, of which 7 Police stations and 27 outposts are in the charge of the Superintendent, who visited and inspected all of those in his charge twice, and four of the former three times, and three of the latter also three times. He also visited and inspected all the Police stations in the Assistant's charge as well as 6 outposts. This is an excellent record of activity and, combined with the number of serious and other offences personally investigated, speaks for itself of the energy and zeal which Mr. Dhanjisha puts into all his work. The Assistants visited and inspected all stations and outposts in their charge. This also is commendable.

13. One Police Pátel was dismissed for having made a false punchánama in a cognizable case, and another was fined Rs. 10 for not promptly reporting to the District Police the commission of a serious offence, during the year under report.

14. The year was a most eventful one from a Police point of view, as first of all, the passes of the hills bordering on the Poona, Ahmednagar and Násik districts had to be guarded for 4 months to avoid inroads into the Thána District by the gang of dacoits headed by Rágho Vithu Dhangar and Dagadya Deshmukh, and the plan adopted evidently worked successfully. Then the Bombay Riots broke out, and the Inspector-General of Police's telegram to despatch 40 men with 50 rounds of buckshot to Bombay was received on the night of the 12th August, and on the assembly calling for that purpose, all the men at Headquarters, including those just returned from the trying duty on the Gháts, to a man expressed their anxiety to go to Bombay. On the selection of the required number of men, they were despatched to Bombay by the first train within 45 minutes of the receipt of the telegram. It was not long before they came into

contact with the rioters, as while escorting some prisoners the rioters attempted to effect their release when they were fired upon and the rioters went off. Their conduct gave great satisfaction to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

I think Government will notice with commendation the alacrity with which the men turned out on the first alarm and the healthy zeal and keenness they evinced when volunteers were asked; for such a spirit might be expected in a regiment, but I venture to say it is unique in the records of the Police. The District Magistrate places on record his high opinion of the conduct of the Thána Police on this occasion and all other similar occasions when rioting and trouble were expected, in the following words:—

“I am very highly satisfied with the judgment and conduct of both officers and men of the Thána Police during this period.”

Speaking of the Police administration generally, the District Magistrate writes that he considers the “returns for the year satisfactory, indicating improved administration and efficiency.”

CENTRAL DIVISION.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Mr. Kennedy was in charge of the district throughout the year. Mr. E. H. Ingle was Police Probationer attached to the office of the District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 3rd June, when he was transferred to Sátára, and Mr. D. G. Ommanney from the 17th August in the same capacity till the end of the year.

2. Reported crime was 760 as compared with 756 in the year previous, and under ‘Indian Penal Code’ 729 contrasted with 640. Real crime under ‘Indian Penal Code’ was 267 against 215. Murders stood at 8 against 10, attempts at murder and culpable homicides 4 against 5, dacoities 11 against 3, robberies 7 against 8, house-breaking with intent to commit thefts 34 against 43, and thefts 118 against 76. Cases of receiving stolen property have risen from 8 to 19, and pending ones under all classes, from 31 to 38. Taking classes, decreases are observable in classes I, III and VI, class IV remains stationary, and increases in classes II and V.

3. During the year, 477 Indian Penal Code cases were excluded out of 766 for disposal, which gives a percentage of 62 against 65 in 1892. Of the 477 cases, 318 turned out false and 86 maliciously false, in 33 of which prosecutions were instituted, but convictions were obtained in 11 cases only, in 11 the accused were acquitted or discharged, in 3 the complaints were dismissed, and 8 remained to be decided at the end. In addition, there were 2 cases under Act IV of 1891, both of which ended in conviction, small fines being imposed in each. Only 48 cases were classed as ‘undetected’ out of 252 disposed of, giving a percentage of 19 against 10 last year.

4. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to those disposed of and decided by trial have gone down from 79 and 89 to 70 and 87, in ‘class VI’ from 95 and 95 to 89 and 94, and in ‘all classes’ from 84 and 91 to 71 and 87. 376 persons were arrested as against 378, and the number for disposal 397 against 380. 5 were released without trial against 3. The number of persons pending at the close of the year was 1 against 22. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have fallen under ‘Indian Penal Code’ from 67 and 71 to 59 and 60, under ‘class VI’ from 86 and 87 to 76 and 76, and in ‘all classes’ from 73 and 76 to 61 and 62. The number of persons arrested otherwise than by the Police has decreased from 623 to 473.

5. The value of property stolen during the year together with the property stolen in pending cases of previous year amounts to Rs. 25,585 as compared with Rs. 19,482; 36 per cent. or Rs. 9,457 were recovered against 21 per cent. in the year previous. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen, has fallen from 87 to 81. The value

of the property remaining over for disposal at the end of the year is Rs. 2,718 against Rs. 11,457.

6. 53 persons as compared with 73 last year were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 50 were ordered to furnish security and 3 discharged. Of these 50, 37 furnished security and 13 were sent to jail in default. There were one or two cases also in which bad characters who had furnished security were caught committing offences while the period for which they were bound over was in force, and report has been made to the Magistrates to take proceedings against the sureties, but with what result is not known. And a case in which a man who was not only under security to be of good behaviour, but had several previous convictions against him, was caught stealing, the Magistrate who took up the case finding his powers inadequate to punish the man properly, rightly reported the case for enhanced punishment to a sub-divisional Magistrate, who gave a month's imprisonment only.

In relation to the last, the District Superintendent of Police writes that he has called for the papers in the case, and remarks that, if the facts as reported are true, the case was one more suited for the Sessions Court, who would have awarded an exemplary punishment, without which it is hopeless to expect a due respect for the law, and that he does not consider, if Magistrates do not deal severely with such cases, that it is a part of the duty of the Police to be always referring them to higher authority for attention. The District Magistrate comments as below :—

"It should be the duty of the Police to bring to notice instances such as are referred to here. The District Magistrate will, however, issue a circular to the Subordinate Magistrates on the subject."

7. 65 accused persons were identified as having been previously convicted ; of these, 20 were found habitual offenders.

8. There were 32 shops for the sale of arms and ammunition ; 29 of these were inspected by the Superintendent. There were 6 cases under the Arms Act, and convictions were obtained in 5 of them. The amount of fines was Rs. 42.

9. 105 prisoners in 33 cases were tried by the Court of Sessions, and 44 in 21 cases were convicted. 60 prisoners were acquitted and discharged, and 1 remained at the close of the year to be tried. The result is even worse this year than it was last year, and the District Superintendent of Police explains by saying that 18 prisoners in 3 cases were all let off.

10. One officer and 4 men were dismissed. 27 officers and 81 men were departmentally punished, and 12 men judicially punished. 3 men were rewarded by promotion and 9 granted money rewards. There were 29 men last year against 3 rewarded by promotion this year, and the District Superintendent of Police says that the figure of this year is more accurate, as it has been entered more strictly in accordance with the instructions on the subject. 40 earned good-conduct tickets. 104 officers and 288 men were shown as educated as compared with 105 and 273 in the preceding year. 35 as compared with 25 last year qualified as marksmen. The second and seventh of the Presidency prizes were carried off by the Ahmednagar Police.

The only case in which good and efficient service out of the common was performed, the District Superintendent of Police says, was that of the 3 men and an officer who were especially rewarded for the capture of Rághia Koli, in whose capture the Párner Chief Constable Shivrám Ganpat also deserves credit. The Police further shot Dagadia Deshmukh and wounded 3 others, one of whom died in hospital, and they accounted for 4 others, who either surrendered or were captured.

11. Lines at Shamsherpur, taluka Akola, for 4 men were completed at a cost of Rs. 975.

12. Two prisoners escaped from the custody of the Village Police. They were recaptured and convicted, the Village Police being also convicted.

13. In all, 26 serious crimes were reported during the year, and 15 of them were personally investigated. Reasons given for not visiting the rest are perfectly satisfactory.

14. There are 13 Police stations and 14 outposts, all of which were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police, who also frequently visited the special posts on the Gháts.

15. During the year, 65 cases were conducted by the Court Prosecutor, of which 55 were successful and 10 failed. All 55 successful cases were decided by Magistrates. Besides these 65 cases, the Court Prosecutor assisted as junior Counsel in 11 cases in the Sessions Court, in 6 of which there were convictions. There were 8 cases of the Village Police failing to assist the District Police or were remiss in their duty. In 5 cases they were punished by fine or removal from office, in two admonition was given, and in one enquiry is still going on.

16. With the exception of the capture of Koli outlaws, there was no incident deserving of special notice during the year. The District Superintendent of Police says that in the month of March the attitude of the Koli population was distinctly, though not openly, hostile, and that the Police on the Gháts had to be reinforced by 50 men, and special measures adopted for patrolling the Násik and Thána districts bordering on Ahmednagar. These measures and the recommendations for the establishment of a punitive post, since established, along with the arrest of Rághia Koli, and his disclosures had the effect of bringing the Kolis to their senses. There are, however, still 2 members of the old gang at large, and it is reported that they have already been joined by 2 or 3 others; so until they are all accounted for, it would not be safe to relax precautions or to withdraw the pressure that has been put upon certain villages on the Gháts. The special Police on the Gháts had arduous and often unpleasant duties to perform and they fulfilled them with zeal and energy.

17. During the Bombay riots, Mr. Kennedy went down with 40 officers and men, and Mr. Ommanney, Police Probationer, went with the 34 officers and men sent to Yeola.

18. The District Superintendent of Police remarks on the Nizám's territory being always a troublesome factor in dealing with crime, and the form of procedure required to be observed in following up and arresting prisoners on the border. To this the District Magistrate writes as follows:—

“There has been much correspondence during the year with Hyderabad on the subjects here referred to. The latest information received by the District Magistrate is that some large measure is under contemplation and will be heard of in time through Government in the Political Department.”

19. The District Magistrate expresses his opinion of Mr. Kennedy as showing indefatigable zeal in the conduct of his duties and as being ubiquitous and never sparing himself, in which I fully concur.

KHÁNDESH.

Mr. Davies, who has written the report, was in charge of the district from 1st January to 5th October, when he took three months' leave. The district is divided into three divisions, the Central, Eastern, and Western. The Central is in charge of the Superintendent and the Eastern and Western in that of two Assistant Superintendents, whose work is supervised and controlled by the Superintendent. Mr. Thatcher was in charge of the Eastern Division throughout the year, and in addition was in charge of the district from 6th October till the close of the year. Mr. Luck was in charge of the Western Division throughout the year, with the exception of one month, *viz.*, from 4th August to 3rd September, when Mr. Davies held charge in addition to being Superintendent of the district.

2. Reported and real crime under 'Indian Penal Code' was as 1,810 and 1,001 against 1,764 and 953, and under 'all classes' 2,287 and 1,412 against 2,225 and 1,328 in 1892. Turning to serious crimes, real cases of murder were 18 to 18, attempts at murder and culpable homicides 7 to 5, dacoities 39 to 27, robberies, 40 to 45, house-breaking with intent to commit thefts 257 to 232, and thefts 456 to 419. Cases of receiving stolen property were 31 to 59, and con-

victions were obtained in 23 against 41 in 1892. In respect to classes, an increase is general in all with the exception of class IV, which shows a decrease of 8 cases. The increase in class VI, the District Superintendent of Police says, is chiefly due to a large number of cases under the A'bkári Act in the Western Division (where Bhils form the majority of the population), and offences of this description are very common.

3. 970 cases were excluded under 'all laws,' which is 38 per cent. of the total number of cases for disposal against 39 in 1892, and they were made up of 38 excluded under Section 157 (b), 773 excluded owing to some mistake of fact or law, and 122 maliciously false. In 98 out of these 122 cases, prosecutions were instituted; 18 were convicted, 21 discharged, and 59 pending; in 24 prosecutions were not instituted for want of evidence. The District Superintendent of Police says that he does not think there is any tendency on the part of the Police to get true undetected cases excluded as false, which is apparent from the fact that excluded cases are fewer this year than they have been in the two previous years. The District Magistrate concurs in his opinion.

The number of pending cases under 'Indian Penal Code' at the close of the year is 240 against 203 at the end of 1892, and they were made up of 71 cases, in which the accused were sent up for trial before the close of the year, 61 cases in which final reports were submitted before the close of the year, and final orders were awaited from the Magistrates, 44 cases in which final reports could not be submitted, as the cases were reported late in the year, and 64 cases in which Police investigations were allowed to be prolonged for a period of 6 months. 354 out of 869 cases disposed of under the Indian Penal Code were classed as undetected.

4. Turning to percentages, a marked improvement is noticeable, the percentages of true Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to true cases disposed of and decided by trial being 55 and 92 against 49 and 80 and similar percentages under 'all classes' 66 and 93 against 62 and 87. Under 'class VI' they have, however, slightly fallen from 93 and 97 to 90 and 95. The percentages in cases of receiving stolen property have declined from 85 and 91 to 67 and 82. Murders and dacoities show a great decline in percentages, while attempts at murder, robberies, house-breaking and theft show a very satisfactory rise.

5. 1,406 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases against 1,360 last year. 120 were pending from previous year. The total number of persons for disposal was, therefore, 1,526, of whom 27 or 1.7 per cent. against 15 per cent. were released without being brought to trial; this is a very satisfactory feature. The number of persons pending at the close of the year was 152 against 120 last year. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial are under 'Indian Penal Code' 55 and 57 against 55 and 67, under 'class VI' 85 and 87 against 78 and 81, and under 'all classes' 63 and 65 against 61 and 71. The Magistrates ordered the arrests of 313 persons, of whom 74 or 23 per cent., the same as in 1892, were convicted.

6. The total value of stolen property reported during the year was Rs. 87,325 against Rs. 90,131. Including value of property in pending cases of previous year, the amount came up to Rs. 97,961 against Rs. 1,00,576. The percentage of recoveries has risen from 29 to 31, and that of cases recovered to stolen 61 to 63.

7. 288 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and 128 were ordered to furnish security, of whom 91 did so, and the rest were sent to jail in default. In addition, there were 75 persons pending from previous year, of whom 40 were bound over, 32 furnishing security, and 8 going to jail in default. This is not a very satisfactory record. The Superintendent has been written to, desiring him to warn his Inspectors to be more careful in the selection of cases for prosecution. It is of far greater importance that a smaller number should be taken up and a large percentage of convictions obtained, than that so many cases should be unsuccessfully prosecuted.

The number of accused persons identified before conviction was 45, and of habitual offenders 52.

8. There were 45 shops of licensed vendors in arms and ammunition. Besides these, 35 persons were licensed to manufacture and sell guns and blasting powder. No record has been kept by either Mr. Davies or Mr. Thatcher of inspection of shops of dealers by them, but Mr. Luck inspected the one in his division. There were 12 cases under the Arms Act, in all of which convictions were obtained. The amount of fine imposed in these cases was Rs. 122.

9. There were 45 dismissals against 32 in last year. The departmental punishments were 324, which is 14 less than in the previous year. Judicial punishments are more by 8. The number of men rewarded by promotion has gone down from 47 to 25, while the number of money rewards has increased from 1 to 11. During the year, 119 men were granted good-service certificates against 250 in last year. 143 officers and 416 men were educated against 181 officers and 394 men. Drill is good. 59 men of the Foot Police and 8 of the Mounted Police against 57 and 11 in 1892 qualified as marksmen. The Mounted Police carried off all the three Presidency prizes in the competition shooting with revolvers, and the Foot Police, the 4th, 5th, 8th, 10th and 17th Presidency prizes. Money rewards amounting to Rs. 146 were won by the Khândesh Police.

10. 18 cases of a serious nature occurred in the Superintendent's charge. He personally investigated 9, in 8 the accused were immediately arrested, and his reason for not visiting the other was satisfactory. In the Eastern Division, there were 40 serious cases, 24 of which were personally investigated by Mr. Thatcher, and his reasons for not visiting the rest are satisfactory. In the Western Division there were 42 cases, 22 of which were personally investigated by Mr. Luck, and his reasons for not visiting the rest are satisfactory.

There are in the district 23 stations and 119 outposts, of which 22 and 32 respectively were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police, in whose division there are 6 stations and 32 outposts, one of the stations and outposts being visited twice by him. In the Eastern Division, there are 10 stations and 48 outposts, of which 10 and 25 respectively were inspected, 2 thrice and 5 twice. In the Western Division, there are 7 stations and 39 outposts, of which 7 and 34 were inspected, 3 twice and 2 thrice. This is insufficient. The Assistants have but little office work to do, and they should devote more of their time to visiting scenes of crime and inspecting their posts. This is their chief duty.

11. During the year, 5 prisoners escaped from the custody of the District Police and 6 recaptures were made, including 3 escapes of previous years, so 2 of the year under report are still at large.

12. The District Superintendent of Police draws attention again to the want of accommodation for the Unarmed Police, especially at Dhulia, and the hardship this entails on them in having to pay house-rent at 8 annas and a rupee a month, and recommends that till lines are built, the men at Dhulia should be allowed house-rent the same as those at Bhusával and Jalgaon. On this the District Magistrate writes as follows:—

“To a new-comer to Khândesh the utter insufficiency of the accommodation for the Police is most surprising. Not only is there a great scarcity of quarters to live in, but the office accommodation also seems quite inadequate, judging from the way that in towns the District Police annex the chowri, and edge out the proper proprietors the Pátels.”

13. There were 5 instances of blame attached to Police Pátels, on 3 of whom small fines were imposed by the Magistrates, and, in the cases of the other 2, rigorous imprisonment of 3 months.

14. 45 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions, and convictions were obtained in 23; 9 were discharged, 2 pending at the close of the year, and 11, although they were decided by the Sessions Court, had not their summaries sent.

15. The District Magistrate's view on the state of crime in the district and opinion of Mr. Davies and his Assistants is as cited below:—

"The most striking point about Khándesh crime is and has long been that the most serious part of it is committed by people who do not belong to the district at all. The dacoities are carried out by gangs of ruffians from Barwáni and from the Nizám's dominions, or by Rohillas from Northern India. The large amount of money and valuables stolen in the Eastern District is stolen and carried off by rail by Pardesis and Rohillas. It would appear, then, that two things are wanted:—

First, a body of Police working on the frontier to break up the gangs of badmashes who live just over the border.

Secondly, though I am afraid the Legislature would not pass such an Act, that we should have the power of declaring Rohillas to be a criminal tribe and requiring them to take out permits to reside in the district on pain of deportation."

"Mr. Davies has administered matters with the same success as last year. The general results of 1893 have been good, and reflect credit on his efforts and those of his two Assistants. I agree with what he says of them. Mr. Thatcher has, as Mr. Davies says, a difficult charge in the Eastern Division, but the results of the year are an improvement on those of 1892, and his management of matters during his acting Superintendentship, especially the Chopda Pálki procession, shows him to be, as Mr. Davies says, qualified for independent charge. As for Mr. Luck, Mr. Luck is, as the Inspector-General knows, always thoroughly keen and energetic, and he has been in 1893 as zealous and hardworking as ever. While mentioning the officers I should like to refer to the capital work done by the Inspector Mr. Mahmád Sultán Moulvi at Chopda during the Pálki procession. He saw that the way to prevent a row was to prevent the opposite party from assembling, so he always took care to have men well forward in the main and side streets, who broke up knots of loiterers and cleared out the mosques before the Pálki came up. He did capital service on that occasion.

"On the whole, Mr. Davies is, I consider, to be congratulated on the result of the year's work."

16. With regard to the District Magistrate's suggestions for dealing with offenders from over the border, I think that, if the reforms recommended last year to the Government of India by the Hon'ble Brigade-Surgeon Lethbridge were introduced, as much will be done in that direction as is possible. A border Police under divided authority is impossible. It must be accepted that a district bordered on one side by a Native State, which is not under the control of the Government of Bombay, will be a cause of crime and especially serious crime, and that detection and recovery of property will be almost impossible.

The District Magistrate would like the Rohillas to be proclaimed as a criminal tribe. This is an impossibility, because the term 'Rohilla' is a general one and applies to men who have come down, and who, I regret to say, are yearly coming down from the North-Western Frontier. Some are inhabitants of one side of the border and some from across the border, and are not of one tribe or country even. There is no need of passing an Act on the subject; one is already provided, *viz.*, "The Foreigner's Act." This meets all the necessities of the case, and I am now in correspondence with the District Magistrate on the subject of its extension to Khándesh.

I concur in the District Magistrate's remarks on Khándesh. For many reasons, Khándesh is a difficult Police charge, and Mr. Davies has done much to bring it into better order. I have great hopes that, before long, Khándesh will show a considerable diminution of crime.

NA'SIK.

Mr. Gibbs was in charge of the office of Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 5th May and again from 8th August to 31st December, Mr. Green being in charge in the interval.

2. Reported and real crime under 'all classes' is as 1,295 and 663 compared with 1,572 and 864 of last year, and reported and real crime under 'Indian Penal Code' is as 1,140 and 553 with 1,383 and 728. In the review of last year, a remark was passed that while reported crime under Indian Penal Code showed a decrease, real crime under it showed a gradual increase, without any explanation being given for it. It is, therefore, satisfactory to note that a change has occurred in the right direction. Compared with last year's figures, murders are 12 against 4, attempts at murders and culpable homicides 2 against 4, dacoities 10 against 12, robberies 18 against 13, house-breaking with intent to commit theft

113 against 199, thefts 272 against 318. It will thus be seen that while murders and robberies have increased, the others have decreased. There were 14 cases of murder for disposal, of which 10 were decided by trial ending in 9 convictions, 1 disposed of without being brought to trial, which relates to the year 1892 without a prospect of being detected, and 3 remained pending. Of the pending ones, 2 are regarded as likely to be struck off, and the third is under consideration. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of and decided by trial are, however, very good, being 81 and 90 compared with 40 and 50 respectively in the year previous. Similarly those under the other offences enumerated above, except 'house-breaking with intent to commit theft' have improved. There were 10 real cases of receiving stolen property for disposal compared with 20 of last year, and 9 of them ended in conviction against 16, giving a percentage of 90 to 80. The number of cases may be small and half that of the previous year, but the crimes on which they bear are also lesser in number than they were last year. Turning to classes, an increase is observable in classes I and II and a decrease in III, IV, V and VI.

3. The number of pending cases at the close of the year in all classes shows a slight fall from 119 to 114, and the Superintendent makes the same remarks as he did last year in respect to some Magistrates.

640 cases were excluded out of 1,255 for disposal under 'Indian Penal Code'; under 'all laws' 689 is the total. Maliciously false cases were 113; in 52 of these, complainants were fined under the provisions of Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In 21 cases, prosecutions were instituted, and convictions were obtained in 7. In the remaining 17 cases, the accused were discharged. The Superintendent observes that at the suggestion of two 1st Class Magistrates he stopped prosecuting in maliciously false cases, as the Magistrates found that the Sessions Court did not uphold their finding. The number of undetected cases under 'Indian Penal Code' is 194 and the percentage 38, which, though better than 41 of last year, is still high, and the District Superintendent of Police ascribes the cause of it to bad detection of theft cases and the want of education in his 1st and 2nd Class Head Constables.

4. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to true cases disposed of and decided by trial have improved from 49 and 86 to 58 and 94, under class VI from 89 and 92 to 97 and 98, and in 'all classes' from 56 and 87 to 65 and 95.

5. The number of persons arrested by the Police in Indian Penal Code cases has risen from 852 to 875, although with a decrease in crime in the year under report. Including persons pending from previous year, the number for disposal was 917, of whom only 12 were released without being brought to trial, an excellent percentage of 1.3. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial have, under 'Indian Penal Code,' improved from 59 and 60 to 63 and 64, under 'class VI' from 69 and 71 to 77 and 77, and under 'all classes' 60 and 62 to 66 and 67. Those under murders and dacoities have also improved very satisfactorily from 20 and 22 and 32 and 36 to 59 and 61 and 69 and 72 respectively. In Indian Penal Code cases, 74 persons were arrested, who were subsequently compensated under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and if they be treated as not arrested, the percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of would be 69 and 70 instead of 63 and 64 as shown above.

6. The value of property reported stolen during the year has been set down at Rs. 46,129 against Rs. 2,64,439. Including property in pending cases, the total value of the stolen property to be accounted for by the Police comes to Rs. 63,912 against Rs. 2,77,690. Property worth Rs. 22,923 was recovered against Rs. 1,28,018, which gives the percentage of 35 against 46. The Superintendent refers to the case of Rs. 10,000 which occurred at the close of 1892, and says that it was not reported until 20 days or so after the robbery was committed, which fact has militated against its detection. A goldsmith, who was living in the same house with the complainant, committed the robbery in the absence of the complainant and his wife, and a bar of gold tallying with the value of the gold lost was found with him, but there was no evidence to prosecute.

7. 90 persons including 12 of last year were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 59 were ordered to furnish security, 12 discharged, and 19 pending. 32 accused were identified as having been previously convicted and all of them were found habitual offenders. The District Superintendent of Police states that

"17 registered habitual criminals known as Badaks (*alias* Thákurs) were arrested in this district during the year under report. One was sent up to the Central Provinces for the great help he rendered us, and he was wanted as an informer up-country. Two Badaks being bound over for 3 years each, the case had to go for sanction to the Sessions Judge. This officer said the securities offered by these two men should have been accepted. He, further said no specific case had been brought against the men, and they had been 5 months in jail. He, therefore, set them free. After the men were set free, I heard from the Superintendent of Moghya Operations, the securities were bad characters and should not be accepted; it was too late to move when I got this news.

"There is plenty of scope for Chapter VIII amongst the wanderers in this district, but in some of my talukas it is useless taking cases into Court. I have again tried this year, but when a good case is thrown out with the remark there is no proof, it is best to leave the matter alone."

8. During the year, 2 Pátels were officially warned and 11 suspended for various periods.

9. There were 16 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, 13 of which were examined by the Superintendent. There were two cases under the Arms Act, and convictions were obtained in both. The amount of fine levied in these cases amounted to Rs. 11.

10. The total number of punishments is 126. Dismissals were 7 men against 9 dismissals in 1892; other departmental punishments were 110 against 108. 9 men were judicially punished against 8 in 1892. No men were rewarded by promotion against 2 last year, and 35 were given money rewards against 28 in last year. 161 good-conduct tickets were issued to men against 95 in last year. 117 officers and 254 men were shown as educated against 108 officers and 235 men in 1892. There were only 15 vacancies this year. 22 men qualified as marksmen, and one of the Presidency prizes was carried off by the Násik Police.

11. The following table will show the personal investigation made by the Superintendent in serious cases :—

Description of Crime.	Cases reported.	Cases investigated personally and scenes visited.
Murders	18	7
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	5	1
Dacoities	10	5
Robberies	39	4

Note.—The reasons given by the Superintendent for not visiting the scenes of the remaining crimes are satisfactory.

12. There were 16 Police stations and 62 outposts. Of these 15 and 59 respectively were visited by the District Superintendent of Police. All would have been visited, but the Superintendent was detained at Yeola by the riots.

13. During the year, 4 prisoners escaped—3 from Police custody and 1 from jail, and only 3 have been recaptured. During the year, 27 cases were tried in the Court of Sessions, 21 ended in conviction—a percentage of nearly 80 compared with 65·5 in last year—and 6 were discharged. The number of persons tried in these cases was 73, of whom 49 were convicted.

14. The returns on the whole show great improvement over last year, except in the case of recovering stolen property, which unfortunately has fallen off.

15. There was a disturbance at Yeola, in October last, in the Báláji procession; the matter is before Government.

16. The opinion of the District Magistrate on the Police of the district is as follows :—

“The Násik Police are, in the District Magistrate's opinion, distinctly good. And their Superintendent, Mr. Gibbs, is a conscientious officer and a hard worker,” &c.

I have pleasure in endorsing the District Magistrate's opinion of Mr. Gibbs' good and conscientious work.

POONA.

Major Macpherson was in charge of the district from 1st January till 5th November, from which latter date till the end of the year Mr. Henderson was in charge. Mr. Fellowes was appointed as Assistant Superintendent of Police from the 5th September till the end of the year.

2. A decrease in crime generally is observable in the year under report, except under class VI. 141 fewer complaints were received by the Police, or, deducting excluded cases, 100 fewer true complaints were recorded for disposal, the figures being 1,069 in 1892 and 969 during the year under report. This improvement is reported to be no doubt due to the seasonable rains and good crops of 1892-93. The excluded cases consisted of 55 classed as non-cognizable, 7 compounded, 1 disposed of under Section 157 (b), 9 under Section 95, Indian Penal Code, and of the remainder, 42 were declared to be maliciously false against 104 in 1892,—a very satisfactory feature, and 721 false through mistake of fact. Of the 763 coming under the last two headings, 142 had been sent to Magistrates for trial and were excluded after trial. There were, therefore, only 621 cases excluded on reports from the Police. And in maliciously false cases, 12 prosecutions were undertaken, of which 4 ended in conviction and 8 in discharge. The number of cases re-investigated in the year under report was 14. As regards serious crime, there is a decided improvement in all classes except that unfortunately more successful results were not obtained in the prosecutions for “murder.” There were 8 true cases of murder to be dealt with during the year. In one of these a conviction was obtained, and the accused sentenced to transportation for life; in another the accused committed suicide immediately after the commission of the offence. In two other cases the accused absconded and have not up to the present been traced. The remaining 4 cases were sent for trial, but were discharged. In one the body was never found, being supposed to have been thrown into the river and carried away by the heavy floods, and two of the remaining murders were really one case of two youths who were murdered by their relations because of their habit of committing unnatural offences. In these three cases, although there was a certain amount of circumstantial evidence yet not sufficient evidence to hope for a conviction. Out of 33 cases of receiving stolen property sent for trial, convictions were obtained in 30,—a most creditable result. There is also an improvement in the results of trials under the Indian Penal Code, as out of 844 cases, convictions were obtained in 459 or 54.38 per cent., as against 52.63, which, the District Magistrate remarks, shows that the Police have been working more energetically and more intelligently in the detection and preparation of cases. The number of cases pending under Indian Penal Code at the end of the year has risen from 150 in 1892 to 187, and the District Superintendent of Police explains that this fluctuation is dependent on the number of cases reported to the Police during the last two months of the year, also on that of cases in which final orders of Magistrates are not received before the close of the year. The number of undetected cases under ‘all classes’ was 323 compared with 397 in 1892.

3. 840 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases, to which if 32 pending from previous year be added, the total number for disposal was 872 as compared with 1,104 (1036+68) in 1892. Of the 872 persons only 20 were released without being brought to trial, giving a decidedly good percentage of 1.1. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have in Indian Penal Code cases slightly fallen from 56 and 58 to 53 and 56. Under ‘class VI’ they have risen from 73 and 73 to 81 and 81, and under ‘all classes’ from 59 and 61 to 60 and 61.

4. The value of property alleged to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 42,301 compared with Rs. 57,313 in 1892, and the percentage of recoveries has risen from 30.95 to 34.03. There is, however, still much room for improvement in this respect. The Police of the district also recovered property worth Rs. 2,295 for other districts.

5. Chapter VIII was worked in a fairly satisfactory manner during the year. 100 persons were prosecuted and 81 persons required to give security. Of these, 57 did so, and 24 were sent to jail in default. The percentage is not as good as could be wished. 88 prisoners were identified as having been previously convicted, and 37 classed as 'habitual offenders.'

6. There were 45 shops of licensed vendors in arms and ammunition as compared with 47 in 1892, and they were periodically inspected and the accounts examined by the Inspectors. Most of them were also personally inspected by the Superintendent. 23 cases were taken up under the Arms Act, and all were convicted; and fines amounting to Rs. 210 inflicted. 150 licenses for fire-arms and 92 for swords, &c., were issued in the year under report as against 135 and 92 respectively in 1892, and the District Magistrate says the difference is due to the omission from the latter of the number of licenses in Form XI to possess weapons for the destruction of wild animals.

7. One officer and 16 men were dismissed as compared with one officer and 14 men in 1892, and the total number of punishments including dismissal was 22 officers and 106 men as against 23 officers and 159 men. The total percentage of punishments is lower in the year under report than in the three years preceding. Judicial punishments were 11 against 10. The number of educated officers and men were 135 and 363 compared with 132 and 355, and progress in this respect though slow is apparent in the last four years. 17 men were promoted for good service against 58 in 1892, a year which offered greater opportunities in this respect owing to the breaking up of several gangs of dacoits in it, and 5 against 6 received money rewards. Drill shows fair progress. 61 men qualified as marksmen, and 3 of the Presidency prizes were gained. The strength of the Police was increased by 1 Assistant Superintendent, 1 Court Prosecutor, 1 Jamádár, 1 Náik, and 8 Constables, (this last establishment being sanctioned for the service of municipal processes) to be considered with the dispensing of 6 Constables, who formed the Commissariat Guard, so that the total increase was 6 only.

8. Buildings costing Rs. 1,251 were built departmentally, and by the same agency lines at Moshi in the Haveli Taluka estimated to cost Rs. 810-8-9 are under construction. Lines were built for the Police by the Public Works Department at Poona and Awlas, and lines at Ghoda have been sanctioned and will be constructed in 1894. Also sanction has been received for lines for the City Police which it is thought will take two years to build.

9. During the year, 8 prisoners escaped from custody—4 from the District Police, 2 from lock-ups, and 2 from the Yerrowda Jail. They were all recaptured with the exception of the 2 who escaped from the Yerrowda Jail, about whom the District Magistrate writes as follows:—

"Regarding the prisoners who escaped from Yerrowda Jail, it appears that they are in His Highness the Nizám's territory; but as escape from legal custody is not an extraditable offence, the Resident has been unable to demand their surrender. The men, however, are alleged to be implicated in a dacoity in the Thána District, and if a *prima facie* case against them can be obtained, there will be no difficulty in having them extradited. In any case the District Magistrate hopes to obtain their surrender as escaped convicts, but he has first communicated with the Thána authorities in order to obtain evidence as to their share in the dacoity."

One bhampta who was rescued out of Police custody by a number of other bhamptas has also not been traced.

10. There are 15 Police stations and 38 outposts, of which Major Macpherson inspected 7 Police stations and 26 outposts including 6 punitive posts, Mr. Henderson 3 and 4, and Mr. Fellowes 1 and 3. The Superintendent remarks that it is not possible to visit each outpost every year. Two of the outposts were twice inspected, and the 6 Chief Constables' offices in Poona were all also examined by Major Macpherson. There were 20 serious crimes reported during

the year under report. Major Macpherson personally investigated the following offences :—

- 6 murders.
- 1 culpable homicide.
- 2 dacoities.
- 1 robbery.
- 3 house-breaking and thefts.

13

Mr. Henderson, 4 dacoities. One case occurred when Major Macpherson was in Bombay for the riots, and the other two were too far away to visit the scenes of.

11. Major Macpherson says he has no fresh remarks to make about the Village Police. 4 Pátels were fined and 2 suspended, and 10 Rakhwáldárs suspended.

12. 36 cases were tried during the year by the Sessions Court, of which 20 ended in conviction and 16 were discharged.

13. The District Superintendent of Police in referring to the measures that had been adopted to check dacoities in the Koli country and the imposition by Government of a punitive post consisting of 50 Head Constables and Constables, reported on in the review of 1892, says as follows :—

“These measures have had a splendid effect; the whole of this country has quieted down, and has not been in such a settled state for years. It was found possible to withdraw half the punitive post on the expiration of the first year, and I anticipate that the other half may with safety be withdrawn in August next. At the same time, it was found necessary to retain the punitive post at Songaon in the Bhimthadi Táluka for a further period of one year. I cannot say when the withdrawal of this post will be feasible.”

Bearing on this subject and his opinion of the Superintendents, the note Mr. Porteous left on record before going on leave, and cited by Mr. Silcock, who says the report was received too late by Mr. Porteous to deal with it himself, is given below :—

“The only general remarks that I can afford to make are (1) that Major Macpherson and, during his absence, Mr. Henderson have worked to my complete satisfaction, and (2) that the punitive post on the Western Gháts has so far fulfilled its purpose admirably, and that if things continue quiet, I should be prepared to recommend its being removed, that is to say, what still remains of it, on the expiry of the second complete year of its existence.”

The justice and the expediency of these punitive posts have been clearly established. Dacoities for which this district is notorious, and for which in certain parts of the district every condition is favourable, *viz.*, hereditary custom, a stalwart, predatory and uneducated people, and a mountainous wooded country, have decreased from 19 in the previous year to 10. No amount of argument would carry the weight of these plain facts. Major Macpherson speaks feelingly of the uphill work it is to grapple with such crimes, and I am well aware of his difficulties. The general results of the year are very satisfactory, and Major Macpherson deserves great credit for his successful administration of a difficult and heavy charge. He has in some parts a dangerous rural population living in a country not easy of access and requiring continual watchfulness. He has also charge of the important city of Poona with an extensive cantonment of European soldiers. All this involves continued work and responsibility. I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the capable manner in which he has discharged his duties, and the successful results he has obtained.

14. In connection with the late Bombay riots, the Superintendent writes as follows :—

“The year has been a particularly uneventful one from a Police point of view—nothing calling for any special remarks having occurred with the exception of the riots in Bombay, to which a party of Police consisting of 1 Jemádár and 40 men were sent from this district and kept there for some months. I was also ordered to Bombay on the same duty, and remained there two days. On my return to Poona it was considered desirable to take special precautions to prevent rioting in the city and cantonments during 2 Native festivals, which occurred about that time, and in conjunction with the District Magistrate help was asked from the Military Department; and some Infantry and Cavalry were posted in the city and cantonment bazar, and kept there for a few days. At the same time a warning to the people against rioting was widely circulated, and everything passed off quietly.”

SA'TA'RA.

Mr. Down was in charge of the district throughout the year. Mr. Fellowes, Police Probationer, was transferred during the year, and Mr. Ingle, Police Probationer, attached to the office of Superintendent in May on transfer from the Ahmednagar District.

2. On comparison of the figures of crime in the previous three years, reported crime under the 'Indian Penal Code' shows a continued decrease. The figures for 1890, 1891 and 1892 are 1,824, 1,613 and 1,545, and for 1893, the year under report, 1,337, so that there has been a net decrease of nearly 500 cases during the last three years, and which, as the District Magistrate remarks, clearly indicates that the steps taken to prevent crime have been effectual to a certain extent. True cases, however, do not show a decrease in due ratio to reported cases, and the District Superintendent of Police assigns the cause of this to the fluctuations in classification of excluded cases, and not, as might at first sight seem probable, to any real decrease in false complaints, which is borne out if the percentages of excluded cases are considered, that of 1891 being 59, of 1892, 56, and of 1893, 53, the same percentage as in 1890. True cognizable Police cases, murders, attempts at murder, and culpable homicides, thefts, robberies, and cases of receiving stolen property show a decrease, while dacoities and house-breaking show an increase. Referring to classes, I, III and IV are the same, while V shows a decrease, so also does class VI, from which cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code have been excluded during the year under report according to my orders.

3. There were 4 real cases of dacoity, 2 of which ended in conviction, one was pending, and the other was undetected. Only two of the 4 were of a professional character. One occurred in the Mán Táluka at the village of Belaode near the Sholápur boundary. The dacoits were 10 in number, and they carried off property worth Rs. 615, of which and of the dacoits no trace has yet been discovered. The other occurred at Nabarwádi, a village in the Koregaon Táluka, which was committed by 10 men armed with sticks, who carried off property valued at Rs. 3,418. 9 of the gang, who were Rámoshis belonging to the district, and 1 belonging to the Sholápur District were arrested with property, and have been committed to the sessions.

4. Including outstanding complaints under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, of which 89 were pending before Magistrates at the end of the year, there were at the close of the year in all 284 cases, of which 220 were undisposed of by Magistrates, 21 were under trial before Magistrates or the sessions, and 43 under investigation by the Police. Of the 220 cases before Magistrates, 31 out of the 89 pending cases under Chapter VIII were sent up late in December, and could not well be disposed of within the year. Barring these 31 cases, the remainder were nearly all overdue cases by Magistrates. The total number of excluded cases under 'all classes' is 795, of which 9 were compounded, 32 were non-cognizable, 35 declared maliciously false, and 719 to be false owing to some mistake of fact or law. Mr. Down has classified these 719 cases as follows:—

Land disputes	...	...	...	...	127
Complaints arising out of disputes regarding property	...	...	...	...	313
Complaints arising out of money transactions in respect to landed property with intent to get matter disposed of in Criminal Court.	...	...	...	...	148
Complaints made through misunderstanding	...	...	...	...	118
Complaints made with intent to save cost of stamp and expenses in Civil Court	...	...	...	...	9
Complaints by husbands whose wives have absconded with respect to ornaments worn by them	...	...	...	...	4
					<u>719</u>

With reference to the above classification, Mr. Down says that there is little doubt that a considerable number of these cases is in reality maliciously false, but that it is difficult to obtain sufficient proof to ensure conviction. In the 35 cases declared to be maliciously false, prosecutions were instituted in 16 cases and convictions were obtained in 6 cases against 6 persons, and 5 cases were pend-

ing at the end of the year. Mr. Down complains of the inadequacy of punishments that have been dealt out, and cites three cases reported to the District Magistrate on that account. In all three cases accused were convicted of intentionally giving false information to the Police with intent to cause them to use their lawful powers to the injury of another person; and though the Penal Code provides a maximum punishment of Rs. 1,000 fine and 6 months' imprisonment for the offence, the Magistrate in one case inflicted a fine of Rs. 15, in another of Rs. 25, and in the third of Rs. 90 (the accused being a well-to-do Mārwādi dealing in ornaments and precious stones, who pointed out 2 persons as having robbed him, with the intention of fraudulently converting the property said to be stolen to his own use). The District Magistrate on reviewing the first case observed that it was a case calling for a severe, if not the maximum punishment, and that the fine inflicted by the Magistrate was calculated to bring ridicule on the administration of justice. In the third case he held the punishment to be inadequate, and as regards the second case the notice, if any taken by him, is not reported. In connection with this the District Magistrate remarks:—

"I fully concur with Mr. Down in the regret which he expresses, that so few prosecutions were successful against persons who made false complaints, and that where persons were convicted, the punishments inflicted were so lenient that they could not be expected to have any deterrent effect."

In the matter of undetected cases; the number was 171 out of 552 disposed of under 'Indian Penal Code' as against 160 out of 548 in 1892. To these a certain number, out of 109 cases acquitted by Magistrates in which accused were let off as being innocent, might be added.

5. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to those disposed of and decided by trial have declined from 58 and 82 to 49 and 71, (which, the District Superintendent of Police says, may partly be accounted for by the small percentage of "excluded cases" this year) those under 'class VI' from 84 and 84 to 45 and 45, and in 'all classes' from 67 and 83 to 49 and 70. The percentage of convictions in both theft and house-breaking cases, which form the bulk of crime for which the Police are mainly responsible, stands at over 80 per cent., which is a high figure.

6. There is a considerable decrease in the number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases. 539 persons were arrested against 694 in 1892. Including pending persons of last year, the number to be accounted for was 601, of whom 16 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 2. The percentage of convictions to arrests in Indian Penal Code cases has increased from 65 to 70. That of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial has increased from 69 to 72. Under 'class VI' both these percentages have greatly fallen, *viz.* from 84 and 84 to 33 and 33, and similarly under 'all classes' from 71 and 74 to 69 and 71.

7. The value of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 1,13,777 against Rs. 46,132 in the preceding year. Including property stolen in pending cases of previous year, the total value to be accounted for amounted to Rs. 1,22,024, out of which 53 per cent. against 54 in 1892 was recovered. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which it was stolen has gone up from 61 to 62. The value of property stolen during the year under report is more than double that of the previous year and far exceeds that in previous years. The increase, however, is due chiefly to three large cases reported as "breach of trust," where the property amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 60,372, but which in reality were civil cases which were reported as "no offence" and also to 8 thefts where the property stolen amounted in the aggregate to over Rs. 17,000, all of which was recovered.

8. During the year under report, 264 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and 88 persons were ordered to furnish security, of whom 72 did so, and the rest 16 went to jail. One surety was rejected by the Magistrate as an unfit person. One prisoner was identified as having been previously convicted, and none were classed as habitual offenders.

The small percentage of convictions, *viz.* 50 against 83 in 1892, and the large number of persons pending at the end of the year under report, as compared with the previous 2 years, is briefly explained by a change in the procedure that was brought into effect by the District Magistrate. The procedure hitherto was that when a Chief Constable or Inspector had a case ready, he was required to ascertain from the Magistrate on what date he could take up the case and then arrest the accused under Section 55, Criminal Procedure Code. The object in view was to prevent inconvenience and annoyance to all concerned, and by making the arrest to protect witnesses from the persons proceeded against, who, if they were summoned and allowed time to do so, would in the meantime terrorise the witnesses by threatening to commit mischief, &c., and thus cause cases to break down. The District Magistrate, however, in the early part of February wrote to Mr. Down, saying that he heard complaints that cases were sent up on very incomplete evidence and against persons who were not really criminals, and that with a view to test this, he intended taking up all Chapter VIII cases himself that month, and ordered that any Inspector or Chief Constable wishing to prosecute under Chapter VIII should proceed to his camp and put in a written complaint, &c., when he would decide what cases were to be prosecuted and before what Magistrate. Orders to that effect were issued, but Mr. Down at the same time pointed out to the District Magistrate that the complaint made to him was emphatically refuted by the fact that out of 306 persons sent up to the Magistrates in 1892 no less than 82 per cent. had been convicted and required to furnish security. That the procedure ordered by the District Magistrate has been a failure, is evident in the results for the year 1893, and not astonishing either, as persons proceeded against on receiving a summons abscond or make themselves scarce until the witnesses are gained over by threats. In support of this, out of the 89 persons pending under this chapter at the close of the year referred to in paragraph 4 above, no less than 35 absconded on summons being issued, and their whereabouts are still unknown, and the time that elapsed in 55 out of the 86 discharged cases before being disposed of was in 12 cases one month and over, in 18, 2 months and over, in 21, 3 months and over, and in 4, 5 months and over—ample time for coercing witnesses. As the change in the procedure has been unsuccessful, the old procedure has again been resorted to. Mr. Down has again this year been able to eliminate 1,280 more names of the criminal tribes from the roll-call registers, reference to which subject was made in paragraph 10 of my review of last year. The District Magistrate writes on this as follows:—

“In paragraph 12, Mr. Down gives a graphic account of the most onerous duties he has performed in the supervision of bad characters. I venture to state that in no other district has the same thorough scrutiny been maintained. It is very trying to all concerned, but it is an ordeal which must bear excellent fruit; and the annual removal of names from the list of suspects, with no evil resulting therefrom, shows how great a boon this careful supervision is, and Mr. Down deserves great credit for what he has done.”

9. As regards the Village Police, the District Superintendent of Police reports that 346 Pátels and 325 Kulkarnis were reported for neglect or disregard of their duties. 63 Pátels and 60 Kulkarnis were fined once and 90 Pátels and 74 Kulkarnis were fined more than once, and 131 Pátels and 128 Kulkarnis were warned once, and 62 Pátels and 63 Kulkarnis were warned more than once.

10. The continuation of faction feuds in many of the villages in the Karád Táluka, and the constant recurrence of the crimes of mischief by fire, maiming cattle, &c., has allowed an extension of the period of the punitive post at Koparde and a new one was also sanctioned at Pal in the same táluka. It may be necessary, the District Superintendent of Police says, to apply shortly for another punitive post at Kolewádi in this táluka also, where in broad day light 6 persons, out of a gang of notorious badmashes who used to terrorize the villagers, killed a respectable inhabitant of the village, because he was the chief witness against them in proceedings under Chapter VIII, processes for their appearance before the Magistrate having already been issued. 5 of the 6 have been arrested and one is still at large, with all likelihood of soon being captured. 4 have been transported for life, and Mahádeo, the ringleader, is under trial. This serves as a very good illustration of the criminal character of some of those in the district who are

proceeded against under Chapter VIII; and the only means of keeping a check, the District Superintendent of Police says, on such a state of things is the establishment of punitive posts, as it is extremely difficult to obtain any trustworthy evidence in cases of mischief, which is exemplified by out of 82 complaints of mischief by fire and cattle-poisoning during the year, only one conviction being obtained and 4 persons sentenced.

11. There were 22 shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition, and the accounts of 14 were examined by the District Superintendent of Police, and all were examined by the two Inspectors twice, some thrice or oftener. There were 2 cases under the Arms Act, and in one only was conviction obtained. Only one prisoner escaped from the custody of the District Police and was not recaptured. The officer responsible was placed before a Magistrate and fined Rs. 50.

12. During the year, there were 7 dismissals against 12 in 1892. Other departmental punishments fell from 63 among officers and 208 among men to 57 and 177. Judicial punishments were one against 2. 98 men were rewarded by promotion against 99, and 7 given money rewards. 319 good-conduct tickets were granted to Policemen during the year. As regards education, 149 officers and 387 men were educated against 144 officers and 399 men. 16 Mhángs, 1 Rámoshi and 1 Mahár were enlisted during 1893, of whom 2 Mhángs resigned. 1 Mháng, 1 Rámoshi and the Mahár can read and write well and have qualified for promotion by passing a test examination held by the District Superintendent of Police, and have been promoted a class. Drill has been carried on as in former years, and a drill instructor is stationed in each táluka. 89 men qualified as marksmen. 2 of the Foot Police obtained the 11th and 12th Presidency prizes, and 2 of the Mounted Police the 2nd and 3rd.

13. During the year, 24 cases were tried by the Sessions Court, and convictions were obtained in 13 cases. 8 were discharged and 3 were pending at the close of the year.

14. There are 14 Police stations and 39 outposts, out of which 12 and 31 respectively were visited and inspected. The District Superintendent of Police explains for not visiting the rest that owing to a slight change in tour, some that were examined towards the end of 1892 remained to be examined at the end of 1893, while those not examined in 1893 were twice examined in 1892.

15. There were, in the way of serious crime, 15 murders, 4 culpable homicides, 5 dacoities and 34 robberies. Of these Mr. Down personally investigated 5, 1, and 2 respectively; the accused in the rest were at once arrested.

16. The District Magistrate remarks:—

“I may not agree at all times with Mr. Down in the view which he takes of decisions of Magistrates or of the conduct of Chief Constables, but I consider he has done good work in exercising a close supervision over the work of Magistrates and bringing to notice any improper decisions. This district is a very large one, and the work in every department excessively heavy, but Mr. Down has continued to command the Police Force and to carry out all his duties with marked ability, energy, and uprightness.”

I heartily concur in all the District Magistrate has written. Mr. Down's management of a large, difficult and what until he took charge used to be a very criminal district deserves the highest commendation. The amount of time and personal attention which he gives to every detail of his work, is very great. I have had opportunity of judging of this. The knowledge by those serving under him, that no detail is unobserved and no fault unpunished, has brought this difficult district to the high standard it now has attained in good Police administration. Mr. Down's general principles of management are sound and progressive, and coupled with his devotion to his work have resulted this year in most successful results.

SHOLA-PUR.

Mr. Warden was in charge of the district from 1st January to 21st March and again from 10th June to 31st December, and Mr. Jehangirsha in the interval, viz., from 22nd March to 9th June.

2. There is a still further decrease, in the year under report, in reported and real crime under the Indian Penal Code, the figures being 839 and 331 com-

pared with 869 and 373 in 1892. The decrease under 'all classes' has been steady since 1889, as will be seen from the following figures, and which may be ascribed to improvement in the preventive influence of the force :—

Year.	Reported.	Real.
1889	1,526	1,172
1890	1,425	773
1891	1,079	518
1892	921	414
1893	882	362

The decrease is chiefly observable in cases of house-breaking and theft in the year under report. Real cases of murder are 7 against 7, attempts at murder and culpable homicides 1 against 3, dacoities 8 against 2, robberies 9 against 6, house-breaking 52 against 66, and thefts 151 against 167. Cases of receiving stolen property are 14 against 7. Referring to classes, there is a decrease in all except class IV, which is stationary. Pending cases under 'Indian Penal Code' were 52 in number against 65 in 1892 and 52 in 1891. The number under 'all classes' was 56, of which reports in 30 had been made to the Magistrates under Section 173, Criminal Procedure Code, but final orders had not been issued thereon at the close of the year, in 11 the accused were sent up for trial, and the remaining 15 being reported in the last fortnight of the year were under inquiry with the Police. Of the 916 cases dealt with by the Police under 'Indian Penal Code,' 555 were excluded, which is 60 per cent. against 57 in last year. 31 were classed 'as maliciously false' against 31 last year. The false charges were for the following offences :—

Robbery	3
House-breaking	1
Theft	16
Receiving stolen property	1
Other minor offences	10

Of the 31 cases decided 'maliciously false,' prosecutions were instituted in 11 maliciously false cases with the following results :—6 ended in conviction, 3 ended in discharge, and 2 were pending in Magistrates' Courts against the figures 9, 2, 5 and 2 respectively last year.

3. In respect to percentages under 'Indian Penal Code,' the percentages of cases ending in convictions to those decided and disposed of by trial are 62 and 88 against 63 and 95, under 'class VI' 89 and 100 against 97 and 100, and under all classes 64 and 89 against 67 and 96.

4. During the year, the Police arrested *suo motu* 829 persons in Indian Penal Code cases against 762 in 1892. With 37 persons pending from previous year, 866 persons were to be disposed of, of whom 20 were released without trial, a percentage of 2.3. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have, under 'Indian Penal Code,' fallen from 47 and 49 to 37 and 38, under 'class VI' from 80 and 80 to 58 and 59, and under 'all classes' 49 and 51 to 39 and 40. Although there has been less crime, still there has been a larger number of persons arrested, and the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested has fallen.

5. The amount of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 36,566 against Rs. 30,981 in the preceding year. Adding property stolen in pending cases, there was Rs. 40,350 of property stolen against Rs. 32,697 in 1892. The percentage of recoveries has risen from 31 to 52, which is very satisfactory, but in the amount of recoveries a sum of Rs. 1,300 recovered in Sholapur City has not been taken into account, as the Chief Constable did not prosecute, but handed over the case to the Police at Ahmednagar, where the money was stolen. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered has also risen from 69 to 83.

6. The results of prosecutions under Chapter VIII were not as successful as could be desired. Out of 42 cases actually taken before the Magistrates, security was required in 30 cases only. In 2 only, however, was security furnished, and in 28, the men were sent to jail in default. The district of Sholapur is the home of Kaikadls, who find shelter chiefly in forest reserve and other

jungles. They are a most criminal tribe, and a large number of the dacoities committed in this Presidency is attributable to them. They are difficult to arrest, as they lead a wandering life, and do not hesitate to stoutly resist arrest; and unfortunately on one occasion the Police had in self-defence to shoot one, and on another to cut down two with a sword. The Superintendent strongly recommends that they should be treated as the Sansias are, and the children separated from their parents or compelled to work. That they are a criminal tribe is undoubted, but I see no reason to doubt that in the course of no long time the ordinary laws and the progress of civilization will gradually effect their comparative reclamation. The number of prisoners identified as having been previously convicted was 35, all of whom were found habitual offenders.

7. There were 18 shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition, all of which were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police and the Inspector. In addition, there were 26 shops licensed to deal in saltpetre only. The number of licenses issued has decreased from 1,050 in 1892 to 822 in the year under report. Only 2 cases were taken up by the Police against 8 in 1892. Of these one was pending at the close of the year, and the accused in the other having absconded, the case was classed as 'undetected.'

8. During the year, 11 officers and 35 men were departmentally punished against 18 officers and 69 men last year. 3 men were dismissed against 2 officers and 1 man, and judicial punishments 7 against 8 last year. Rewards by promotion were 5 against 14 in 1892. In one, a Constable was rewarded for having gallantly saved the life of a woman who threw herself into a well, and an Abkari Constable received money rewards in two abkari cases. 75 officers and 211 men were shown as educated against 78 officers and 184 men in 1892. The number of marksmen has decreased from 46 to 39, and only 1 against 4 last year of the Presidency prizes was gained.

9. In the matter of Police lines the District Magistrate writes as follows:—

"The necessity for new Police lines at Head-quarters has often been insisted on, and the want of them greatly increases the difficulty of properly controlling the City of Sholapur."

10. During the year under report, 5 persons escaped from Police custody (3 from custody of the District Police and 2 from that of the Village Police) against 4 in 1892. All were recaptured as compared with one in 1892. The 3 that were at large in 1892 were also recaptured during the year under report. The Police officers from whose custody the escapes were effected were duly punished.

11. The scenes of 9 serious offences were visited by the Superintendent out of 21, and reasons for not visiting the rest are satisfactory. All the 8 Police stations and 17 of the 18 outposts were inspected during the year. 3 Police stations and one outpost were visited twice. The only post not visited was that of Karwali.

12. 58 persons in 29 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions for trial, 24 persons in 16 cases were convicted, and 33 in 12 cases discharged, one case with one person being pending.

13. The conduct of the Village Police was satisfactory on the whole. In 45 cases, material assistance was given by them. In the case of a dacoity, in which property worth Rs. 1,250 was stolen, committed in Sholapur town by a gang of Kaikadis, the Police Pátel and some villagers of Ahirwadi, a village in the Sholapur Taluka near the Akalkot Frontier, were awarded Rs. 100 for pluckily arresting 7 of the gang armed with knives and slings, with Rs. 147 worth of stolen property. They tried to bribe their captors, but without avail, and all 7, along with another of the gang captured subsequently by the Police, were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Court, each to 7 years' transportation. Several Police Pátels were found guilty of not performing their duties satisfactorily, and were punished. Two Pátels were suspended, one in connection with a case of murder and the other in a dacoity. The latter has been arrested for being implicated in it, and is under trial. The District Magistrate concludes as follows:—

"Mr. Warden is shortly going on furlough, and I am glad before he goes to be able to record my sense of the general efficiency of his administration of the Police of the District.

The long frontier marching with foreign territory, the intermixture of villages belonging to His Highness the Nizám, to Akalkot, and to Sánгли, and the presence of criminal tribes render his task no easy one. His report is concise and to the point, and I trust that his work will have your approval."

Mr. Warden has satisfactorily carried on the duties of his office during the year, as the general results show, and I am glad to concur in the District Magistrate's opinion.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM.

Mr. Holland was in charge of the office of the Superintendent from the 1st of January 1893 to 11th September 1893 and from 5th October to the end of the year. Mr. Enthoven, C. S., was in charge in the interval of Mr. Holland's absence on privilege leave.

2. There were 674 cognizable cases reported during the year against 1,084 of last year, showing a satisfactory decrease of 410 cases. This may be attributed, firstly, to prompt supervision, and, secondly, to a normal year,—last year's increased crime being due to a bad season, which makes the results of this year appear better than they otherwise would. Out of the 674 cases, 633 are Indian Penal Code cases as compared with 807 of the last year, or 174 less than in the previous year. True Indian Penal Code cognizable Police cases show a decrease of 62, the number being 551 compared with 613 of last year. A decrease of 40 cases is found in thefts alone, and of 12 in house-breaking. True cases of murder have risen from 9 to 12, while those of attempts at murder and culpable homicides have fallen from 12 to 3. The number of dacoities has risen from 2 to 8, and that of robberies fallen from 13 to 11. The increase in dacoities is very unsatisfactory. Murders are crimes for the prevention of which the Police cannot be held responsible. The prevalence of dacoities is quite different and is usually in proportion to the success of the Police in detecting them. Dacoities are usually planned and deliberately thought out. It is impossible that the probabilities of detection should not be carefully considered. The number of dacoities is fourfold that of last year, which was a bad year, while this is a good one. Of these 8, only 3 cases have been detected. The Police have signally failed in this part of their work, and to this failure I attribute, in a great measure, this large increase in the most serious of all crimes. The number of cases of receiving stolen property has fallen from 14 to 11. Referring to classes, decreases are observable under II and V and slight increases under the rest. The number of pending cases under all classes has decreased from 140 to 132. Out of 804 cases dealt with by the Police under all classes, 129 or 16 per cent. were excluded, of which 71 were decided maliciously false, or 55 per cent. of the total number of excluded cases. These percentages, especially the latter, compare favourably with those of last year. Out of the complaints adjudged maliciously false, only 5 persons were prosecuted and 3 convicted. More persons were not prosecuted, because the trying Magistrates did not accord sanction for their prosecution.

3. With regard to percentages, it is satisfactory to note that those under 'Indian Penal Code' have generally shown an improvement, but unfortunately the same cannot be said in respect to all classes in which they have fallen, except in the case of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial. All the 4 percentages against 'murder' show a very large increase with a larger number of murders during the year under report compared with that of last year, and a similar marked increase is observable in the percentages against 'receiving stolen property.'

4. During the year, 801 persons (including 29 pending persons of last year) one of whom committed suicide in the lock-up, were arrested by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases, and 454 or 56.67 as compared with 583 or 58.4 last year were convicted. 704 persons were disposed of by trial, of whom 454, or 64.48, were convicted, showing an improvement of 3 per cent. on last year.

5. Property to the value of Rs. 52,513 was reported stolen during 1893 against Rs. 48,721 in the preceding year. Adding property stolen in pending cases, the amount comes to Rs. 55,579 against Rs. 56,769. Property of the value of Rs. 19,059 was recovered, giving a percentage of 34.29 against 44.76 in last year. This falling off in the percentage of property recovered is attributable to the non-detection of 3 big thefts in the Chikodi Taluka which aggregated to some Rs. 14,571. This explanation, the District Magistrate remarks, does not put a better aspect on the figures, in which I agree. There were 442 cases in which property was stolen against 506 of the year before, and property was recovered in 296 against 333, which gives a percentage of 66.96 against 65.81.

6. 72 bad characters were prosecuted under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, out of whom 45 were bound over by the Magistrates and 11 are pending, as compared with 171 of last year, of whom 131 were bound over. This is to be expected; the men bound over last year have probably left the district, or have taken to honest pursuit. The percentage of cases bound over to cases prosecuted, I do not consider good. It is optional with the Police to take up cases, and only good ones should be taken up. The number of persons identified before conviction as having been previously convicted is 48, and that classed as habitual offenders is 29 against 95 and 70 respectively in last year.

7. There are 21 shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition in the district, and the Superintendent visited and inspected all of them except the one at Hongal in the Sampgaon Taluka which was opened late in the year and after the Superintendent had finished his tour in the taluka. 5 cases were prosecuted under the Arms Act and 4 were convicted against 8 and 8 in last year. A large decrease is observable in the number of licenses for fire-arms, which the Superintendent explains is owing to a large number having been issued in the previous year.

8. Dismissals were 9 men, other departmental punishments 16 officers and 76 men, and judicial punishments 2 officers and 13 men against 2 officers and 8 men, 40 officers and 129 men, and 1 officer and 3 men, respectively, in 1892. There were no rewards again by promotion, and the number of money rewards was 35 against 39. 100 officers and 255 men were shown as educated against 104 and 276 in last year, but the number under instruction is larger, being 10 officers and 103 men against 4 officers and 98 men. 27 men qualified as marksmen against 26 in 1892. There was only 1 escape during the year, in which the man was subsequently recaptured by the Police. Out of 24 serious cases reported, composed of murders, attempts at murders and culpable homicides and dacoities, 21 were personally visited and enquired into by the Superintendent of Police. In addition, 18 of more or less importance, were also visited, making in all 39 cases personally investigated. All the 12 Police stations were visited by the Superintendent and 41 out of the 44 Police outposts, of the latter of which several were visited more than once. During the year 32 cases were tried in the Sessions Court, convictions were obtained in 22 cases, and in the rest the accused were discharged and acquitted. One Police Pátel was reported to the District Magistrate for not affording the Police the customary assistance, and he was suspended for a period of six months as a punishment.

9. Mr. Holland has shown great energy in visiting and personally investigating so many serious as well as other crimes, and in visiting his posts and licensed vendors' shops. It is to be regretted that more success did not attend his efforts to detect the dacoities, and that the recoveries of stolen property should be so poor. This is doubtless, in a measure, because the higher officers of the Police have been poorly paid, but they are no worse this year than hitherto, and this matter calls for Mr. Holland's close attention.

10. It is satisfactory to notice that neither in Belgaum, in which place serious rioting occurred 3 years ago, nor in any other part of the district has religious feeling of Mussalmáns or Hindus found vent in violence, though Mr. Holland states that the ill-feeling has in no way abated.

11. I desire to bring to the notice of Government Mr. Holland's remarks in paragraph 15 of his letter that notwithstanding his request to the States of Kolhápur and Sámglí and to other surrounding Native States for assistance in putting down these criminals, the States have afforded him but very little assistance. I have myself addressed the Political Agent of these States, and in reply he informs me that the States concerned have been advised to take stringent measures for the suppression of the gang.

BIJA'PUR.

Mr. Goldsmid. was in charge of the office of Superintendent of Police throughout the year.

2. Reported crime under Indian Penal Code has gone down from 1,140 to 946, and real crime from 595 to 491. The decrease is noticeable in all the classes I to VI and particularly in classes V and VI; the decrease in the latter class is due to the exclusion of cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, to which reference was made in the review of last year. The District Magistrate refers to this decrease in crime during the year under report as a satisfactory decrease of nearly 20 per cent. in accusation of cognizable crime and as relating mainly to offences against property, and being probably, in a large measure, due to the comparatively good harvests reaped at the end of 1892 and beginning of 1893. Turning to serious crimes, murders have increased from 12 to 18; attempts at murder and culpable homicides are none compared with 4 in the year previous; dacoities have gone down from 19 to 3—a very satisfactory feature; robberies from 11 to 8; house-breaking with intent to commit thefts has risen from 133 to 137; while thefts have decreased from 247 to 189. Cases of receiving stolen property have decreased from 23 to 16. Murders, it will be seen, have increased by 6 cases, and out of the 23 cases for disposal only 8 were sent up for trial, of which 5 resulted in conviction, 1 was disposed of without being brought to trial, 5 were of persons who committed suicide after committing murder, and 9 remained pending. 38 persons in all were arrested for murders, of whom 27 were sent for trial, but only 6 were convicted. The District Superintendent of Police refers to the 5 cases of murders in which accused committed suicide being classed as "not brought to trial", *i. e.* 'undetected', and that thereby the percentages of convictions to true cases disposed of have been materially reduced from 55.55 to 35.71 as shown, and that he is of opinion that they should be entirely eliminated. The District Magistrate says that of course these cases cannot be shown as 'being brought to trial,' but that that is not equivalent to being 'undetected,' and that he is not sure but that the cases should be shown as true cases disposed of and the persons concerned be shown in column 24 of Statement A as having died without being brought before a Magistrate for trial, which has, however, been omitted to be done, as well as apparently in the case of 3 persons who escaped and were not recaptured. In explanation of this the District Superintendent of Police states that as the persons were never arrested since they had already committed suicide, they are not accounted for in column 24 of Statement A, Part I, nor in Supplementary Statement No. I, but that the cases have been shown in column 7 of Supplementary Statement No. I, and that the three persons who escaped and were not recaptured being charged in *non-cognizable* cases have been shown in Supplementary Statement No. III only, as they escaped from Police custody. This action of the District Superintendent of Police in the circumstances is correct. It is satisfactory to observe that, whereas last year, with a decrease in crime compared with the year previous, there was an increase in the number of pending cases in all classes from 154 to 187, in the year under report with a still further decrease in crime there has been a decrease in pending cases from 187 to 108. Out of 1,200 cases dealt with by the Police in all classes, 579 or 48 per cent. were excluded. In these, 544 were cases under the Indian Penal Code. There were 75 cases which were classed as 'maliciously false.' In these, only 14 prosecutions were undertaken, of which 3 resulted in conviction and 6 were pending at the close of the year. The District Magistrate reiterates his opinion of last year on this subject.

3. With less crime to deal with, the Police have shown comparatively better results in the matter of general percentages. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to those disposed of and decided by trial have, in the one instance, decreased from 53 to 48, while in the other increased from 82 to 88. The former percentage under all classes has fallen from 52 to 50, but the latter has increased from 76 to 88. Both these percentages have gone up from 50 and 51 to 81 and 88 under class VI. Percentages under the more important heads have, however, fallen with the exception of those under 'murders' and 'attempts at murder and culpable homicides.' Those under 'receiving stolen property' stand out conspicuously at 100 per cent.

4. Corresponding with the decrease in crime, there is also a decrease in the number of arrests. 715 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases against 897 in 1892. Adding the number of pending persons from the previous year, the number for disposal was 796 against 998 in last year, of whom only 43 were released without trial,—a percentage of 5.4, which still leaves room for improvement. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial have under 'Indian Penal Code' gone down from 55 and 60 to 54 and 57 and under 'all classes' from 55 and 60 to 55 and 58. In 'class VI', they have gone up from 56 and 62 to 61 and 67.

5. The value of property reported stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 26,190 against Rs. 66,180. Including property stolen in pending cases, the total value to be accounted for was Rs. 43,191 against Rs. 72,182. Property to the value of Rs. 18,601 was recovered against Rs. 27,961, giving a percentage of 43 against 38, which shows a satisfactory improvement. The number of cases in which property was stolen is 362 against 443. Property was recovered in 280 cases against 296. The percentage of recovery was 77 against 66.

6. Prosecutions under Chapter VIII were few, 7 being undertaken and 2 convicted only owing to the absconding of the other 5. The explanation given is, that Bijapur is not a criminal district. Mr. Goldsmid states that he has given much attention to this chapter, but that he prefers to give criminals sufficient rope and then to get them long sentences. This is opposed to all good principles of administration, and I trust next year better results will be obtained. During the year, 53 prisoners were identified before conviction as having been previously convicted, and all were classed as 'habitual offenders.' Some of these were punished very severely with punishments varying from 8 to 12 years' rigorous imprisonment.

7. There were 6 shops of licensed vendors in arms and ammunition; all of them were examined by the Superintendent, and some of them twice. The Inspector also examined them. Three cases were taken up under the Arms Act, but only one ended in conviction. The amount of fine levied in these cases was Rs 50.

8. The sanctioned strength of the district was increased by one 4th Class Head Constable in place of a Chief Constable's *karkun*, who belonged to the Revenue Department. The number of punishments inflicted during the year was 80 against 66 in last year; of these, dismissals were 13 against 2, other departmental punishments were 64 against 62, and judicial punishments were 3 against 2 in the previous year. Immediate promotion for good service was given in three cases in the year under report. 67 officers and 15 men were shown as educated against 60 and 124 in last year. The drill at talukas is reported as still not good, and the Head-quarter Chief Constable, not on account of any inefficiency on his part but on account of ill-health, was relieved in September by another Chief Constable, who is also reported to work well. The mounted Constables obtained one of the Presidency prizes, and they used the B. L. carbines for the first time this year. 44 men qualified as marksmen against 31 in 1892.

9. There were 9 escapes during the year, 6 from the custody of the District Police and 3 from the Village Police; 6 resulted in recaptures. 3 of the escapes were from a tribe of habitual criminals who have been worrying villagers for some years, and the District Superintendent of Police dismissed 6 men on account of their neglect.

10. There were 27 serious crimes, and the Superintendent enquired into 10 of them composed of 7 murders and 3 dacoities. Reasons for not enquiring into the remainder are satisfactory. Besides, he enquired into 39 cases of crimes of a less serious nature, but which involved, in some cases, an expenditure of much time and trouble.

11. There are 10 Police stations and 50 outposts. All were visited and inspected by the District Superintendent of Police.

12. The Village Police are reported to have worked fairly well and to exhibit an interest in their work. One Police Pátel had, however, to be reported for neglect of duty.

13. During the year, 48 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions for trial; 34 of these resulted in conviction, 8 in acquittal, and 6 were pending; and while on the subject of Sessions cases, the District Magistrate's remarks on 'dacoities' and more especially on 'murders' in relation to their treatment by Sessions Courts are fittingly reproduced below:—

"The immunity of the district from dacoits is an especially gratifying feature of the statistics. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the number of murders reported, and the small portion of the current year which has elapsed, gives no promise of improvement in that respect. It is, of course, not possible to account completely for variations in this form of crime, but there can be little doubt that, if punishment is very uncertain, there will be no effectual check of it. In forwarding the report for 1892, I gave reasons for thinking that the Court required a more perfect class of evidence to secure a conviction for murder than it did to prove a charge of any other offence, and I have observed that, in at least one judgment, the Joint Sessions Judge has urged that it is proper to do so. It is, of course, reasonable to refuse to sentence a person to death without conclusive evidence; but there is an alternative to capital punishment, and if the great majority of murderers escape any punishment at all, murders will not cease. There were, however, 5 convictions of murder in the year under review as compared with 2 in the previous year, but only one person suffered capital punishment."

I entirely concur with the District Magistrate in his remarks on the results which follow acquittals by the Sessions Court. In cases in which capital sentences are given, it can with propriety be contended that the evidence should be of a better kind than in other cases. But when capital sentences are not inflicted, I can see no reason why transportation for murder should be supported by stronger evidence than transportation for any other offence. It is unfortunate, in the interests of the public safety, that such principles should be acted on, because it is an undoubted fact that the commission of certain crime very markedly reflects the action of the Court which deals with it, not only in the present case in which it is conspicuous, but in other instances. I pointed this out in my report on the district of Broach for the year 1891.

14. The two rooms which were being constructed at Tidgundi and the one at Huvim-Hippargi when I wrote my last report, were completed. At present two rooms are being constructed at Horti in the Indi Taluka. No lines have been constructed by the Public Works Department.

15. Mr. Goldsmid has worked hard and has been most active in travelling over his district. The District Magistrate remarks as follows on Mr. Goldsmid's energy and interest in his men:—

"His activity and zeal are beyond dispute. His encouragement of *esprit de corps* and the interest shown by him in the welfare of the men are of great advantage in encouraging them to do their best."

DIHARWAR.

Mr. Adams was in charge of the district throughout the year.

2. Reported crime under all classes was 1,322 and real crime 787 compared with 1,314 and 812 in the year previous. Murders were 20 against 12, attempts at murder and culpable homicides were 6 against 2, dacoities 4 against 14, robberies 20 against 18, house-breaking with intent to commit thefts 248 against 192, and thefts 242 against 260. Dacoities have decreased, and house-breaking with intent to commit thefts again increased, while thefts have decreased. Receiving stolen property has decreased in number from 15 to 12. Convictions

were obtained in 11, which is very satisfactory. Pending cases were 86 in number.

3. Out of 1,431 cases dealt with by the Police, 601 or 42 per cent. were excluded, of which 36 were classed as 'maliciously false.' 16 persons in them were proceeded against, and decisions in 11 cases had been received when the year closed, 9 of which were dismissed, and in 2 instances sanction to prosecute was refused, although, the District Superintendent of Police remarks, the Magistrates concerned had *suo motu* pronounced the complaints to be maliciously false. 526 cases were declared 'false owing to mistakes of fact or law.' They were of a civil nature, and the District Superintendent of Police practically reiterates his remarks of last year on this subject. The District Magistrate expresses himself as follows:—

"It is true there are a great many false complaints, but it is a difficult offence to bring home. Government Resolution No. 7894, dated 14th December 1893, Judicial Department, will assist to discourage such evidence. In this as in the previous report a good deal is said about village factions. If a good deal of crime occurs in any village, and remains undetected, the only way appears to be to record a history, entering each case and the names and relationship of the parties and their witnesses, the facts and the result. The question how to deal with the state of affairs disclosed, can then be considered."

422 or 59 per cent. of the 705 cases disposed of under 'Indian Penal Code' were classed as 'undetected.' This result is very unsatisfactory.

4. The returns of percentages show that the percentages of convictions to disposed of cases are even worse than those of last year. Those to cases decided by trial have improved from 83 and 85 to 88 and 89. In 'class VI', they have fallen from 98 and 98 to 92 and 97.

5. Persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code Police cognizable cases were 720 in number against 769 in 1892. Adding pending persons of last year, their number for disposal was 758, of whom only 49 were released without trial, a percentage of 6.4. Percentages of convictions under 'Indian Penal Code' have still further gone down, *viz.* from 52 and 54 to 43 and 47, in 'class VI' 65 and 65 to 50 and 50, and in 'all classes' 53 and 55 to 44 and 47. The District Superintendent of Police observes as follows on the number of persons arrested discharged:—

"On the face of it the large percentage of arrested persons discharged, compared with those convicted, appears to be one of the most lamentable features of this report. But when is taken into consideration the extent to which party factions are rife all over the district, in the smallest hamlet as well as the largest town, the wholesale and unscrupulous manner in which the members of one party will falsely accuse, of criminal offences, the members of the other, and substantiate the same with suborned evidence, it is not very surprising to find that people to whose doors guilt cannot eventually be brought home or indeed sometimes even innocent persons are often arrested. To exercise a judicious discretion in every instance, would, I respectfully maintain, require a force composed of men of far greater intellectual capacity than that possessed by the rank and file of the Dhárwár Police as at present constituted."

6. Property amounting to Rs. 54,760 was reported stolen during the year against Rs. 42,423 last year. Including property in pending cases of previous year, the total loss to be accounted for during the year amounted to Rs. 60,093 against Rs. 43,185 in last year. The amount of property recovered was Rs. 20,122 against Rs. 22,855, which gives a percentage of 33 against 52 in 1892. This is a very unsatisfactory result, and the District Superintendent of Police's explanation for it is cited:—

Tárika.	Crime No.	Property stolen,		
		Rs.	s.	p.
Khalghatgi ...	5	1,070	0	0
Navalgund ...	57	759	8	0
Hubli Town ...	36	1,041	10	0
Do. ...	61	1,551	8	0
Do. ...	26	882	4	0
Ránebennur ...	102	2,869	4	0
Kod ...	13	647	0	0
Gadag ...	44	747	0	0
Do. ...	16	11,480	0	0

"It is, however, only fair to point out that whereas in 1892 large amounts in very few individual instances were lost, in 1893, in each of the 9 marginally noted cases, heavy losses, of which unfortunately practically nothing was recovered, and whereby the percentage is greatly affected, were reported."

7. 44 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom only 12 were ordered to furnish security, failing to do

which 9 were sent to jail. On this subject, the District Superintendent of Police writes as follows :—

“The fact is, however, that such vigorous steps under the chapter of the Criminal Procedure Code in question have been taken in years gone by, that the number of people of notorious bad livelihood or devoid of visible means of subsistence, is getting limited, and to this reason as well as to the fact that the northern division of the district had practically throughout the year had no Inspector, the only grade of officer authorized to work the chapter in charge of it, the falling off in prosecutions is attributable.

“The failure on the part of the Inspector of the southern division to procure convictions against 32 of the 44 persons prosecuted by him, is very largely due to the want of discrimination and tact displayed by him in the selection of cases. His conduct in this connection has attracted local attention, and is at present under the Inspector-General's consideration.”

The number of accused persons identified as having been previously convicted was 32, and that classed as ‘habitual offenders’ 38.

8. On the subject of riots, the District Superintendent of Police writes as follows :—

“No disturbances between the Mahomedan and Hindu communities took place in any part of the district, but the riots in other parts of India did not pass off without causing a certain amount of excitement here, especially in the towns of Dhárwár and Ránebennur and the village of Hálgeri. In the early part of September, placards were attached to the doors of several houses in Dhárwár, occupied by leading Hindu inhabitants, warning them that the Mahomedans intended doing them some mischief; and although it was never discovered by whom it had been done, the incident caused no uneasiness, nor did any disturbance result therefrom. Later on, the Mahomedans attempted to cause absurd restrictions to be placed on music playing by Hindus in the vicinity of their mosques, and as the relations between the two communities had, by this time, become somewhat strained, the District Magistrate called a meeting of the leaders of both religions with a view to inducing them to come to some amicable arrangement. But nothing coming of it, owing to the uncompromising attitude adopted by the Mahomedans, and the unreasonableness of their demands, he issued a set of rules, which, it is hoped, will have the effect of definitely settling the point in dispute. Since the promulgation of these rules, matters have quieted down.”

9. 16 shops were licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, 12 of which were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police, and the Inspectors visited those in their respective charges. Two cases were reported under the Arms Act during the year, one of which resulted in conviction and the other was pending.

10. There were 10 escapes during the year—1 from jail, 6 from the custody of the District Police and 3 from Village Police. All 10 were recaptured.

11. 37 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions, of which 23 resulted in conviction, 12 in discharge and 2 were pending. The percentage of convictions was 62 against 50 in 1892 and 67 in 1891.

12. 195 punishments were inflicted during the year against 84 in last year. The men have hitherto been given, when sick, to going to their homes instead of to the hospital, and in order to put a stop to this practice, exemplary punishments had to be imposed. Dismissals were 6 against 19. Departmental punishments were 186 against 60, and judicial punishments were 3 against 5. One reward by promotion was granted during the year on an occasion of effecting the arrest of a murderer. 3 money rewards were granted. 104 officers and 333 men were educated against 103 officers and 295 in 1892. In respect to drill, the District Superintendent of Police says that a recruit on enlistment is kept at Head-quarters for 12 months to qualify himself in it, and that the standard attained consequently is excellent. But that unfortunately the hopes he entertained of an improvement in shooting have not been fulfilled, as there were only 23 marksmen, and no Presidency prize was carried off.

13. There were 36 crimes of a serious nature, and the District Superintendent of Police visited the scenes of 21 of them. His reasons for not visiting the rest are satisfactory. He also proceeded to the scenes and personally took up some crimes of a petty nature as well as 7 heavy cases of house-breaking and theft and 2 cases of suspected murder. There are 16 Police stations and 45 outposts, all of which the District Superintendent of Police visited and inspected, 3 of the former and 6 of the latter twice. He also twice inspected the punitive post established at Karajgi, which post has now been removed.

14. It was necessary to report the Village Police on three occasions, with the result that one Police Pátel was fined, while the other two have not yet been disposed of. On the Village Police, the District Superintendent of Police writes as follows:—

“I have observed that in almost all of the villages in which party factions prevail, the Village Police officers are mixed up in them, and should one of their party be concerned in a crime it is hopeless to expect any assistance from them, and it is invariably impossible to take steps against them, owing to the difficulties met with in procuring evidence sufficiently conclusive.”

15. The District Magistrate writes as follows of Mr. Adams:—

“Mr. Adams has been very active in visiting all Police stations and outposts, and in personally superintending investigation of serious crimes.”

Dhárwár is a difficult district to manage. There is not much organised crime, but murder and other serious crimes are frequently committed by wealthy persons to gratify their vengeance. These cases are supported by suborned evidence, and money is freely spent in frustrating justice. Intrigue and corruption have made the district infamous. Convictions are difficult to obtain, as experience has shown that even when the evidence appears overwhelming that it is often false and got up. Mr. Adams has worked well during the year, and the better rates of pay have already attracted some good men to the force, and I hope that improvement will soon be visible.

KÁNARA.

Mr. Biddle was in charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police throughout the year.

2. Reported and real crime has decreased from 662 and 394 to 587 and 342. Of these, 532 and 300 are Indian Penal Code cases, against 579 and 334 in 1892. A decrease is noticeable in cases under ‘house-breaking’ and ‘thefts’ and an increase under ‘dacoities.’ True cases of murder are 4, the same number as in 1892; dacoities 6 against 1, and robberies 15 against 6. Cases of house-breaking and thefts have fallen from 108 and 165 to 87 and 156. The number of cases of receiving stolen property, viz. 6, corresponds with that in the year previous. Referring to classes, a decrease is noticeable under classes I, III, V and VI. There were, in all, 5 true cases of murder for disposal, of which 1 was committed for trial, but did not end in conviction, and the other 4 are pending; these results are not satisfactory. There were 109 cases of house-breaking for disposal, out of which 63 remained undetected, and 18 were decided by trial, of which 14 ended in conviction.

3. Out of 659 cases dealt with by the Police under all classes, 272 were excluded, of which 25 were maliciously false (3 prosecutions were instituted, with the result that 1 ended in conviction) and 230 were decided false owing to mistakes of fact or law. There were 82 pending cases, of which 21 were with Magistrates, and 61 under investigation by the Police. The number of undetected cases is 123 out of 267 disposed of under ‘Indian Penal Code,’ a percentage of 46 against 49 in last year.

4. The percentage table shows an improvement under ‘Indian Penal Code’ and all classes. Under class VI there is an improvement also in all heads, except in that of cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, which is 1 per cent. less.

5. With the decrease in crime there is a corresponding decrease in the number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, the number being 294 against 398 in the previous year. Including pending persons from previous year, the number to be accounted for is 305, of whom only 4 were released without trial, a very good percentage of 1.3. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of rose from 45 and 47 to 54 and 55, in class VI from 71 and 72 to 73 and 74, and in all classes from 50 and 51 to 57 and 58. There is an improvement in percentage, in the year under report, in the case of convictions to cases disposed of by trial.

6. The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 32,577 against Rs. 30,095. With the property reported stolen in pending cases of previous year the total value to be accounted for was Rs. 41,037 against Rs. 37,135. Recoveries were 21 per cent. against 24 in 1892 and 31 in 1891. This is a very low percentage indeed, and reflects very badly on the detective powers of the Police. The property recovered represents about the same as last year, but in it is included a sum of Rs. 2,000 which belonged to a case convicted under Section 403, Indian Penal Code, instead of 379, or 406 according to the opinion of the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate. This sum should not, however, have been included in the return, as the case turned out non-cognizable according to the decision of the trying Magistrate. The Superintendent reports that the taluka of Sirsi is responsible for about half of the property stolen, and that the Chief Constable has been for the last year in bad health. Sirsi is a very large taluka, and lately 101 villages have been taken from it and handed over to other talukas. This will do some good in reducing the Chief Constable's charge to a more reasonable size. This, however, is not sufficient excuse for such a bad return of recoveries. It is fortunate that crime is not serious in this district, as it is with great difficulty that good Police officers can be got to work there. To outsiders it is notorious for its fever, while from the district itself a good class of Policeman suitable for the upper grades does not appear to be obtainable. I am next month going to Kárwár, and will then endeavour to take steps to improve the state of affairs. Property was stolen in 336 cases and recovered in 195, giving a percentage of 58 compared with 62 in last year.

7. During the year, 3 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code as compared with 25 in 1892. One was discharged and 2 were pending; 17 accused were identified as having been previously convicted, and 13 were classed as habitual offenders.

8. The number of licenses issued during the year fell from 1,126 to 554. There were 10 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition. All of them were visited and examined by the Superintendent and Inspectors. 14 cases were taken up under the Arms Act, and 7 ended in conviction. The fine imposed in these cases amounted to Rs. 77.

9. The total number of punishments is 84 against 80 in 1892. Dismissals were 8 against 6. Other departmental punishments were 68 against 72, and judicial punishments 8 against 2. The number of rewards by promotion was one against 2 in the preceding year, and money rewards were 16 against 17. 104 officers and 309 men are shown as educated, against 105 officers and 275 men; the Superintendent remarks that the majority of the men read and write Maráthi, but can converse in Kánarese. One hundred and fifty-five officers and men were put through a course of drill. Out of the 47 men who competed for the Presidency and District prizes only 12 obtained marksmen's badges. There were no escapes from Police custody. During the year the head-quarters Police lines at Bhatkal and Honávar were completed, and the Police are quartered in them. Proposals for new lines at head-quarters for the Kárwár and Siddápur taluka men, and for those at the outposts of Anmode, Amadalli, Gokarn, and Mainalli, have been made. The lines at Gokarn and Amadalli will shortly be commenced, and those for the other two outposts will be taken in hand next year (1894).

10. There are 11 Police stations and 42 outposts. All the Police stations and 38 outposts were visited by the Superintendent. There were 13 cases of serious crime reported during the year, of which 7 were personally investigated by the Police. Reasons for not visiting the scenes of the others are satisfactory. In addition, the Superintendent enquired into 7 cases of robbery and 5 of house-breaking.

11. 20 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions: 10 were convicted, 8 discharged, and 2 remained pending.

12. The year's results show that although generally there has been a fair improvement, still there was an increase in the more serious forms of crime and that there was no marked success in its detection, or on securing punishment

for its offenders. The contrary might be said in respect to the less serious crimes of theft and house-breaking to commit theft in which 91 convictions were obtained in 158 cases. On the subject of only 3 cases being taken up under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, the District Superintendent of Police expresses as his opinion that the fault is not dependent so much on the Police, as would seem, as on the fact that the accused would appear to satisfy the Magistrates that they are earning their own living, by showing in some cases that they earn their livelihood as shopkeepers for the sale of 'bidis' and tobacco, but the shops are really the resort of bad characters, and in others that they are the servants of wealthy traders in betel-nut and spices on a monthly salary of from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8, but that they are employed at night in committing offences and disposing of the stolen property to their respective masters, who, on account of their standing and wealth, are above suspicion. The District Magistrate's comments in respect to this relationship between master and servant are very true and to the point, and are as stated below :—

"In such cases, if the Superintendent is correct in his belief, it is clear that vague assertions of bad character made against the persons proceeded against, will not justify the Magistracy in demanding security. If these facts are correct, with proper detective ability evidence directly connecting the servants with actual crimes committed, and their masters with the receipt of the stolen property, ought to be procurable, and it should not be necessary to attempt proceedings under Chapter VIII."

The District Magistrate says in paragraph 14 of his remarks on the Superintendent's report :—

"Kanára is a difficult district to travel about in, and the undersigned considers that the Superintendent's travelling has been very satisfactory. Mr. Biddle has visited every one of the 12 head-quarters stations, and 38 out of the 42 outposts. He has also, in the opinion of the undersigned, in almost every possible case visited and personally investigated serious crimes.

"He takes a warm interest in his work, and has taken special pains to make himself acquainted with the Police at the outposts, and to see that they understand their duties, and look after the suspicious characters in their charges."

KOLABA.

- Mr. Hume was in charge of the office of Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 12th October, when he was relieved by Mr. Green, who has been in charge till the end of the year.

2. Real crime under 'Indian Penal Code' has decreased very slightly, viz., from 417 to 407. There were 84 cases under the *Ábkári* Act against 41 in the year previous. The cause of this marked increase is attributable to the amendment of the Act with regard to the collection, transport, possession and sale of mhowra flowers, lately put into force in the *tálukas* of Panvel including Urau Petha, Karjat including *Khálápur* Petha, and Pen including *Nágothna* Petha. In respect to serious crimes, there were 2 murders against 3, 3 attempts at murder and culpable homicides against 1, 8 dacoities against 3, and 7 robberies against 5. Of the 2 murders, one was decided by trial, which ended in acquittal, and the other remained pending. The District Magistrate has remarked, in reference to the one decided by trial, that he decided the case as Joint Sessions Judge, and that no blame can be attached to the Police for the result, as it was a case of no evidence being attainable by any means to prove that the only person who could have committed the murder did, in fact, commit it. Of the 3 cases of attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 1 was decided as 'without being brought to trial,' and 2 ended in conviction. Of the 8 cases of dacoity, 4 were decided by trial, which ended in conviction, and the remaining 4 were pending at the close of the year; and of the 9 robberies for disposal, 2 being pending from previous year, 6 were classed as 'undetected,' 1 was decided by trial, ending in conviction, and 2 remained pending at the close of the year. The results in dacoity cases and robbery cases are not satisfactory, especially the latter, in connection with which, the District Superintendent of Police, however, remarks that the Police are not seriously to blame for two of the cases classed as undetected, for, in one the complainant, a woman, picked up on her way from Benáres two male companions who robbed her of Rs. 25 while camping one night in the district, and of whom no trace could be found; and in the other,

some cattle-dealers were robbed of Rs. 971 in cash whilst encamped at night by the side of the high road. Some Katkaris were suspected of the offence, and though they at one time confessed to the commission of it, there was not sufficient evidence to send the case up for trial, as the stolen property being cash could not be traced to them. There were 84 cases of house-breaking for disposal, and of these, 45 were classed as 'undetected,' 19 were decided by trial, 18 ending in conviction, and 20 remained pending at the close of the year. There were 254 cases of theft for disposal, of which 76 were classed as 'undetected,' 124 decided by trial, 119 ending in conviction, and 51 remained pending. Anent these latter results, the District Superintendent of Police writes as follows:—

"The above results may be considered very satisfactory, if it is borne in mind that 41, out of 76 cases disposed of without being brought to trial, were cases of wood-cutting in *málki* numbers. The mode of procedure of the *tálátis* is first to report to the *Mámlatdár* and receive his sanction, then lay the complaint before the Police. In this way as many as from 15 to 30 days elapse before such information reaches the Police. These cases, even if reported at once, are extremely difficult to detect, as the owner of the land or his neighbours are generally concerned, and all evidence is carefully suppressed *a fortiori* when the Police start their investigation 15 or 30 days after the offence has been committed. The District Magistrate's attention has been drawn to this fact."

The District Magistrate states that this matter is under consideration. There were 3 cases of receiving stolen property for disposal during the year, all of which ended in conviction, against 1 in the year previous, which also ended in conviction.

3. Out of 1,277 cases dealt with by the Police in all classes, 709 were excluded, of which 573 were false owing to mistakes of fact or law, 52 were decided as maliciously false, in 15 of them prosecutions were instituted, and 8 were convicted and 7 discharged. Pending cases were 118 against 189 in the year previous. 49 of these were with the Magistrates and 69 with the Police.

4. Arrests made by the Police *suo motu*, in Indian Penal Code cases, during the year were 664 in number against 514, an increase of 150 consequent on the increase in crime. Including pending persons, the total number of persons for disposal was 678; of these, 14 persons were released without trial, a percentage of 2, which is not quite as good as last year; but it is observed that 203 persons who were sent up for trial have been discharged and acquitted. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of have risen under Indian Penal Code from 52 and 53 to 66 and 67, which percentages are better than those in 1891, in all classes from 55 and 56 to 69 and 71, and under class VI from 76 and 81 to 92 and 95. There is also a rise, during the year under report, in the percentages relating to cases. The percentages of cases ending in convictions to cases disposed of and decided by trial have gone up from 56 and 89 to 58 and 94, in class VI from 83 and 90 to 96 and 98, and in all classes from 60 and 89 to 66 and 95.

5. The value of property stolen during the year under report is Rs. 17,964 against Rs. 36,253 last year. Including property stolen in pending cases, the total value to be accounted for is Rs. 26,039 against Rs. 40,296. Property worth Rs. 5,653 was recovered against Rs. 7,589, giving a percentage of 29 against 18, which, the District Superintendent of Police says, would have been further improved if, in a dacoity case (which ended in conviction), the accused had not burnt unregistered bonds amounting to Rs. 600. This rise compared with the year previous is very satisfactory; but it must be still considered as distinctly unsatisfactory. In such a small easy district as Kolába, much better results should be obtained, and the Superintendent has been desired to turn his special attention to this. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which it was stolen, has also risen from 41 to 69. The amount of the property, *viz.* Rs. 7,364, in pending cases is, however, large.

6. 7 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code compared with 17 in 1892; 5 were called upon to give security against 8 last year. Of the 5, only 1 furnished security, and the other 4 in default suffered imprisonment. 26 persons were identified as having been previously convicted and 4 adjudged as 'habitual offenders.'

7. Of the 7 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, 2 only were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police, which the Superintendent ex-

plains as probably occurring through oversight, and 6 by the Inspector. 8 cases under the Arms Act were taken up, and all ended in conviction. The amount of fine imposed in these cases was Rs. 59. The total number of licenses issued during the year was 1,465. The District Magistrate says that the Commissioner, Southern Division, having approved of his expression of opinion, that there were too many licenses in the district, he is now reducing their number.

8. 3 Police Pátels were reported to the District Magistrate for neglect of duty, &c. One was prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 217 of the Indian Penal Code, one was fined 3 months' pay, and the third was only reprimanded.

9. Out of the 16 cases tried by the Sessions Court, 12 ended in conviction, and 4 were discharged. The number of persons concerned was 50, out of whom 43 were convicted, giving a creditable percentage of 86.

10. 4 men were dismissed against 1 in last year. Other departmental punishments were 52 against 32. Judicial punishments were one. Rewards by promotion were one against none in the two preceding years. Money rewards fell from 33 to 30. In addition to this number, 48 men received good-service tickets against 26 last year. In the matter of education, 79 officers and 182 men were able to read and write against 76 and 183 respectively last year. There was one escape from the custody of the District Police and one from that of the Village Police. In each case, a recapture was effected. 491 men passed in drill. There were 17 marksmen against 10 in last year.

The District Magistrate remarks on the efficiency, conduct and drill of the Police as follows:—

“There is no doubt that the men are, as to smartness, as good as any in the Presidency and better than most; and their efficiency is shown in the results of their work.”

11. Of the 12 cases of serious crime reported during the year, Mr. Hume personally investigated 8 and Mr. Green the one that occurred during his holding charge. Mr. Hume also visited several cases that did not come under the head of serious crime. Out of the 10 Police stations, Mr. Hume visited and inspected 7, and out of 28 outposts, 20. Mr. Green visited 3 stations and 8 outposts.

12. The District Magistrate refers to Mr. Hume and a party of Kolába Police being sent to Bombay to help in restoring and maintaining peace in the city of Bombay on the occasion of the riots, and to Mr. Green and a similar party having to be present at Rohe in the district on the occasion of a Hindu festival, when a disturbance appeared probable, but that happily, as he says, they were able by judgment and firmness to prevent any breach of the peace.

13. Mr. Hume, who did the greater part of the work in the year, deserves credit for the results obtained; and though he is young and inexperienced now, he may be expected to turn into a valuable Police officer.

RATNÁGIRI.

Mr. Bulkley was in charge of the district from 1st January to 30th May, Mr. Fellowes from 31st May to 30th August, and Mr. Bulkley again from 31st August to end of the year.

2. The results of the year's report show an improvement in respect to percentages under “Indian Penal Code” cases, but the same cannot be said to be the case in respect to offences under ‘other laws’ and under ‘all classes’, except in one instance under the latter *viz.*, real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of. The amount of crime reported under “Indian Penal Code” during the year has increased from 967 to 1,102, and of real crime from 254 to 322. Under ‘class VI,’ real crime has decreased from 103 to 71. Most of the cases were under A'bkári, Salt, and Forest Laws. There was one case under the Gambling Act. Murders have decreased from 5 to 2, being the same as in 1891. There was, however, 1 case pending from the previous year, which made 3 for disposal during the year, all of which were decided by trial and ended in conviction. On the subject of murders, both the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police hold that 2

cases of murder that were excluded should not have been, although in the circumstances a conviction could not have been obtained in either. There was one case of attempt at murder and one of culpable homicide; the former ended in conviction, while the latter was struck off as 'false, but not maliciously.' There was no case of dacoity this year like last year; but there were 21 cases of robbery reported during the year, of which 17 were excluded. In the other 4 true cases, convictions were obtained in all. There is a decrease of 14 in house-breaking cases for disposal, compared with the number last year. Of the 48 cases disposed of, 17 remained undetected and 31 were sent for trial, all of which ended in conviction. True theft cases have increased from 134 to 200. 154 cases were disposed of under this head, and of these, 20 were classed as 'undetected' and 134 sent for trial, of which 118 were convicted; the results when compared with those of last year are not so good, but considering the larger number of cases dealt with, the results are satisfactory. There were 16 real cases of receiving stolen property, including 1 pending at close of the year, during the year under report, 15 of which were disposed of, and all ended in conviction. In the previous year, there were 4 cases for disposal, of which 3 ended in conviction. The increase observable in this class of offence is attributed to persons committing thefts in the Sávantvádi State and Goa territory coming to Vengurla to dispose of stolen property. The result, in this respect, of the year under report, both in number of cases and convictions, is particularly satisfactory. Referring to 'classes,' there is a decrease in classes II, III and VI and an increase in the others.

3. Out of the total number of 1,224 cases dealt with by the Police during the year under report compared with 1,162 cases in the year previous, 820 were excluded against 785, thus showing a similar percentage of 67. Of these, 714 were false owing to mistakes of fact or law. Maliciously false complaints were 30 against 12 in 1892, 37 in 1891, and 84 in 1890. It is observed that out of the 820 excluded cases the Police are answerable for the exclusion of only 61 cases, being composed of 30 maliciously false and 31 sent up under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code. In maliciously false complaints, 7 prosecutions were instituted, but only 1 resulted in conviction. Pending cases are more by 48 than in last year, the number being 83 against 35. Of these 83, 12 were with the Police and 71 with Magistrates. The Superintendent remarks that the primary cause of this large number of pending cases with Magistrates is that a very marked increase of complaints was made in the month of December which left no time to the Magistrates to pass final orders before the close of the year. And the District Magistrate referring to the subject states: "Among those classified as pending before Magistrates, are included all those in the post between the Police and the Magistrates, and also all those that reached the Magistrates during the time their Courts were closed for the Christmas holidays" The number of undetected cases was 38 out of 321 disposed of under all classes, which is 11 per cent. against 14 in last year.

4. Crime has increased and with it a larger number of persons, viz. 428 against 346, was arrested by the Police *suò motu* in Indian Penal Code cases. With pending cases from previous year, their number for disposal was 438, of whom only 11 were released without being brought to trial, a good percentage of 2.5.

5. Property worth Rs. 30,348 was reported stolen against Rs. 21,895. Adding property in pending cases, the total property to be accounted for during the year amounted to Rs. 35,593 against Rs. 23,909. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 19,111 against Rs. 12,407, which gives a percentage of 53 to 51. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered has greatly increased, viz. from 73 to 84.

6. Three persons were sent up for security to be taken for their good behaviour, but failing to give security they were sent to jail—one for 6 months, one for 4 months, and one for 2 months. This Police duty is, however, carefully attended to by the Superintendent and in his own knowledge the district differing, as it does, from the neighbouring one of Sátára, for instance, which has its objectionable complement of Mángs, Rámshis and Mahárs, has no persons who can be sent up to furnish security, except habitual offenders, who will not mend their ways, and their number is few. During the year, 29 persons were identified as having been previously convicted, and 28 persons were classed as habitual offenders.

7. The number of licenses granted to deal in arms and ammunition was 61 against 55, and to possess fire-arms 3,994 against 3,984 in 1892 and 3,926 in 1891. Neither the District Magistrate nor the District Superintendent of Police has touched this subject in respect to the comment made in the review of last year that no explanation was given to the granting of this strikingly large number of licenses in the absence of apparently good reasons. There were 20 shops licensed to sell ammunition, of which 17 were inspected. There were 9 cases taken up under the Arms Act, of which 6 ended in conviction.

8. There was 1 man dismissed against 3; other departmental punishments rose from 19 to 20, and 2 men were judicially punished. Immediate promotion for good service was granted in 4 cases against 3 in the previous year; but money rewards fell from 61 to 47, the rewards being chiefly received in salt and ábkári cases. 220 good-service tickets were granted during the year compared with 164 in the previous year. The number of educated officers and men rose from 115 and 334 to 119 and 345. The number of Policemen qualified as marksmen rose from 29 to 31. The Superintendent's remarks on the new weapon are practically the same as last year. Reference is made to the conduct of the Constable who by shrewd common sense in keeping his eyes and ears open and questioning some suspicious-looking persons frustrated a seriously planned attempt to murder an obnoxious money-lender, and the Constable was rewarded by special promotion. On the conduct and efficiency of the Police under his control, Mr. Bulkley has expressed himself in the following language:—

"I consider the Ratnágiri Police to be both in conduct and efficiency as good a lot of men as any Superintendent need wish to have under him. I feel that they never get as much credit as they deserve owing to the large number of complaints that are excluded during the year. Every one of these entails a great amount of work on the Police, and their efforts are practically thrown away, for excluded cases are looked upon as if they had never existed. The Ratnágiri Police are sufficiently successful in true cases for me to wish to see them have a larger number of real offences to deal with, instead of complaints that are really civil disputes."

There were 3 escapes from the jail—1 from the custody of the District Police and 3 from the Village Police, all of which resulted in recapture.

9. During the year, 1 Police Pátel was dismissed, having been convicted for giving false evidence, 1 was suspended for keeping a prisoner too long under arrest, 10 were fined for various acts of neglect in their duties, and 1 was fined Rs. 50 for possessing a gun without a license. 3 were rewarded—2 in ábkári cases and 1 for capturing a prisoner.

10. Of the 8 cases tried in the Sessions Court, 7 ended in conviction and one in acquittal.

11. The Superintendent visited the scenes of 6 serious crimes out of 16 reported to him during the year. His reasons for not visiting the scenes of the rest are satisfactory. The Superintendent visited all the 12 Police stations and 36 out of 37 outposts. The one he did not visit was Gaokhadi, which he attempted to do on the 31st December, but owing to high contrary winds he was obliged to put back to Ratnágiri.

12. *Police Buildings.*—During the past year, the new lines at the Achare outpost in the Málvan Táluka were completed; 2 new blocks were commenced by the Public Works Department for the Police at Vengurla and will be finished before the end of March. New Chief Constable's offices are being built at Rájápur and at the head-quarters at Ratnágiri. The only pressing want is for a new block of lines at Khed, but funds are not available. The total expenditure incurred departmentally on original works was Rs. 694, and on ordinary and special repairs was Rs. 825.

13. The District Magistrate compliments Mr. Bulkley on the state of the Police and the interest that he takes in the welfare of his men, and singles out Chief Constable Shaik Kassim Shaik Martuja especially for the success that attended his efforts in tracing out a murder that was committed at Rájápur. The district was quiet during the Bombay Riots, which state of things reflected credit on the arrangements made by Chief Constables in their tálukas, as in several places there was considerable excitement.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 12th May 1894.*

REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE KARÁCHI DISTRICT.

During the year 1893 four different officers held charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Karáchi, *viz.*, Mr. Vincent from 1st January to 1st April, Mr. Ostrchan from 2nd to 15th April and 18th to 30th May, Mr. Cox from 16th April to 17th May, and Mr. McIver from 31st May to 31st December. The report has been submitted by Mr. McIver.

2. The first point to be noticed is the transfer, from 1st September 1893, from the Karáchi to the Punjáb Police, of the Police of that part of the North-Western Railway which runs through the Karáchi District. This transfer renders comparison between the figures for the year under report with those of the preceding year somewhat difficult. It has resulted in the strength of the Karáchi Police force being reduced by 15 officers and 119 men. All cases reported and investigated on the North-Western Railway from 1st January to the 1st September, when the transfer was effected, have necessarily been excluded from the returns of the year under report; but the Superintendent explains that offences on the line are almost confined to cases of petty theft; so that a fair comparison can be made between the figures relating to the more serious kinds of crime during the year under report and the years previous thereto.

3. Mr. McIver, though he considers that his Police force compares favourably with the forces of other districts in the province or the Presidency, takes an even more despondent view about the quality of his men, especially the members of the Karáchi City Police and the Armed Police, than his predecessor Mr. Vincent did last year. But the District Magistrate, Colonel Crawford, who has had opportunities of closely watching the force for years past, takes a fairer view of the case, and attributes the large number of admissions to hospital as due to the exceptionally unhealthy autumn, during which the strongest, both Europeans and natives, were prostrated.

At the same time the Commissioner is bound to say that he agrees with much of what Mr. McIver says about the deterioration of Head Constables; the decreasing percentage of educated men in the force, and the increasing difficulty in finding good material from which to recruit; and the present unpopularity and poor pay of the service. Government, however, are already aware of this, and there can be no remedy till the reorganization is sanctioned.

4. The number of reported Indian Penal Code offences were 1,316, almost the same number as in the past two years. Real cognizable cases have fallen from 894 in 1891 and 860 in 1892 to 844. Considering that real Indian Penal Code cases reported from the Railway have been excluded from the year's figures, the net result would seem to be an increase in serious crime. There is an increase under classes I, II and III, the increase being 15 under the last head. There is an increase of 8 in the number of house-breakings, but a decrease of 17 in the number of thefts mainly due to the exclusion this year of Railway cases.

5. The Superintendent explains that the increase of 55 under the head "Other offences" is owing to the great exertions made by the Police in prosecutions for committing public nuisance, principally under the Municipal and District Police Acts. The District Magistrate very rightly points out the error of the Superintendent in supposing that in prosecuting for public nuisance the complaint of a private person is necessary.

6. Cattle theft has slightly increased, while ordinary theft has somewhat decreased, but the fluctuation is too small to be remarked upon.

7. The results obtained by the Police in dealing with real Penal Code cases as compared with the previous year and the average of the past 4 years is shown in the following percentage table :—

				1892.	Average of 4 years.	1893.
<i>Cases.</i>						
Brought to trial to disposed of	...	...	...	73.73	66.59	71.70
Convicted to sent for trial	...	...	...	91.50	91.87	91.84
Convicted to disposed of	...	...	...	67.47	61.18	68.61
Not sent for trial to disposed of	...	...	...	26.26	33.29	25.29
<i>Persons.</i>						
Convicted to arrested	...	...	...	72.89	67.10	73.85
Released without trial to arrested	...	...	...	4.59	9.66	4.11
Convicted to tried	...	...	...	77.65	71.63	77.22
Discharged to tried	...	...	...	22.34	25.26	22.77

This shows an improvement under every head except under "persons convicted to tried."

8. As regards property stolen and recovered, there is a decrease of 64 in the number of cases in which property was stolen, and a decrease of Rs. 13,141 in the amount of property stolen, as compared with the previous year. The Superintendent gives figures for the Railway during 1892 showing that only 26 cases occurred in which property was stolen, the total value being only Rs. 301. This shows that the decrease this year is real and not only apparent. There is also a marked improvement in the percentage of value of property recovered, 49.26, as against 40.78 last year.

The percentage of cases in which property was recovered remained nearly the same, being 75.03 as against 76.75; the low percentage of the value of property recovered is attributed to the fact that in two large cases the complainants themselves did all they could to thwart the Police when it was found that suspicion attached to their relations. The Police may be said to have worked well in the matter of recovering stolen property.

9. The figures given up to this point apply to Penal Code cases only. Turning to the figures for all kinds of cognizable crime during the year, 1,862 offences were reported to the Police and 104 to Magistrates, giving a total of 1,966 as against 1,901 and 1,741 during 1892 and 1891 respectively. As last year so again this year the increase of 65 is entirely due to cases under class VI.

10. Out of 1,862 cases reported to the Police, 519 were excluded as against 479 the year before. Of these, 10 were classed by Magistrates as *maliciously false*. These figures are higher than last year's, but still are very low compared with other districts. This matter was discussed by the Commissioner in his last year's review, and he will, therefore, say nothing further here. The Superintendent does not say if any action was taken by the Magistracy under Act IV of 1891.

11. Turning to special offences it is to be observed that the number of murders, robberies and house-breakings and cases of receiving stolen property have all slightly increased. Only in the case of culpable homicides and thefts is there any diminution. Of the 9 murder cases 7 were sent up for trial; in 2 of these convictions were obtained, in 4 cases the accused were acquitted, and 1 case is still under trial and 2 were undetected. The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police are both of opinion that one of the murders, in which the accused was acquitted, was not a true case. All one of the cases which is still undetected—the murder of a man while travelling on a lonely road, the District Magistrate states, has remained undetected through no fault of the Police. The Superintendent states that none of the 5 cases of culpable homicide, 4 of which have resulted in conviction (2 have been decided

since the close of the year) call for any notice; they had their origin, as also did nearly all the murder cases, in disputes about women.

12. The 15 robbery cases were all of a trifling nature, and in no case was any serious injury inflicted. The highways in the Karáchi District may be said to have enjoyed immunity from the offence of highway robbery, except in the case referred to under the head of murders. Among thefts one case calls for special notice, namely, the theft of 11 Lee-Metford rifles from the barracks of the Royal Fusiliers in Karáchi. The Police recovered all the rifles buried in the ground 14 miles away and arrested 11 Patháns; of these 1 escaped, but the remainder were convicted, 6 being sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment each and 4 to furnish security. They were well known to the Punjáb Police and turned out to be Utkhels, a tribe living beyond the borders, and notorious as stealers of fire-arms. The District Magistrate writes of this case:—

“The success attending the Police enquiry is due to the great skill of the Police trackers and the promptitude with which the pursuit was taken up. The case was a highly important one, and in its results very creditable to the Police officers concerned.”

The preservation of the skill of these wonderful trackers is provided for in the Commissioner's scheme for the reorganization of the Village Cess Establishments, which has been for more than 2 years under the consideration of Government.

13. The number of persons sent up by the Police (69) and the number ordered by Magistrates to furnish security for good behaviour (52) were very much less than in any of the previous 4 years, 1889—1892. This decrease is not to be attributed to want of energy on the part of the Police or the Magistrates in enforcing the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code; on the contrary, the great energy and regularity which have been displayed in past years have had the desired effect, and it was not found necessary to proceed against many persons during the year.

14. The view taken by the Superintendent as to the ease with which security is furnished, and the unsuitability of the persons who are admitted as sureties, is not corroborated by the figures which he himself gives of failure to furnish security. The District Magistrate remarks:—

“Notoriously bad characters do not find it so easy, as it might be gathered from the District Superintendent's 24th paragraph, to obtain sureties, since 39 (out of 52) of them were sent to jail in 1893 in default of furnishing security.”

In 1890, 1891 and 1892 respectively 208, 74 and 87 persons were required to give security.

15. Cases of receiving stolen property call for no special notice, the figures being nearly identical with those of the previous year, and the remarks then made equally apply now.

16. The figures shown in Appendix F to the Superintendent's report are also, of course, materially affected by the diminution in the size of the force. The number of dismissals, 17, is fewer than in the previous year, and below the average number for the last three years. The Superintendent observes

“that most of the men punished judicially have also been departmentally punished, *i.e.* when a Policeman is punished under the Penal Code he is generally dismissed, and, again many of the suspensions are again entered under dismissals or degradations.”

This is quite true and the totals of officers and men punished often cause the percentage of the force punished to appear higher than is really the case.

17. The Commissioner thoroughly approves of Mr. McIver's policy in substituting, as far as possible, punishment drill for fining. The pay of the men of all grades is already inadequate. The number of resignations has risen to 73 as against 54 in 1892. This circumstance and the ever-increasing difficulty in obtaining educated men to join the force are significant. Some rewards have according to Statement D been given. The Commissioner would gladly have heard more about the rewards and less about the punishments.

18. The Superintendent and his Assistant personally investigated a number of serious cases, including 6 murders, 2 culpable homicides and 5 house-

breakings and thefts, besides many smaller cases in Karáchi Town. Fewer Police stations and outposts were examined than during the previous year, the numbers examined being 19 and 43 as against 22 and 61 respectively in 1892. The number of Police stations is 25 and of Police posts 106. This somewhat small amount of inspection may be attributed to the constant change of Superintendents.

19. The Commissioner notes with pleasure the commendation bestowed by the Superintendent on the good work done by Inspectors Rook and Kinnersley and Harbour Sergeant Lavin, Inspectors Jashan Mull and Ghous Mahomed Khan and Chief Constables Mahomed Araf and Gulsher.

20. During the year the district and the province have had the misfortune to lose the valuable services of Mr. Vincent, who had done much good during the two and a half years he was in Karáchi. The Commissioner feels sure that Mr. McIver will spare no pains to keep the Police force of his district up to the level at which he found it.

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

No. 842 of 1894.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
*Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 12th May 1894.*

REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

The report for the Hyderabad District has been submitted by Mr. Cox, who only held charge as Superintendent from 12th to 31st December. He was new to the district, or his report would not have been so meagre and wanting in interest.

The other officers who served as Superintendent during the year were:—

Mr. C. McIver from 1st January to 26th May.

Mr. H. N. Alexander from 27th May to 25th November.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S., from 26th November to 11th December.

Having only figures and not personal observation to guide him, it is difficult for Mr. Cox to compare the general state of discipline and efficiency of the Police force with that of the last or previous years; but the smaller number of punishments, the few resignations, the larger number of cases other than Penal Code cases in which the Police have taken action *suo motu*, and the high percentage of cases ending in conviction, and the excellence of the drill of the Armed Police leads Mr. Cox to say:—

“It is a matter for congratulation that the work of the Police shows a tendency to improve rather than the reverse.”

And the District Magistrate concludes his remarks on the report by saying:—

“The results of the year are on the whole very creditable for an undermanned and ill-paid force.”

The Commissioner agrees with the Superintendent and the District Magistrate

2. Turning to Supplementary Statement No. I, and first taking the figures of cognizable Indian Penal Code cases, it is satisfactory to observe that the improvement shown in the amount of crime in 1891 as compared with 1890, and in 1892 as compared with 1891, still continues.

The number of real cognizable Indian Penal Code cases has fallen to 1,357 from 1,501 and the number of Indian Penal Code cases pending with the Police from 174 at the end of 1892 to 155 at the end of 1893. The decrease in the Indian Penal Code cases is common to classes I, II, III and V,—that is to say, serious offences against the person and property. As for real cognizable Indian Penal Code cases disposed of direct by the Magis-

trates, the number remains practically unchanged, being 233 against 232 the year before. The figures for "other offences" (class VI) show that the number of real cases reported to the Police has increased from 382 to 474, while those reported to the Magistrates have decreased from 191 to 45. Mr. Cox in this connection writes:—

"This is entirely satisfactory. Most of these Police cases are under the Police Act, and the increase points to greater vigilance on the part of the Police, while the decrease in the number of those reported to the Magistrates points to a decrease in crime."

The Commissioner agrees in this view. The number of persons arrested for Indian Penal Code offences has decreased in the same proportion as the offences themselves, and was 1,778 as against 1,968 in the previous year.

3. The following comparative table of percentages shows the success obtained by the Police both as regards cases and persons during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Convictions to cases disposed of	62·95	67·87	63·02
Convictions to decided by trial	91·14	95·21	92·27
Convicted to arrested	67·78	70·42	65·20
Convicted to tried	76·13	75·87	70·81

There has thus been a falling off as compared with last year both in the percentages for cases and persons; but the results shown are still good and much above the average of many districts.

The percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial (column 10 on column 9) is expected to afford some test of the success obtained by the Police in prosecuting the cases to conviction; and the figures for 1893, 92·27, are very good, though not quite so good as those of the previous year. But Mr. Cox writes on this subject:—

"The figures are ostensibly very good, but, in my opinion, they claim an unfair advantage for the Police. Nearly every case in which there is an acquittal is classified by the Magistrate as false and not taken into account for the purpose of this calculation,"

And the District Magistrate supports this view. If the Magistrates classify the cases correctly, the explanation shows that percentages must not be relied on too implicitly.

In spite of a slight falling off, the figures of percentages for persons also are still good.

4. Murders have increased from 9 to 13 and culpable homicides remained the same—7 in number. Robberies have increased from 6 to 7. Cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft—317—are still far too numerous; but it is to be remarked that the improvement noted last year in this respect as compared with the year 1891, during which no fewer than 482 cases occurred, is still maintained. Ordinary thefts have decreased from 857 to 746, and cases of receiving stolen property from 35 to 20. As to this last head, the Superintendent writes:—

"In this place of course I should prefer to see an increase of cases, as there is no doubt that the crime flourishes luxuriantly, and if the number of cases on the list is small, it only points to failure of the Police to detect them."

Mr. Cox probably draws his conclusion from the fact that the number of cases of receiving stolen property is very much smaller than last year and very much smaller than the number reported from Karáchi and Shikárpur.

The number of cattle thefts reported during the year was 466. There is still room for much improvement in this respect, and the Superintendent has omitted to allude to even the nature of the 152 cases (out of 269 for the province) under class I. The number was 134 in the previous year, and the Superintendent should have noticed and commented on this very high and increasing figure.

5. The figures of property stolen and recovered show an increase in the value of property stolen and a decrease in the percentage of recoveries; these are fluctuations on the wrong side.

The following statement contrasts the figures for the years 1892 and 1893:—

	1892.	1893.
1. Value of property stolen	61,360	70,050
2. Percentage of property recovered to property stolen ...	53.53	45.80
3. Number of cases in which property was stolen ...	1,192	1,077
4. Percentage of cases in which property was recovered ...	70.55	66.11

So far as figures go, the results are less favourable. The Superintendent observes that the assistance rendered by the Hyderabad Zamindárs is not so great as that rendered by the Zamindárs in the Shikárpur District, where he served before. The people of the Lar country are, no doubt, apathetic, but Mr. James is sure that in the rest of the district the Superintendent will achieve the same success which marked his efforts in this direction in Upper Sind. He notes that the percentage of property recovered to property stolen in Shikárpur is only 41.93 as compared with 45.80 in Hyderabad.

6. The provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, were put into operation against 59 persons as against 74 during the previous year. Of these, 34 were ordered to furnish security as against 36 in 1892, while 20 were discharged and 5 cases were pending at the end of the year. The Commissioner pointed out last year that the figures for Hyderabad were not so satisfactory as usual, and this year shows a still further falling off.

7. An inspection of Statement D shows that the number of resignations has decreased from 141 in 1891 and 133 in 1892 to 102 during the year under review. The number of dismissals also was only 12 against 25 in 1891 and 11 in 1892, and both of these results are encouraging. So also are the figures of punishments, the total number of officers and men punished both judicially and departmentally being only 89 as against 185 in 1891 and 79 in 1892.

8. The number of educated officers and men, 93 and 90 respectively, is almost exactly the same as the number in the previous year and the average for the last 3 years, which was 181.

9. On the subject of drill and ball practice, the Superintendent observes:—

“The drill of the Armed Police is as smart as that of any Police that I know. The drill of the Hyderabad Town Police is fair.”

These observations are gratifying; but, as remarked last year, the drill of the District Police is seriously affected by resignations, and the Superintendent describes it as “practically *nil*.” There are always so many vacancies in the talukas that raw recruits have to be sent there as soon as they join the Police force, and without going through any training in a district Police reserve at headquarters. In fact, there is no real reserve of Unarmed Police in any district in Sind. The shooting of the Police was good in view of the inaccuracy of the converted Snider smooth-bore recently introduced; but prize shooting with ball out of the weapons is a farce, as the bullets are far too small for the barrel.

10. The Superintendent explains that Mr. McIver's tour in the early part of the year was stopped for some time by the feeling of unrest at Hyderabad between Hindus and Mahomedans, and he attributes to this circumstance the very small number of Police stations and outposts examined during the year. Out of 27 Police stations only 10 were examined, and out of 57 outposts only 19. The number may seem inadequate; but the Superintendent stayed at headquarters under the Commissioner's instructions, and he could not be in two places at once.

Out of 25 serious offences reported during the year, only 8 were personally investigated by the Superintendents, *viz.* 5 by Mr. Alexander, 2 by Mr. McIver and 1 by Mr. Cox.

No account has been given by the Superintendent as to the nature of these serious offences; but the amount of personal investigation was clearly inefficient, and the Commissioner has already noted that Mr. Cox, who has held unbroken charge during the present touring season, has in several cases shown energy in remedying this defect.

11. The Commissioner concurs in Mr. Cox's remarks upon K. S. Sajjan Khan and Luxman Sing. Compared with Shikárpur, his verdict is that the force does not give him so much trouble to manage as the Shikárpur Police; but, on the other hand, there seems less activity and acumen. After the reorganization scheme is sanctioned, Mr. James is sure the Superintendent, whom he is glad to see back in Sind, will work up the Hyderabad force as satisfactorily as he did that at Shikárpur.

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

No. 843 OF 1894.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 12th May 1894.

REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE SHIKÁRPUR DISTRICT.

Mr. Cox was in charge of the district from 1st January to 14th April and Mr. Kennedy, by whom the report is submitted, for the rest of the year. Though for the most part interesting, and evidence of the keen interest taken by him in his work and all details connected with his force and his district, the report is too long. Mr. Ostrehan acted as Assistant to the Superintendent from 23rd October to the 31st December; otherwise the work of the entire district was borne by the Superintendent alone. It is very important that an Assistant Superintendent of Police or a qualified Probationer should at all times be attached to this exceptionally heavy district.

2. During the year, 4,313 cases of cognizable crime were dealt with by the Police and Magistrates as against 4,787 in 1892. Out of these, 2,349 were excluded and 221 remained pending at the close of the year, thus leaving 1,743 as the balance of true cognizable offences disposed of within the year. That this implies a substantial decrease in the actual amount of true cognizable crime, is apparent from the following table, which contrasts the figures for the years 1891 to 1893:—

	Total number of cases dealt with.	Excluded.	Pending at end of year.	True cognizable cases disposed of.
1891	4,989	1,927	302	2,700
1892	4,787	1,936	392	2,549
1893	4,313	2,349	221	1,743

Cases disposed of, as well as pending, show alike a great decrease.

Of the 210 Indian Penal Code cases pending at the close of the year, 41 had been sent up for trial, and in 87 final reports had been submitted to the Magistrates before the close of the year, leaving only 79, in which final action had not been taken by the Police. This proves prompt disposal of cases. During the year the control of the Police on that portion of the North-Western Railway which runs through the Shikárpur District was transferred to the Punjáb Government, and all crime reported during the year from the Railway has, therefore, been excluded from the returns. This helps to account for the gratifying decrease in true cases for disposal noted above; but to render accu-

rate comparison with the previous year possible, it would have been well if the Superintendent had given for 1892 the figures *minus* Railway cases.

3. Taking first Indian Penal Code cases "Police" as well as "Direct," the total number for disposal was 1,501 as against 1,940 in 1892. Of these, 1,291 were disposed of as against 1,574 in 1892. 736 cases were decided by trial, of which 639 or 86·82 ended in conviction. Of the 855 Penal Code cases decided by trial in 1892, 770 or 90·05 ended in conviction.

As regards real cognizable cases reported within the year, the figure 1,247 shows a continuous and marked decrease. Out of 3,103 cases for disposal, 1,661 or 53·52 per cent. were excluded. In 1891 and 1892, 39·89 and 42·18 per cent. respectively were excluded.

4. The Police instituted 77 prosecutions for maliciously false complaints and 40 convictions were obtained as against 51 prosecutions and 29 convictions in 1892 and 61 prosecutions and 37 convictions in 1891. The increased activity of the Police in prosecuting false informers is highly commendable.

During the year 17 Magistrates made use of their powers under Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, in only 44 cases, while 18 never made any use of this most useful provision of the law.

Mr. Kennedy also (like Mr. Cox) points out that out of 995 cases sent up for trial by the Police, in 318 the accused were discharged and the complaints classified as false, and in only 75 were the accused discharged and the complaints classed as true, and states his belief that the Magistrates are not familiar with the orders of Government regarding the classification of offences, and do not understand that it is not the charge against the particular person accused, but the complaints that they have to classify. The figures given by Mr. Kennedy seem to justify to some extent the conclusions he draws from them; and the Commissioner agrees in thinking it hardly possible that out of 995 cases sent up for trial by the Police, 318 or one-third should really have been false. Such a result would certainly be discreditable to the Police. But it takes years for Magistrates, even with plenty of judicial acumen, to discriminate accurately between the various classes of cases. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the preferring of false accusations got up in a highly elaborate way is universally common in Sind, and Mr. Kennedy's experience has perhaps not enabled him to fully realise this. If the Police are shrewd enough to see that the complaint is false, and report so, they lay themselves open to complaints of taking bribes in order to suppress cases alleged to be true, and in cases where there is the least doubt, it is for the Magistrate, and not for the Police, to decide; and Magistrates may probably record as false a case which the Police were quite right to send up. So the figures only afford one more illustration of the difficulty, under existing conditions, of reducing the real working of the Police and of the Courts to a series of tabular statements. The District Magistrate (Mr. Giles) thinks that the Magistrates generally can classify cases properly. The general result of course is that, in Sind, the percentage of convictions to true cases decided by trial is very high.

5. The percentage of convictions both as regards persons and cases in real Indian Penal Code cases are very similar to last year's.

6. Turning to Police "Other offences" class VI, a very striking decrease is noticeable in the figures of 1893 as compared with those of 1892 and 1891, the total being only 442 as against 979 in 1892 and 1,051 in 1891. The Superintendent explains that the difference is due to vagrancy and bad character returns under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, being omitted from the returns for the first time, 172 such cases being omitted. Again, cases of cruelty to animals are now instituted under the special Act instead of the Police Act as hitherto. A third cause is the fewer number of nuisance cases taken up by the Police under the Police Act. It may seem unsatisfactory that the amount of this sort of crime should appear less, simply because of inactivity on the part of the Police, and the District Magistrate writes in this connection that "he has often had occasion to remark that the subordinate Police never realise that it is their duty to prevent obstruction and nuisance on the bandars." On the other hand, if the

Police were too active in making people 'move on,' or in making persons move their charpoys from in front of their doors, a cry of oppression would be raised. Thus between the energy of the European and the apathy and dislike of interference on the part of the native, the ill-educated and under-paid Constable may well be puzzled to know what to do.

7. The Commissioner regrets to observe the tendency of the Subordinate Magistrates to send false and frivolous complaints to the Police for investigation. This was done in no less than 269 cases during the year. The District Magistrate states that he is taking measures to check this abuse. This, again, is a matter on which resolutions and circulars have been frequently issued. *In time* they will be understood and acted upon.

8. As for the more serious forms of crime, Shikárpur as usual shows a long list of murders. Though the number of cases of murder for disposal during the year was only 23 as against 33 in 1892 and 29 in 1891, yet there was an increase in the number of *true* cases reported, the number being 17 as against 15 in 1892. Of 15 true cases disposed of, 7 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal, 2 in discharge and 2 in the accused being declared lunatics. The percentages of cases and persons convicted were very much better than in the previous year. Three of the murder cases are worthy of remark. In one of them a man ran "amok" and killed 2 and wounded 2 other persons before he was captured; he was finally pronounced to be a lunatic. In another a prisoner was rescued whilst travelling in the custody of the Police. Two men, brothers of the prisoner, suddenly appeared armed with swords, and killed one and seriously injured 2 of the escort and escaped. The Police found out the whereabouts of the 3 brothers, and tracked them to their hiding place. They refused to surrender, and upon trying to cut their way with swords through the Police, the latter fired upon them in self-defence, and shot one dead and dangerously wounded another. A full enquiry was held by the Sub-divisional Magistrate, and the Police were exonerated from all blame. In the third case a brother-in-law of the ex-Khán of Khelát, being a prisoner in the Shikárpur Jail, murdered one jail clerk and almost killed another with a stone hammer which he had concealed under his clothes. This was done out of revenge, for his beard had been clipped, and he had been put on penal diet.

9. The percentages relating to attempt to murder and culpable homicide are very satisfactory. The cases have been fewer in 1893 than in 1892, and the Police have been more successful in dealing with them. There was only one true case of dacoity during the year.

10. There were only 19 true cases of robbery reported as against 27 during the previous year, and there is no doubt that, as the Commissioner anticipated last year, the decrease in this serious class of crime is largely due to the break up of the organized gang of professional robbers who lived over and on the border of Beluchistan. The credit for this is due to Mr. Cox, who with the assistance of some of the Beluch Chiefs and influential Shikárpur Zamindárs pursued some of the leaders of the gang into Beluchistán and captured them there. The gang had for some years been raiding in the Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier Districts, but efforts to hunt them down had proved unsuccessful.

11. All the figures and percentages for house-breaking with intent to commit theft show an improvement upon the previous year; there were 65 fewer true cases of this offence reported than during 1892. The year was a prosperous one generally, which, no doubt, helped to bring about this good result.

12. True cases of theft reported during the year have fallen to 589 as against 881 in 1892 and the number pending at the close of the year from 178 to 109, but the percentages shown on the reverse of Supplementary Statement No. I show a considerable falling off, particularly as regards persons, compared with 1892. A very noticeable feature of the year's administration is the large decrease in the number of true reported cattle thefts. Only 273 such cases were reported as against 398 in 1892 and 420 in 1891.

The percentage of convictions obtained to cases disposed of under the head "Receiving stolen property, Police" was 85.41 as against 82 in 1892 and 74.50 in 1891.

13. Cognizable Police cases to the number of 30 were committed to the Sessions Court, and convictions involving 50 persons were obtained in 15 of these. Amongst these should be mentioned the Sukkur riot case, which ended in the conviction of 36 persons. The riot consisted in an unprovoked and brutal assault by a number of low class Mahomedans upon the Hindu Police Inspector during the passage of the Moharam táboot procession. The quickness with which this disturbance, which might easily have developed into a serious religious riot, was quelled, was due to the very prompt action of the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police. It is a matter for regret that so many seemingly strong cases have been acquitted in the Sessions Court. In some cases Government sanctioned appeals, from which they can judge of the type of cases which fall through.

14. The value of the property stolen during the year together with the value of property stolen in cases pending at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 59,707 against Rs. 64,063 in 1892 and Rs. 53,263 in 1898; and the percentage of property recovered was 41·93 as against 33·25 in 1892 and 42·04 in 1891.

15. The provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, are well understood and applied by the Police and the Magistrates in Shikárpur. The number of persons proceeded against was 162, and exhibits very slight variation from the number of the two previous years. In only 16 cases during the year did the Magistrates refuse to demand security.

16. The transfer of the Railway Police to the Punjáb and of 3 outposts of the Kakar Táluka to the Johi Táluka of the Karáchi District caused a diminution of 135 in the total strength of the force, and it is, therefore, not easy accurately to compare the conduct of the Police as a whole during the year with their conduct in previous years by mere reference to the number of dismissals and punishments. A safer guide is the percentage of officers and men punished, namely 22·06 in 1893 against 25·76 and 33·33 in 1892 and 1891.

This comparison, taken with the larger number of men rewarded, speaks well for the force. The percentage of educated men has slightly fallen from 29·89 to 29·11. The Superintendent explains that a large number of educated men went with the Railway Police, and that the difficulty of obtaining educated men is becoming greater as prices rise and the low pay of the force attracts fewer men and those chiefly Pardesis. Mr. Kennedy takes a very low view of the discipline and efficiency of his force, and the District Magistrate writes that he cannot controvert much of what Mr. Kennedy writes regarding Police efficiency.

Different Superintendents have different ideas of discipline and fining and punishing, and it would not be fair to attach too much weight to all that Mr. Kennedy finds fault with after less than 9 months' experience of the province. But the fact that the percentage of punishments has decreased under a Superintendent who is noted as a strict disciplinarian, leads the Commissioner to believe that the Police force of the Shikárpur District, if in no better, is certainly in no worse condition of discipline and efficiency than at the close of the preceding year.

17. The drill of the Police, except those stationed at head-quarters and at Sukkur, is in a backward condition, and this is due to the resignations which are constantly occurring, and which by leaving vacancies to be filled in the tálukas, compel the Superintendent to send out raw recruits before they have had any time to receive instructions in drill and other Police duties at head-quarters. Mr. Kennedy immediately upon joining noticed this want of a reserve of Unarmed Police at head-quarters, and he is to be congratulated upon having since then succeeded in forming a small reserve by allowing vacancies to remain unfilled for a short time in the tálukas.

Ball practice, too, is in a backward state, but the Superintendent is doing his best to improve it by obtaining unserviceable military targets and securing sites for new ranges at large centres, such as Lárkhána and Sukkur. But efficiency in ball practice when the ball is far too small for the weapon, is an impossibility.

18. Commendable activity was displayed by Messrs. Cox and Kennedy in the personal investigation of serious crime. While the former officer was in charge he personally inquired into 8 of 12 large cases, and during the remainder of the year Mr. Kennedy enquired into 12 large cases, and explains that his inability to examine 4 others was due out of 19 at the scene, and explains he was closely engaged over the Sukkur riot case their occurrence at a time when

19. In conclusion, the Commissioner again has appreciation of the good service rendered by Messrs. Cox and Kennedy. The district is a large and heavy, the climate most exceptional and the Superintendent's own accommodation most inadequate; yet nothing has prevented either officer in working manfully and efficiently. The Commissioner also notices with pleasure the names of officers named in the margin who are commended by the Superintendent for especially good service.

Khán Sáheb Rahim-tulláh valad Kairullah.

Ráo Sáheb Mirza Nawaz-alibeg valad Meahomed Bakar Beg.

Khán Sáheb Khan Mahomed valad Jan Mahomed.

Chief Constable Saidad Wali Mahomed.

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

No. 814 of 1894.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 12th May 1894.

REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT.

Mr. Penton held charge of the district throughout the year, and has written the report.

During the year 555 cases of cognizable crime were reported; of these 448 were reported to the Police and 107 were disposed of direct by Magistrates.

The number of cases excluded was 214, leaving a balance of 341 true cognizable cases reported during the year. This shows a most satisfactory advance upon previous years.

The following statement gives the number of true reported cases of all kinds and true Penal Code cases for the 4 years 1890—1893:—

	True Indian Penal Code cases.	True cases of all kinds of cognizable crime.
1890	430	573
1891	323	506
1892	290	396
1893	240	341

There is a decrease under every head except that of murder and robbery.

2. Of the 234 real cognizable Indian Penal Code cases disposed of during the year, 163 were decided by trial. Of this number 145 ended in conviction. This gives a percentage of 88.96. The number of Indian Penal Code cases pending at the end of the year was only 14.

3. Of the 214 excluded cases 130 were declared to be false through a mistake of fact or law and 41 were classified as maliciously false as against 30 in the preceding year. It is to be hoped that the number of prosecutions (14) instituted during the year against false complainants, and the number of cases (5) in which compensation was awarded under Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, will go a little way to checking this increased prevalence of maliciously false cases. Out of 14 prosecutions 9 ended in conviction as against 1 only in 1892.

4. The table of percentages on the reverse of Supplementary Statement No. I shows a decided improvement in the proportion of cases convicted to cases

disposed of. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried is 88·96. This is not quite so high as in 1892, when the percentage was 90·16. Still the result is extremely good, and the District Magistrate observes:—

“The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried has also reached a higher level than that secured in most districts in the Presidency.”

The percentages, however, of persons convicted to persons (a) arrested, (b) disposed of by trial, show a considerable falling off. The percentage under (a) is 54·83 as against 60·5 in 1892 and 60·03 as the average of the previous 3 years. The percentage under (b) is 58·94 as against 63·91 in 1892 and 63·08 as the average of the 3 previous years. This is to be regretted; and the Superintendent's explanation, that in one false case of mischief alone the Police made 16 arrests, would seem to point to a want of intelligence on the part of the Police in undertaking their enquiries.

5. As regards the recovery of stolen property, the value of property stolen, including that in cases pending from the previous year, was Rs. 13,158 as against Rs. 9,415 in 1892. This increase was mainly due to one large case of house-breaking in which property valued at Rs. 4,172 was stolen. The whole of the property was, however, recovered, which accounts for the unusually high percentage 69·46 of property recovered to property stolen.

6. Murders have slightly increased from 15 in 1892 to 17 during the year under review, of which 15 cases were decided by trial and 11 ended in conviction. The District Magistrate writes:—

“Shown as *one* offence is a case in which 5 persons were killed and one wounded by a Beluch in consequence of his wife's chastity having been impugned. The victims were killed in 3 different places, some miles, apart from one another.”

The murderer in this case is unfortunately still at large. It seems that the results of the Police enquiries in this case were summarised by the Magistrate in *one* return, E; and the Superintendent, therefore, counted the case as *one* murder only. Women were primarily responsible for the loss of life in 11 out of the 17 cases reported during the year.

Out of 17 murder cases 12 were dealt with under the Frontier Regulation, which was enacted for the purpose, as Elders can convict where a Sessions Court would have no evidence to go upon. Convictions were obtained in 10 out of the 12 cases thus dealt with.

The District Magistrate writes:—

“The assistance of Beluch Elders was largely used in securing both arrests and convictions in murder cases. In all, 42 persons were arrested in connection with 17 cases. Out of these cases, 12, in which 32 persons were implicated, were sent to Councils of Elders convened according to Beluch usage. The highest sentence of imprisonment passed was 5 years, and the greatest amount of fine imposed was Rs. 800.”

7. The increase in true robberies, 7 as against 2 in 1892, is to be regretted, but in 5 out of the 7 cases the total amount of property robbed amounted to only Rs. 80.

House-breakings and thefts both show a very marked decrease as compared with the previous year. There were only 53 cattle thefts as against 77 in 1892. This is partly due, no doubt, to a fairly good season and improvement in the general condition of the people.

8. The Police sent up to the Magistrates 62 persons under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and security was demanded from 46. This shows a great improvement on the previous year.

9. The strength of the force has been diminished by 2 officers and 11 men in consequence of the transfer of the North-West Railway Police to the Punjab. During the year one punitive post was established.

10. As regards the discipline and efficiency of the force, a decrease is to be noticed in the number of punishments inflicted. There were 11 dismissals and 32 punishments as against 13 dismissals and 35 punishments in the previous year. The Superintendent should have stated the cause of the dismissals, and might have mentioned that an Inspector was reduced and transferred. The

Superintendent shows that 60 officers and men are educated as against 65 in 1892, and that 29 are "under instruction" as against 31 in 1892. It is not plain what Mr. Penton means by "under instruction," and whether men "under instruction" should be considered educated or not. But whether or not the figures for "under instruction" are included, the educational status of the force has slightly declined. It is to be noticed that the Superintendent has only 9 Hindus in the whole of his force, and that the proportion of Patháns has slightly increased. The employment of these men is very useful in Jacobabad, where the Pathán element in the garrison and camp followers can be dealt with better by men of their own race than by Sindhis or Beluchis.

11. The District Magistrate comments at some length upon the smallness of the Police force and its inadequacy in view of the length of the frontier line, and the facilities which offenders have for escaping beyond the border, and he urges the necessity for an early increase, particularly in the number of Mounted Police. The revised reorganization scheme provides for 42 additional savárs, and pending the sanction of Government to this scheme, it will be seen whether any redistribution of the force is possible by increasing the proportion of mounted and camel savárs along the frontier. A correspondence is still going on as to the establishment of further Levy Police posts in the frontier, which would give the Police assistance.

12. This year again all Police stations and outposts have been visited by the Superintendent; the small size of the district renders this an easy matter.

The Superintendent visited the scene of 5 murders, one attempt to murder, and 2 house-breakings. This betokens greater energy than last year on the part of Mr. Penton; but the Commissioner still thinks that that officer is too ready to suppose that the fact of an arrest being made at once, renders personal investigation by him unnecessary.

The Commissioner is glad to observe that Mr. Penton's report is free from the faults which were noticed in it last year, and on the whole agrees with the District Magistrate in thinking that in the district "the improvement, though gradual, has been steady," and that Mr. Penton may be congratulated upon the present condition and working of the men under his control.

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

No. 845 of 1894.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 12th May 1894.

REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE THAR AND PARKAR DISTRICT.

The Deputy Commissioner has entire charge and control of the Police force of this district; the following officers held charge during 1894: Mr. Watson from 1st January to 7th April and again from 20th to 31st May; Mr. Steele for the intermediate period; Mr. Steele was thus in charge for more than 8 months, and the report has been written by him.

2. Taking first Indian Penal Code cases dealt with by the Police, 549 cases were reported during the year as against 627 in 1892 and 646 in 1891. Of these the number excluded in 1891 was 243, in 1892, 237, and in the year under report 267.

The numbers of true cognizable Indian Penal Code cases reported during the 3 years respectively have been:—

1891	...	...	...	...	403
1892	...	...	...	...	390
1893	...	...	...	...	282

There has thus been a steady decrease in the amount of true cognizable crime under the Penal Code.

Cattle and ordinary thefts account for 101 out of the decrease of 108—a highly satisfactory result which the Deputy Commissioner attributes to the improvement in the condition of the people, who have had two good seasons after a succession of bad ones; to the establishment of punitive posts in the Nára Valley; to increased vigour on the part of the Police and the Magistrates in working the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and to the good service and assistance rendered by the Police Pátels in the desert.

3. Out of a total of 607 Indian Penal Code cases for disposal 297 were excluded. Of these 38 were classified as maliciously false. In 1892 out of 268 excluded cases no fewer than 61 were so classed. Prosecutions were instituted in 10 cases against persons making maliciously false complaints, and in 5 of these convictions were obtained. In 1892 there were 12 such prosecutions and 5 convictions. In 13 cases during the year compensation was awarded by the Magistrates to accused persons for frivolous or vexatious complaints. The practice of making maliciously false accusations thus appears to be decreasing, and the increased activity of the Police and the Magistrates in prosecuting and fining cannot fail to produce a still further improvement in this respect.

4. Out of a total of 607 cases for disposal, 297, or almost exactly half, were excluded. This gives a very much larger percentage of excluded cases for Thar and Párkar than for any other district in the province. Of the 297 cases excluded, 192 were declared false by mistake of fact or law. Mr. Steele explains that the reason for this is to be found in the great proneness of the people, in all cases when any property is found missing, to rush straight to the Police without first making sure that the property is not stolen but only missing. In the year under review, in 91 cases of reported cattle thefts, the animals had only strayed and were found as soon as the Police began their enquiries.

5. Deducting excluded cases, the actual amount of Penal Code crime dealt with by the Police was 310 cases as against 443 in 1892, of which 181 were decided by trial and 35 were pending.

The reduced number of cases pending at the end of the year is a satisfactory proof that final reports and final orders are not unduly delayed by the Police and the Magistrates. There was also very much less undetected crime.

6. The percentages given on the reverse of the Supplementary Statement No. I show that the success obtained by the Police in true Indian Penal Code cases was greater as regards cases, but less as regards persons than in the previous year.

7. The property stolen during the year, together with that stolen in cases pending from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 16,909 as against Rs. 20,378 last year and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 9,383. The percentage of property recovered was thus 55.49 against 49 last year; also property was recovered in a much larger percentage of cases than last year.

8. The actual number of murders committed in 1893 was only 3, the same as in 1892. None of these call for any special mention. It may, however, be stated that a conviction was not obtained in one of the cases owing to the irregularities and misconduct of the Chief Constable, who has since been reduced. There was only one case of attempt to murder, the motive being jealousy.

The number of true cases of robbery increased to 4 from only 1 in 92. Of these 4 cases one only was serious in which 3 persons were set upon while returning to their homes, and were beaten and robbed of a considerable amount of jewelry. There were only 20 cases of house-breaking as against 40 in 1892, and in only 5 cases did the value of the property stolen exceed Rs. 50.

9. Turning to the figures for true cognizable crime other than Indian Penal Code cases, the offences dealt with are principally offences under the Arms, Opium and Salt Acts, and not under Police and Nuisance Acts, as in other districts. The figures of column 12 of Statement A, Part I, show that 104 cases under class VI were dealt with by the Police *suo motu* as against 59 in 1892.

10. The supervision of bad characters received particular attention, and the increase of persons sent up by the Police and of persons ordered by Magistrates to give security is remarkable, 72 persons being prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 23 in 1892, and of these 46 were ordered to furnish security as against 23 in 1892.

It is to be noticed that the fanatical Hurs gave no trouble during the year; since the close of the year, however, disquieting rumours have reached the Commissioner of their movements in the Makhi-Dhand and on the Khairpur Frontier, and special measures are being taken for improving the communication and strengthening the Police posts in the difficult tract of country which is used by members of this association as a hiding place.

11. Under the Opium Act it is noticeable that convictions were obtained in 35 cases out of 36, and that in 3 cases alone the illicit opium seized amounted to 57 lbs. 18 tolas. These results are, no doubt, due to the amalgamation, during the year, of the Salt and Opium Preventive Establishment, and the distribution of the men at regular intervals along the entire length of the Jodhpur Frontier from Godrio to Dedyari.

12. The total sanctioned strength of the force was 517 as compared with 566 in 1892, the decrease of 49 being due to the substitution in the Nára Gang of warders for Police.

13. An improvement is visible in the conduct of the Police, there being only 36 punishments of all kinds recorded against an average of 67 in the past 3 years.

14. There has been a steady increase in the number of Policemen able to read and write from the year 1890, and the improvement is the more marked when it is remembered that the strength of the force has been reduced by 49 owing to the guard of the Nára Gang being transferred to the Jail Department.

15. Only 33 men left the force as against 43 during the previous year. In this connection, as well as on the subject of the general conduct and efficiency of the force, the following remarks by Mr. Steele are a pleasing contrast to the despondent tone of Messrs. McIver, Cox and Kennedy about the general state of their Police. He writes:—

“The Thar and Párkar Police have maintained their reputation for efficiency. They are well mounted and equipped, and speaking generally, I consider them to be a very well-behaved lot of men. The force is fairly popular, and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining recruits.”

The fact that the force is principally a mounted Police force, and that the general standard of living and prices are not very high, account in no small degree for this difference between the Thar and Párkar Police force and that of other districts in Sind.

16. It is disappointing to see that the Deputy Commissioner does not hold a very high opinion of the usefulness or efficiency, at present, of the Pátels and Pagis in the Nára Valley. He, however, commends the Pátels of the Desert.

17. The Deputy Commissioner visited 14 out of the 19 Police stations and 26 out of the 60 outposts. Considering the large area of the district, this amount of inspection was adequate.

18. In conclusion, the Commissioner has pleasure in recording his entire satisfaction with the work done by the Police during the year, and his appreciation of the efficient management of the force by Messrs. Watson and Steele.

By the sad and untimely death of Mr. Watson, whose name had been associated with Thar and Párkar for many years, the district and the province have lost an officer who, from his experience, good judgment and sympathy with the people of the district he administered, was an extremely valuable servant of Government.

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

Statement showing the Extent of the Imports and Exports Trade in Arms, Ammunition, &c., at Karachi during the year 1893.

	Rifles.	Car-bines.	Guns.	Pistols and Re- volvers.	Cartridges.	Percussion caps.	GUNPOWDER.				SULPHUR.				Dynamite.	Gela- tine.	Detonators.	Fuse coils.	Remarks.
							Tons.	Cwts.	Quar- ters.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Quar- ters.	Lbs.					
							No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.						No.
By imports, including transshipment	90	8	131 and 10 air guns.	51	Loaded 203,365 ... Empty 489,474 ...	5,141,500	52	4	1	19	62 and 8 cases	4	...	16	110,000	6,500	661,600	198,000	
By exports... ..	10	...	33	3	Loaded 10,600 ... Empty 6,000 ...		6,750	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By transshipment ... ..	...	...	2	...	.....	.....		...	...	...	...	8 cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	...	35	3	Loaded 10,600 ... Empty 6,000 ...	6,750	...	...	2	16	8 cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Karachi Customs House,
January 1894.

R. N. COGLAN,
Collector of Customs.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE POLICE REPORT FOR 1893.

No. 846 of 1894.

Ahmedabad, 10th July 1894.

The Commissioner, N. D., has the honour to submit the following remarks, so far as his Division is concerned, on the report of the Inspector-General of Police relating to the working of the Police during the year 1893.

2. The report was received in print in this office on the 20th ultimo.

3. *Para. 3.*—There was a still further decrease in the amount of true cognizable crime; but this is hardly a matter for congratulation, as it appears that the decrease is in minor offences against property, while there has been an increase in serious offences against person and property. Real Indian Penal Code cases fell from 3,570 in 1892 to 3,414, or a decrease of 156. In the following table the details of serious crime for each district are contrasted:—

District.	Murders.		Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.		Dacoities.		Robberies.		House-breaking with intent to commit theft.		Thefts including cattle thefts.		Receiving stolen property.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Ahmedabad ...	20	15	7	11	3	2	14	14	138	149	406	442	76	64
Kaira ...	6	15	6	11	1	2	10	6	245	202	342	267	20	31
Panch Maháls...	6	3	6	3	4	4	4	8	55	52	123	96	14	11
Broach...	5	5	7	4	3	2	5	9	101	104	204	224	33	7
Surat ...	1	4	1	3	...	1	7	...	18	28	160	166	6	9
Thána ...	5	8	3	2	2	5	4	7	127	111	470	477	27	33
Total ...	43	50	30	34	13	16	44	44	684	646	1,705	1,672	176	155

4. The increase of 9 cases of murder in Kaira is to be regretted, but the causes of this crime are beyond control, and it is little use attempting to account for fluctuations in the number of cases. If the Commissioner's memory serves him right, the number of cases would not be abnormal if a series of years was taken into consideration. Of the other districts, Surat and Thána show an increase in murders, while Ahmedabad and the Panch Maháls exhibit a corresponding decrease, and the number in Broach has remained the same. In attempts at murder Kaira again shows the largest increase, while Ahmedabad and Surat show increases against decreases in the remaining districts. To the increase in the number of dacoities Thána is the principal contributor, but on the whole the number is not large in any district, and the Thána district is to be congratulated on its comparative immunity from crime of this description. The total number of robberies was the same as in 1892: the Panch Maháls, Broach and Thána districts show an increase, while Kaira shows a decrease of 4 cases; there were no cases in Surat, and the number in Ahmedabad remained stationary at 14. Under "house-breaking", Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach contribute an aggregate increase of 24 cases, while Kaira, Thána and Panch Maháls show an aggregate decrease of 62. There was an aggregate increase in thefts of 69 cases in the districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Thána, while in Kaira and the Panch Maháls there was a decrease of 102 cases. The diminution in the number of cases of receiving stolen property cannot always be accepted as satisfactory, but more attention has of late years been paid to Receivers and it may be hoped that this is having its due effect. The decrease in Broach is especially noticeable, while there has been an appreciable increase in Kaira.

5. This class includes cognizable offences under certain sections of the Indian Penal Code and under "Other Laws." The number of true cases has risen from 2,102 in 1892

Class VI

	1892.	1893.	In-crease.	De-crease.
Ahmedabad ...	210	264	54	...
Kaira ...	115	135	20	...
Panch Maháls ...	109	144	35	...
Broach ...	48	55	7	...
Surat ...	410	446	36	...
Thána ...	866	1,583	717	...
Total ...	1,758	2,627	869	...

The former figures, however, include 344 cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, while 346 similar cases have been excluded during the year; and deducting, for purposes of comparison, 344 from 2,102, the actual increase amounts to 869 cases in which all districts share in the proportions noted in the margin. The increase in Thána is particularly striking, but it consists entirely of cases under the *Abkári* Act.

6. The divisional total represents a decrease of 37 pending cases as contrasted with the preceding year. The increase of 24 cases in Ahmedabad is to be regretted, and it is explained to be due to "delay on the part of two Chief Constables." The decrease in Kaira, Broach, Thána and Panch Maháls is gratifying, but the number of cases in Broach is still comparatively high. Although there was a slight increase of three in Surat, the number of cases is remarkably low in that district. The Commissioner would repeat the suggestion made by Mr. Reid, in paragraph 7 of his remarks on the report for 1892, that the manner in which the figures are arrived at should be carefully investigated by the Inspector-General of Police.

7. *Para. 8.*—Judged by the seven tests laid down by Government, the Police of the Northern Division has again achieved excellent results. As regards the somewhat important test of percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, the ratio of convictions obtained shows an improvement on that attained in 1892. The subjoined table shows the success obtained in the different districts of the Division under the various tests. The results for 1892 are added for ready comparison:—

Name of District,	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
							Rs.
Ahmedabad... { 1893...	77·13	91·73	66·79	68·01	55·61	74·29	3,989
{ 1892...	76·22	91·45	56·95	61·20	43·30	75·19	12,785
Kaira ... { 1893...	67·26	91·31	64·95	66·83	35·18	75·10	676
{ 1892...	71·06	95·49	65·09	68·05	33·38	74·17	8,317
Panch Maháls { 1893...	81·32	94·33	72·78	76·24	36·58	78·53	1,012
{ 1892...	74·49	94·48	80·39	83·03	24·05	67·37	2,683
Broach ... { 1893...	52·02	84	40·84	41·03	31·77	63·06	4,878
{ 1892...	60·72	86·54	55·15	55·72	36·08	66·86	5,903
Surat ... { 1893...	96·70	98·58	81·86	84·77	83·98	92·23	1,263
{ 1892...	96·83	98·38	79·01	83·81	61·70	91·28	1,665
Thána ... { 1893...	76·72	81·18	68·64	69·53	53·99	83·82	641
{ 1892...	66·83	74·12	61·02	62·01	41·43	80·34	4,583
Total ... { 1893...	75·77	87·88	65·77	67·05	48·01	76·98	12,462
{ 1892...	73·10	86·96	62·55	65·16	39·89	75·63	35,933

8. As regards the first six tests, it will be seen that the lead in all is taken by Surat; Panch Maháls is *second* in the first four tests, Ahmedabad in the fifth and Thána in the sixth. The *third* place is occupied by Ahmedabad in

the first and second tests, by Thána in the third, fourth and fifth, and by Panch Maháls in the sixth. Thána is *fourth* in the first test, Kaira in the second and sixth, Ahmedabad in the third and fourth, and Panch Maháls in the fifth. In four of the tests, Kaira takes the *fifth* place, while in all tests, except the second, where it comes fifth, the Broach district is last in the division.

9. Contrasting the divisional results attained with those of the previous year, there was improvement under every test. As regards the first test, there was considerable improvement in the percentage of convictions in Thána, and the Panch Maháls, the percentages having risen from 66 and 74 to 76 to 81 respectively. Ahmedabad also shows a slight improvement of 1 per cent.; but Broach has fallen from 60 to 52 and Kaira from 71 to 67. The percentage in Surat has remained the same as last year at the high figure of 96, the best in the Division.

10. The results in all districts are very satisfactory and indicate improvement in Ahmedabad, Surat and Thána—in the first two districts in a very slight degree, but in the last at the rate of over 7 per cent. Thána is, however, still the lowest in the Division. The fall in Kaira of 4 per cent. has resulted in throwing the district back 2 places, it being now fourth in the Division as against second in 1892.

11. Under the third test also Ahmedabad, Surat and Thána show improved results—Ahmedabad of nearly 10 per cent., Surat of over 2 per cent., and Thána of over 7; each district securing thereby one place in advance of the position occupied by it last year. Kaira, Panch Maháls and Broach, on the other hand, exhibit decreases,—Kaira of over 1 per cent., Panch Maháls from 80·39 to 72·78, and Broach from 55 to 40.

12. Under this test, Ahmedabad, Surat and Thána again show better results; the percentage of convictions having risen from 61 to 68, from 83 to 84 and from 62 to 69, respectively. In Kaira, Panch Maháls and Broach, the percentage has fallen from 68 to 66, 83 to 76 and 55 to 41 respectively.

13. With the exception of Broach, in which the percentage of stolen property recovered fell from 36 to 31, there has been improvement in all districts, principally in Surat from 61 to 83, Ahmedabad from 43 to 55, Thána from 41 to 53, and Panch Maháls from 24 to 36.

14. The results are satisfactory and, barring a fall from 66 to 63 in Broach and 75 to 74 in Ahmedabad, they show an improvement in all districts which retain the places obtained by them last year, except that Ahmedabad, which was third, has fallen to fifth, giving its place to Panch Maháls. This test is, however, not a reliable one.

15. The annexed table shows the number of such cases as compared with last year:—

Districts.	1892.			1893.		
	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.
Ahmedabad ...	1,879	668	35·5	1,674	527	31·48
Kaira ...	1,536	537	34·9	1,294	432	33·38
Panch Maháls ...	434	59	13·6	443	73	16·47
Broach ...	1,096	472	43·1	1,108	529	47·74
Surat ...	753	158	20·9	752	145	19·28
Thána ...	2,408	758	31·5	2,933	936	31·91
Total ...	8,106	2,652	32·7	8,204	2,642	32·2

16. There is no great variation in the proportion of excluded cases in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Thána. The proportion is very low in Surat, being almost as low as in the Panch Maháls, where the general bulk of the population is notoriously simple and truthful. In Broach, the proportion is the highest in the Division and even exceeded the mean of the Presidency. The difference in the two neighbouring districts of Surat and Broach is therefore striking. The Superintendent of the latter district, however, explains that the number of cases of theft and house-breaking was large, amounting to 247 in all, and that the majority of the former were trivial offences of petty thefts from fields, while the latter were generally cases in which complaints were laid without good grounds and in many instances with the intention of deceiving creditors.

17. *Para. 10.*—In the Northern Division there were altogether 184 complaints classed as maliciously false, and prosecutions were instituted in 66 of them, with the result that convictions were obtained in 25, and 11 remained pending. The results of the prosecutions instituted are disappointing in all districts, although great discrimination appears to have been exercised in the selection of cases to be placed before Magistrates. There is again a striking difference between Surat and Broach in the total number of cases recorded as maliciously false. There were 44 cases in the latter district, and only 6 in the former.

18. There was again this year an increase in the number of non-cognizable crime, which has risen from 48,769 to 49,919; the details for districts being as per margin. The increase in Ahmedabad of 2,506 cases has not been accounted for, but it is doubtless due to a larger number of applications having been made by Municipalities under Section 84 of the Municipal Act; nor have the fluctuations in the other districts been explained. The divisional percentage of convictions obtained was better than last year, and the improvement in Broach and Panch Maháls was particularly good, being an increase of 30 and 23 per cent. respectively. There has also been a slight improvement in Kaira and Surat, but Ahmedabad has fallen off, and in Thána, where the percentage was very low, it is still worse this year.

19. *Paras. 14 and 15.*—Three hundred and forty-six persons were proceeded against in order to their being bound over to be of good behaviour against 344 in 1892. The proceedings were successful against 276 persons or a percentage of 79·8, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 265 and 77·03. There were 25 cases pending before the Magistrates at the close of the year, so that during the year 45 or 13 per cent. were discharged. In all the districts in the Northern Division the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code seem to have been worked very successfully, and the remarks of the Inspector-General as to the unwillingness of Magistrates to convict do not apparently apply.

20. *Para. 18.*—The percentage of punishments of all kinds inflicted on members of the force in the different districts of the Division varies considerably, as will be seen from the figures given in the margin. The increase in Ahmedabad from 18 per cent. in 1892 to 25 per cent. in 1893, the highest in the Division, was probably justified by the previous laxity of supervision in this district, but in the adjoining district of Kaira, the low percentage of 8 speaks well for the general behaviour of the men of the force of that district.

21. The increase in the number of licenses granted in the Thána District referred to by the Inspector-General in para. 26 has already been brought to the notice of Government in the Revenue Department in this office No. 1133, dated 29th March 1894.

22. The working of the Police in each district as recorded in the separate reviews will now be considered briefly:—

	1892.	1893.
Ahmedabad ...	17,996	20,502
Kaira ...	14,174	12,458
Panch Maháls ...	946	1,298
Broach ...	5,057	5,258
Surat ...	4,005	4,245
Thána ...	6,591	6,128
	<u>48,769</u>	<u>49,919</u>

	1893.	1892.
Ahmedabad ...	25·26	18·89
Kaira ...	8·37	5·86
Panch Maháls ...	21·20	23·24
Broach ...	18·70	23·09
Surat ...	17·34	10·54
Thána ...	13·49	12·14

23. *Ahmedabad*.—The improvement in this district noticed last year was well maintained. Crime diminished, and the Police, as already remarked, secured better results in dealing with it. The number of excluded cases fell appreciably, and the proportion of stolen property recovered increased considerably. Arrests were made with much discrimination, and the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code were worked vigorously and with excellent results. A large proportion of men were departmentally punished, but the Inspector-General is satisfied that punishments were not inflicted without cause. Considering the previous backward state of the district, the Inspector-General is of opinion that more than the average number of punishments was to be expected. Mr. Phillips might have inspected a larger number of the outposts in his charge and Mr. Mactier a few more scenes of serious crimes; but the Inspector-General regards the reasons given for backwardness in these respects as satisfactory. The subject referred to in para. 16 of the review, *viz.* the delay on the part of Baroda in extraditing accused persons, might have been referred separately for the orders of Government when a good cause had been made out that the delay was not an isolated or special case.

24. *Kaira*.—There was a decrease in the total amount of cognizable crime, and the District Magistrate is no doubt right in ascribing a fair share of the credit to the effectiveness of the preventive measures taken by the Police. Murders and attempts at murder rose, but these are spasmodic crimes for which the Police are not responsible. The results, as compared with the previous year, though not equally good are still satisfactory. Mr. Spence's explanation of the slight falling off in the percentage of convictions in cases as well as persons is properly challenged by the District Magistrate.

Mr. Spence has properly brought to notice the action of the Magistracy in classing under C (not true and not maliciously false) all cases ending in acquittal or discharge, and the explanation of the District Magistrate shows that the action of the Magistracy requires to be watched.

The proportion of property recovered to that stolen was slightly higher than in 1892.

The difficulty of watching and controlling bad characters in Kaira is well known, but the Police appear to be taking all the advantage they can of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

It would appear that 4 Police stations were not visited by either Mr. Green or Mr. Spence, but it is probable that Mr. Spence, who took charge in May 1893, visited those which were not visited by Mr. Green and that they all came under inspection during the year. Of the outposts also Mr. Green failed to visit 5 and Mr. Spence 12; but it is not shown whether any were not visited by either officer. As regards visiting scenes of serious crimes, both officers appear to have shown commendable activity.

25. *Panch Maháls*.—Crime punishable under the Indian Penal Code was less than in 1892, which is attributed to a favourable season and plenty of employment being available on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway. The increase under class VI was due for the most part to excise and opium cases, and reflects credit on the Police. Under serious crime there was an increase of 4 cases under robberies. The employment of the mounted Police appears to have checked the tendency of this description of crime to increase, and the District Magistrate protests against the reduction of that body. The Inspector-General, however, gives reasons for the adoption of this step with which the Commissioner is inclined to agree. In the prosecution of crime the Police secured better results than last year. In the matter of arrests they are regarded as having been in some cases a little over-zealous or too ready to arrest, but compared with other districts the ratio of persons convicted is not unsatisfactory. The Police have not been successful in the recovery of stolen property, but the explanation offered is reasonable. Mr. Cooke visited all the Police stations and outposts and 5 out of 16 serious crimes. In the remaining 11 cases the Inspector-General seems satisfied that there was no necessity for the Superintendent's personal enquiry on the spot, though this has been expressed in somewhat ambiguous language, unless there has been some mistake in printing.

26. *Broach*.—Real crime under the Indian Penal Code fell from 482 cases to 457 and under all classes from 587 to 510. Of serious crimes, robberies show

an increase of 4 cases, house-breaking of 3 and thefts of 25, while cases of receiving stolen property fell from 33 to 7. The application of all the tests by which the efficiency of a force can be judged, shows worse results than in the previous year, and the district compares unfavourably with others in the Division. The point alluded to in paragraph 4 of the summary is an important one: apparently the small proportion of 0·47 persons released without being brought to trial would indicate the exercise of great discrimination in making arrests, but the large proportion of persons released by the Magistrates after being sent up for trial destroys the first good impression. The district is, however, a very difficult one to work owing to the character of the population. Mr. Lambert visited all his stations and outposts and 8 of the 15 serious crimes: his reasons for his failure to visit the remaining 7 are said to be satisfactory.

There was a signal and deplorable failure in obtaining convictions in Sessions cases in this district, but it is difficult to say where the blame lies. The Inspector-General seems to imply that there may be some want of strength in the Sessions Judge, but the Commissioner can hardly endorse this view. However strong and willing to convict a Judge may be, he must be guided by the evidence as it comes before him, and the cause of failure is probably due to the character of the people, as sketched by the Inspector-General himself. Perjury, corruption and malicious and deadly factions are potent factors in breaking down even strong cases. The Commissioner certainly believes in heavy punitive posts to bring a population like that of Broach to its senses. He would be sorry to hold the Police, and least of all the Superintendent, responsible for the bad results obtained.

27. *Surat*.—Reported and real crime both show a slight increase, and with the exception of robberies all forms of serious crime contribute to it. Receivers of stolen property are kept well in check in this district, and the number of cases against them was 9 against 5 in the previous year. The Police were exceptionally successful in coping with crime, and the percentages obtained have secured for it the first place in the Division. Offences against excise laws were somewhat less than in 1892. The amount of stolen property recovered represents 83 per cent. of its reported value as against 61 per cent. recovered last year. Mr. Austin visited all the Police stations, and all but one (an unoccupied one) outpost: he visited 5 of the 10 scenes of serious crime, and the Inspector-General accepts his reasons for not visiting the rest as satisfactory. The Commissioner agrees with Colonel Humfrey that this is an easy district to work. There is not much crime, and what there is is not of a serious nature.

28. *Thána*.—Reported and real crime under the Indian Penal Code increased from 1,460 to 1,677 and 786 to 789 cases respectively. Murders, dacoities and robberies have increased by 3 cases under each head, while house-breaking cases have decreased by 16. The number of offences against the A'bkári Act was more than double the number of last year, and it is claimed that the District Police contributed their fair quota to their detection. The degree of success obtained in the prosecution and detection of crime shows an improvement under every test, both as regards cases and persons. The large reduction made in the number of undetected cases is not one of the least satisfactory features of this report. The Superintendent showed commendable activity in visiting all the stations and outposts and 8 out of 10 serious crimes. The force seems to have done good work in guarding the passes in the hills bordering on the Poona, Ahmednagar and Násik districts and preventing an irruption of dacoits into the Marbád and Shabápur talukas from above gháuts. Government will doubtless notice with satisfaction the testimony borne to the expeditious and cheerful manner in which the force responded to the demand for help from Bombay during the riots and the good service such men as were sent did there.

29. Having only retaken charge of the Division three days ago, after an absence of 18 months, the Commissioner feels himself under a disadvantage in reviewing the work of a period with which he had nothing to do. On paper he thinks there can be little doubt the record is a creditable one. All officers have worked well, and such failings as there have been, have been owing to youth and inexperience under difficult conditions. The Thána record is especially good, and reflects credit on Mr. Dhanjisha both in ordinary routine and under special circumstances.

J. K. SPENCE,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, C. D., ON THE POLICE
REPORT FOR 1893.

No. P.—1091 of 1894.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 3rd July 1894.

The Commissioner, in charge Central Division, has the honour to submit his remarks for the Central Division, on the report of the Inspector-General of Police on the working of the Police in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893. The report reached this office on the 19th ultimo.

2. Comparing the figures of Indian Penal Code cases for the three Divisions, the Central Division shews again a larger number of cases than either the Northern or the Southern Division; the explanation of this fact, however, seems to lie, not in the existence in the Central Division of any special conditions leading to crime, but in the wider range of area and population in comparison with each of the other two Divisions. A comparison of the figures for the Central Division for 1893 with those of the previous year, shews a perceptible decrease under all the heads, except under the head of dacoity. The following table exhibits the figures of more serious crime for individual districts:—

District	Murders.		Attempts at murder, and culpable homicides.		Dacoities.		Robberies.		Thefts, including house-breaking with intent to commit thefts.		Receiving stolen property.	
	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893
Ahmednagar	10	8	5	4	8	11	8	7	127	155	8	19
Khândesh	18	18	5	7	28	30	45	41	658	725	52	35
Násik	4	12	4	2	12	10	13	18	554	391	19	9
Poona	13	6	8	4	19	10	20	18	805	718	35	84
Sátára	15	14	4	2	4	4	20	16	450	420	7	5
Sholápur	7	7	3	1	2	8	6	9	234	207	7	14
	67	65	24	20	68	73	112	109	2,828	2,616	128	116

In the number of murders there is a noticeable decrease in the Poona District from 13 to 6, and a still more noticeable increase in Násik from 4 to 12. The number of dacoities has risen from 68 to 73; the increase is made up mostly by Ahmednagar and Sholápur; the excessive increase in Ahmednagar, from 3 to 11 cases, is said to be due to the Koli rising in the Ghát villages of the Akola Táluka, for the suppression of which special measures were taken by the establishment of punitive posts in 22 villages of that táluka (see Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4460, dated the 19th July 1893); no reasons are given for the increase in Sholápur. It is to be hoped that the scheme for the reorganisation of the Thagi and Dacoity Department in Hyderábád, which is in contemplation by the Government of India, will, when it comes into force, tend to minimise this kind of crime in the districts which border on the Nizám's territory.

3. In offences against property (para. 3) the Division shews a marked decrease. It would be interesting to know whether this result may be ascribed in any way to a development of the detective branch.

4. The percentage of persons released without trial (para. 5) shews considerable improvement, especially in Khândesh, where in 1892 the percentage was 12.56. It also compares favourably with the other two Divisions.

5. The percentages given in para. 8 have risen in three tests, and have fallen in the other three. The following table gives the figures for each district:—

District.	Percentage of real cognisable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognisable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
							Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	71.95	87.83	61.17	62.44	26.96	81.90	2,718
Khândesh ...	66.43	93.84	63.62	65.50	31.37	63.10	22,507
Násik ...	65.15	95.48	66.13	67.80	35.86	66.36	4,841
Poona ...	59.58	88.23	60.46	61.39	34.30	67.15	11,976
Sátára ...	49.20	70.66	69.61	71.63	53.65	62.83	71,407
Sholápur ...	64.68	89.71	39.23	40.24	52.16	83.40	2,262

It will be seen that Ahmednagar stands first in the first test; Násik in the second; Sátára in the third, fourth and fifth; and Sholápur in the sixth. The Division has maintained the position taken last year, as second in respect of the successful action of the Police.

6. The following table gives details of the excluded cases for each district (para. 9), and contrasts them with those of the preceding year:—

District.	Declared maliciously false.		Declared false through mistake of fact or law.		Turned out non-cognisable.		Compound- ed.		Cases not Investigated under Section 167 (b) of Criminal Procedure Code.		Transfer- red.		Reported under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code.		Disposed of under Section 247 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	
	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893
Ahmednagar ...	29	86	369	329	13	6	4	4	33	63	3	...	...	...	...	...
Khândesh...	89	122	818	773	33	12	5	14	70	38	...	...	4	11	...	...
Násik ...	103	115	580	490	77	64	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	114	45	744	835	53	58	19	7	1	1	...	...	...	9	...	...
Sátára ...	32	35	989	719	20	32	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	81	31	461	490	21	20	21	19	10	4	3	3	...	...	1	...
Total ...	398	434	3,961	3,636	217	192	78	73	114	106	6	8	4	20	1	...

Except in cases "declared maliciously false" and in cases "reported under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code," the number of excluded cases has considerably decreased,—notably in cases "declared false through mistake of fact or law." The figures for the latter, however, taken by themselves, are still very high; and in this connection the Commissioner can only repeat what he said in the review of the last year's report:—"It is probably here that the Police are most at fault, though very possibly without intention on their part. False complaints made from malice or ignorance can hardly be prevented by them. But they ought to be able, if they properly sift complaints and the evidence that is offered in support of them, to do much to obviate exclusions on account of mistake. Still, from the mere figures alone it is impossible to say how far the responsibility attaches to the Police, instead of to complainants."

7. In Ahmednagar and Sátára there were no changes in the personnel of the District Superintendents of Police (para. 12). In Khândesh the office of Superintendent was held by Messrs. Davies and Thatcher; in Násik, by Messrs. Gibbs and Green; in Poona, by Major Macpherson and Mr. Henderson; and in Sholápur, by Messrs. Warden and Jchángirsháh Ardeshir Talyárkhán.

8. Except in Poona, the percentage of cases of serious crime in which personal investigations were made by the Superintendents of Police (see the table in para. 28 of the Inspector-General's report) seems to be too small. The Inspector-General, however, appears to be satisfied with the explanations given by the Superintendents of Police concerned. The number of outposts visited by Messrs. Thatcher and Luck (Khândesh) is insufficient; in the Eastern Division, particularly, bordering as it does on the Nizám's Dominions, more ought to have been done; the Commissioner agrees with the Inspector-General in his remarks (para. 10 of the summary for Khândesh) that "the Assistants have but little

office work to do, and they should devote more of their time to visiting scenes of crime and inspecting their posts. This is their chief duty."

9. In non-cognisable crime (para. 13) the Divisional total shews a very marked increase of 17,371 cases,—the figures for 1892 and 1893 being, respectively, 44,236 and 61,607; the increase is mostly accounted for by Poona, where the figures are 9,507 and 22,429; in Násik there was a small decrease. The increase is not accounted for. The percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts has increased from 20·7 to 33·72; this is decidedly satisfactory, and compares favourably with the other two Divisions; taken by districts, the increase occurs, more or less, in all the districts, except in Ahmednagar where there is a perceptible falling off.

10. The table in para. 15 of the Inspector-General's report gives the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code. Excluding pending cases from those brought before the Magistrates, it appears that of 725 persons dealt with, only 476, or 65 per cent., were required to give security,—a result which, as the Inspector-General intimates, cannot be considered satisfactory. Even allowing for the idiosyncracies of Magistrates, to which the Inspector-General refers in para. 14 of his report, there seems much room for improvement in this respect on the part of the Police, who should not prosecute unless there is clear substantial proof. The third table in para. 15 would shew the effect which action under Chapter VIII. has on crime, better if columns 2 and 3 also gave, like column 4, the figures for two consecutive years at a glance.

11. As regards the general behaviour of the Police, the number of punishments (see the table in para. 18 of the Inspector-General's report) is above the average for the last three years in the Ahmednagar, Khándesh and Sátára Districts,—very noticeably in Sátára. In the remaining three districts, and particularly in Sholápur, it is below the average. The number of rewards by promotion has decreased by 101, while that of money rewards has increased by 26. Touching these points, the remarks contained in para. 13 of the Commissioner's review of the report for 1892 hold equally good this year.

12. The percentage of officers and men able to read and write (para. 20) exhibits an appreciable improvement in all the districts, and notably in Sholápur.

General.

13. The work of the Court Prosecutors (para. 31) is reported to be improving. The difficulty in obtaining suitable men for the appointments, complained of by the Inspector-General, was recognised in the review of the report for 1892, when it was suggested that, in order to attract men of ability, the pay should be raised to Rs. 150, with travelling allowances.

J. F. FLEET,
Commissioner, in charge C. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, S. D., ON THE POLICE REPORT FOR 1893.

No. ^{P.}₉₅₇ OF 1894.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 27th June 1894.

In forwarding the accompanying report No. 4030, dated the 9th ultimo, but received in this office on the 20th instant, from the Inspector-General of Police on the working of the Police in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1893, the Commissioner, S. D., has the honour to offer the following remarks.

2. The number of true Indian Penal Code cases reported in the Southern Division during the year was 2,910, against 3,087 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 177 cases.

3. The following table gives the comparative amount of crime for 1892 and 1893 under each class:—

					1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Class I	...	...	...	...	89	64	...	25
" II	...	...	...	...	302	240	...	62
" III	...	...	...	...	615	599	...	16
" IV	...	...	...	...	38	41	3	...
" V	...	...	...	...	2,043	1,965	...	78
Total					3,087	2,910	4	181

There is a satisfactory decrease under all classes, except abetments and class IV (minor offences against the person), under both of which heads, however, the increase is insignificant.

4. A detailed examination of the figures shows that murders have increased from 45 to 58, robberies from 58 to 65, cases of house-breaking, with intent to commit theft, from 604 to 615, while attempts at murder and culpable homicides have decreased from 20 to 13, dacoities from 39 to 29, thefts from 1,452 to 1,408, and cases of receiving stolen property from 66 to 65.

5. The subjoined table gives the details for each district of the fluctuations noticed above:—

		Murders.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	Thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
Belgaum	1892 ...	9	12	2	13	44	403	14
	1893 ...	12	3	8	11	32	362	11
Bijapur	1892 ...	12	4	19	12	133	250	23
	1893 ...	18	...	3	8	137	189	17
Dhárwár	1892 ...	12	2	14	18	192	263	15
	1893 ...	20	6	4	20	248	250	12
Kánara	1892 ...	4	...	1	6	108	180	9
	1893 ...	4	...	6	15	87	168	6
Kolába	1892 ...	3	1	3	6	62	220	2
	1883 ...	2	3	8	7	60	238	3
Ratnágiri	1892 ...	5	1	...	3	65	136	3
	1893 ...	2	1	...	4	51	201	16
Total	1892 ...	45	20	39	58	604	1,452	66
	1893 ...	58	13	29	65	615	1,408	65

The most noticeable features are the largely increased number of murders in the Belgaum, Bijapur and Dhárwár districts, and of dacoities in the Belgaum and Kolába districts. The Inspector-General of Police observes that as the causes of murders, such as revenge, intrigue, jealousy, are beyond the power of the Police to control, they cannot be held responsible for the increase in this class of crime, though of course they are responsible for its detection. The Police, however, as stated by the Inspector-General of Police, have not been successful in this.

In his comments on the number of cases of dacoity in the Belgaum District and the apparent failure of the Belgaum Police to deal successfully with this class of crime the Inspector-General of Police has not, in the Commissioner's opinion, made sufficient allowance for the peculiar difficulties which beset the Police in their endeavours to track, detect and arrest the offenders in a district largely bordered by and intermixed with the territory of Native States, big and small, where the gangs easily find refuge, where pursuit is difficult, where the State Police are often not very efficient or very prompt in rendering assistance, and whence the dacoits can make their raids in various directions from behind a comparatively safe screen. All these circumstances very seriously hamper the Belgaum Police in their efforts to suppress this variety of crime and to capture the culprits.

Judging from the percentages given in paragraph 8 of the report, the work of the Police in the Southern Division appears to have slightly improved. Of the seven tests applied, the Division stands first in the second (percentages of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial), second in the fourth, sixth and seventh, and last in the rest.

6. The following table shows the success of the Police in the several districts for the years 1892 and 1893 :—

District.	Percentages of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Percentages of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Percentages of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentages of property recovered to stolen.	Percentages of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
							Rs.
Belgaum ... {	1892... 67·83	87·05	64·51	65·63	44·76	65·81	14,390
... {	1893... 62·24	90·86	81·14	64·86	34·29	66·96	14,035
Bijápur ... {	1892... 52·83	76·75	55·77	60·42	38·73	66·81	29,152
... {	1893... 50·68	88·13	55·02	58·41	43·06	77·34	5,669
Dhárwár ... {	1892... 43·54	85·94	53·56	55·81	52·92	70·54	9,938
... {	1893... 38·44	89·37	44·48	47·38	83·48	69·12	4,811
Kánara ... {	1892... 50·95	86·91	50·203	51·35	24·238	62·143	13,148
... {	1893... 53·77	90·10	57·27	58·15	21·91	58·03	11,776
Kolába ... {	1892... 60·17	89·86	55·18	56·49	18·83	41·81	22,234
... {	1893... 66·8	95·85	69·91	71·54	29·57	69·71	7,364
Ratnágiri ... {	1892... 83·35	97·26	67·82	70·28	51·89	73·11	6,665
... {	1893... 84·11	95·74	67·46	69·54	53·69	84·36	7,185

The variations in the figures have been explained in the summaries of the district reports drawn up by the Inspector-General of Police.

7. The following tabular statement displays the results of Police operations in the recovery of stolen property :—

District.	Year.	Value of Property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of Property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of Property stolen.	Value of Property recovered.	Percentages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Belgaum ... {	1890	6,957	75,917	82,874	26,058	31·4
	1891	5,285	53,596	58,881	51,639	87·7
	1892	8,048	48,721	56,769	25,415	44·76
	1893	3,066	52,513	55,579	19,059	34·29
Bijápur ... {	1890	9,847	56,575	66,422	11,931	17·9
	1891	4,697	42,568	47,265	14,869	31·4
	1892	6,002	66,180	72,182	27,961	38·73
	1893	17,001	26,190	43,191	18,601	43·06
Dhárwár ... {	1890	2,646	36,663	39,309	26,618	67·7
	1891	931	38,795	39,726	26,088	65·6
	1892	762	42,423	43,185	22,855	52·92
	1893	5,333	54,760	60,093	20,122	33·48
Kánara ... {	1890	7,674	14,872	22,547	7,207	31·96
	1891	13,274	39,260	52,634	16,831	31·97
	1892	7,039	30,095	37,135	9,001	24·238
	1893	8,460	32,577	41,037	8,905	21·91
Kolába ... {	1890	2,174	10,484	12,658	6,687	52·82
	1891	2,537	13,631	16,168	3,589	22·19
	1892	4,042	36,253	40,296	7,589	18·83
	1893	8,075	17,964	26,039	5,552	20·57
Ratnágiri ... {	1890	5,312	20,492	25,804	17,051	66·07
	1891	182	19,581	19,763	8,234	41·7
	1892	2,014	21,895	23,909	12,407	51·89
	1893	5,245	30,348	35,593	19,111	53·69

Few inferences of any material worth can be deduced from these figures; but it is noticeable that whilst the value of the property stolen has steadily increased in the Dhárwár District, the proportion of the stolen property recovered has equally steadily decreased; that on the contrary in Bijapur the value of the property stolen has fallen off yearly, except in 1892, whilst there has been a marked progressive increase in the proportion recovered; and that in Belgaum an unbroken annual diminution in the value of property stolen has occurred accompanied by large fluctuations in the annual percentage of recoveries. In the matter of recovering stolen property, the Police have been most successful in Ratnágiri and least fortunate in Kolába. In Kánara the proportion of recoveries is uniformly low and was specially small in the year under review. In Dhárwár it was high during the three years preceding 1893, but sank seriously in that year. The percentage of recoveries in Belgaum also fell off heavily in the year under review, but in connection with this circumstance it may be observed that had the recovery of the great bulk of the property stolen in three large thefts in the Chikodi Taluka happened a few months earlier than it did, and been entered in the figures for 1893, the results for that year would have been very much better than what they are now shown as being.

8. The statement given below shows the number of excluded cases in 1893 as compared with those in the previous year :—

	1892.			1893.		
	Total Cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.	Total Cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.
Belgaum	1,200	238	19·83	804	129	16·04
Bijapur	1,410	642	45·53	1,200	579	48·25
Dhárwár	1,397	548	39·92	1,431	601	41·99
Kánara	744	310	41·66	659	272	41·27
Kolába	1,061	533	50·23	1,277	709	55·52
Ratnágiri	1,162	785	67·55	1,224	820	66·99
Total	6,974	3,056	43·82	6,595	3,110	47·15

Out of a total of 6,595 cases for disposal the number of cases excluded was 3,110 as contrasted with 3,056 out of 6,974 in 1892, and this gives a percentage of 47·15 against 43·82 in the preceding year. The percentages of excluded cases in Bijapur, Dhárwár and Kolába have increased during the year, showing the necessity for closer supervision in this matter on the part of the District Magistrates concerned.

9. The subjoined table shows the number of maliciously false complaints in each district of the Division and the number of prosecutions instituted, with their results :—

	Number of maliciously false complaints.	Number of prosecutions instituted.	Number in which conviction was obtained.
Belgaum	71	5	3
Bijapur	75	14	3
Dhárwár	36	16	.....
Kánara	25	3	1
Kolába	52	15	8
Ratnágiri	30	7	1
	289	60	16

The number of prosecutions instituted in the Division was 60 as compared with 77 in the preceding year, whilst convictions were obtained in only 16 case

against 21 in 1892. As was the case in 1892, so in the year under review the Police in the Dhárwár District failed to secure convictions in any of the prosecutions instituted by them. In the 16 cases prosecuted, the accused were discharged in 11, and 5 were pending at the close of the year. In Kolába alone were fairly satisfactory results obtained.

10. In the Bijápur, Dhárwár and Kánara districts the same officers served as Superintendents of Police throughout the year. In the Belgaum District, Mr. Holland held the office of District Superintendent during the whole year except for a short interval of 23 days, when Mr. Enthoven, Assistant Collector, was in charge. In the Kolába District the office of Superintendent was held by Messrs. Hume and Green, and in the Ratnágiri District by Messrs. Bulkley and Fellowes.

11. The following table shows the work performed by the District Superintendents of Police in the Southern Division:—

District.	POLICE STATIONS.		POLICE OUTPOSTS.		SCENES OF CRIME.		REMARKS.
	Total Number.	Number visited.	Total Number.	Number visited.	Total Number.	Number visited.	
Belgaum	12	12	44	41	24	21	
Bijápur	10	10	50	50	27	10	
Dhárwár	16	16	45	45	36	21	
Kánara	11	11	42	38	13	7	
Kolába... ..	10	10	28	28	12	9	
Ratnágiri	12	12	37	36	16	6	
Total	71	71	246	238	128	74	

The District Superintendents of Police, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Kolába, visited all the stations and outposts within their respective districts, whilst all the police stations and almost all the police outposts in their districts were inspected by the Superintendents of Police in Belgaum, Kánara and Ratnágiri. The very important duty of promptly visiting the scenes of serious crime and of personally investigating the cases was discharged in a specially satisfactory manner by Mr. Holland in Belgaum and satisfactorily by the Superintendents of Dhárwár and Kolába. Of a total of 128, 74 scenes of serious crime were personally visited by the District Superintendents of Police. Out of 27 serious crimes in the Bijápur District the District Superintendent enquired into 10 only. The Inspector-General of Police merely observes that the reasons for not enquiring into the remaining 17 cases are satisfactory, but does not specify the reasons given by Mr. Goldsmid. As the report of the District Superintendent containing the reasons is not before him, the undersigned is unable to say whether the explanation offered for not visiting and enquiring into more than about one-third of the number of cases of serious crime in his district is adequate. The reasons for the failure on the part of the Superintendents of Police in Kánara and Ratnágiri to visit the scene of a large proportion of the serious crimes committed are declared to be sufficient by the Inspector-General of Police. It would have, however, been better if the explanations offered by the District Superintendents had been briefly reproduced in the summaries of their reports appended to the Inspector-General's report.

12. The number of non-cognizable offences committed in the Division has increased from 13,592 to 14,580. In connection with these cases, 20,750 persons were placed before Magistrates, and of them 3,814 or 18.33 per cent. were convicted against 3,588 out of 21,487 or 16.6 per cent. in the preceding year.

Percentages.	1892.	1893.	
Belgaum	18.8	24.62	Taken by districts the percentages show a rise in all the districts except Dhárwár, where the percentage has declined from 21.6 to 19.90.
Bijápur	15.2	19.18	
Dhárwár	21.6	19.90	
Kánara	26.3	29.64	
Kolába	10.8	10.54	
Ratnágiri	15.9	15.71	
	16.6	18.38	

13. The following table shows the comparative numbers of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure :—

	Brought before the Magistrates under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.		Required to give security.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Belgaum	164	72	127	45
Bijápur	48	7	16	2
Dhárwár	79	44	47	12
Kánara	25	3	12	...
Kolába	17	7	8	6
Ratnágiri	1	3	1	3
Total	334	136	211	68

In all 136 persons were brought before the Magistrates as compared with 334 in the preceding year. In the Belgaum District the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure appear to have been very successfully worked in the year under review as in the previous year. Out of 72 persons proceeded against in that district, 45 or 62 per cent. were ordered to furnish security. Dhárwár ranks second in respect of the number of persons proceeded against and the number of persons required to give security, notwithstanding the lack of judgment and care displayed by the Inspector of the southern portion of that Collectorate in his work in connection with this matter. In the remaining districts the provisions of the chapter do not appear to have been put into force to any great extent. The reason assigned by Mr. Goldsmid for his inaction under this chapter is obviously untenable. He forgets that prevention is better than cure, and that it is preferable to prevent the commission of a crime than to admit of its being committed and then to capture the criminal and secure his conviction, especially when the latter two results are by no means certain of attainment. The Inspector-General of Police seems to attribute the want of success of the Police generally in prosecutions under Chapter VIII to a prejudice on the part of some of the Magistrates against what he calls one of the most valuable protections the public have against evil-doers. Except, however, the fact could be established on stronger testimony than has been brought forward, the Commissioner would hesitate to hold the Magistrates responsible for the failure of prosecutions under this chapter. He is rather disposed to think that the want of success is attributable to lack of discretion and intelligence on the part of the Police in selecting proper cases, and in producing relevant evidence against the persons brought before the Magistrates. It is satisfactory to find that the action taken under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure has begun to bear fruit. The Inspector-General of Police attributes the decrease in crime during the year to, among other causes, the vigorous action which has been adopted under the provisions of this chapter.

14. The subjoined table displays the number of punishments inflicted during the year under report on officers and men in the several districts of this Division :—

	Number judicially punished.	Number departmentally punished.	Total punishments in 1893.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishments to total strength in 1893.
Belgaum	15	101	116	134	16·81
Bijápur... ..	3	77	80	66	12·03
Dhárwár	3	192	195	67	23·10
Kánara	8	76	84	59	11·55
Kolába	1	52	53	48	11·64
Ratnágiri	2	21	23	21	2·80

The number of punishments in the districts of Bijápur, Dhárwár, Kánara and Kolába has exceeded the average for the last three years. As observed by the undersigned in his review of the report for the year 1892, no inference can safely be drawn from this fact except that the conduct of the Police in these districts has been worse, and that the raw material out of which it is necessary to endeavour to manufacture an efficient force is indifferent in quality.

15. The annexed statement shows the number of men who have been rewarded for good service during the year :—

			Number of men.	Rewards by promotion.	Percentage.	Rewards by money.	Percentage.
Belgaum	...	...	690	...	...	35	5·07
Bijápur	...	...	665	3	·45	...	...
Dhárwár	...	...	844	1	·11	3	·35
Kánara	...	...	727	1	·13	16	2·20
Kolába	...	...	455	1	·21	24	5·27
Ratnágiri	...	...	820	4	·48	47	5·73

Promotion for good service was granted in 4 cases in the Ratnágiri District, in 3 in Bijápur, and in 1 in each of the districts of Dhárwár, Kánara and Kolába; no such promotion was granted in the Belgaun District, as presumably no men were held worthy of such reward, doubtless for sufficient reason. The number of instances in which prizes were awarded for good service has decreased in all the districts except Dhárwár, where three such prizes were given against none in the preceding year.

16. The percentage of officers and men able to read and write is supplied in the accompanying table :—

District.			Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last three years.
Belgaum	...	...	51·44	55·20
Bijápur	...	...	30·37	26·87
Dhárwár	...	...	51·77	44·72
Kánara	...	...	56·80	47·78
Kolába	...	...	52·72	45·57
Ratnágiri	...	...	56·58	53·09

The figures show an improvement under this head in all the districts in the Division except Belgaum. The decrease in the percentage of officers and men able to read and write in the last-mentioned district has not been explained.

17. The number of marksmen amongst the Police in the Southern Division is still miserably small, though a trifle larger than it was in 1892. The fact, however, is rendered less remarkable—indeed it is perhaps surprising that there should be any good shots at all—when it is remembered that not only is the weapon with which the fire-arm bearing Police are provided an indifferent one intrinsically, but that the men are still further handicapped by having to use with it a bullet perceptibly smaller than the bore of the musket.

General remarks.

18. The Commissioner is glad to find that the Inspector-General of Police has not this year introduced in his report any controversial matters.

19. The detective branch appears to be in its infancy. It is reported to be doing steady work, but as the undersigned has before him no data of the work done by it, he is unable to offer any opinion on it.

20. The Inspector-General of Police complains of the great difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable men for the posts of Court Prosecutor owing to the pay being insufficient to attract able men. The undersigned believes that if the age limit, which is between 25 and 30 years, in connection with the appointments to these posts were dispensed with, experienced pleaders might be found to take up the posts in order to make sure of a certain monthly income. Already the Courts are overstocked with passed pleaders, and there should be no difficulty in obtaining the services of a pleader of average ability for the duties of a Court Prosecutor.

21. On the whole the results obtained by the Police in the Southern Division seem to the Commissioner to be fairly satisfactory, and amongst the Superintendents he would single out, for special commendation, Messrs. Holland, Bulkley, and Hume, though the other officers who have served as Superintendents also merit praise for the manner in which they have discharged their duties, always responsible and often onerous.

J. NUGENT,
Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENTS.

Table with columns: Serial Number, Law under which punishable, Description of Crime, Reported to have been committed during the year, Number of reported cases in Column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year, Cases pending before the Courts from previous year, Number of cases in Columns 4, 6 and 7 decided, Number of cases in Columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction, Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported, Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases reported, Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided, Investigated by Police, Number of cases in Column 13 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in Column 7, Ending in conviction, Ending in acquittal or discharge, Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court, Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated, Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided, Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred, When accused has appeared before Magistrate, When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate, Cases disposed of under Section 247 C.P.C.

A—continued.

1893 for the Bombay Presidency Proper—continued.

Table with columns: PERSONS (Arrested by Police, Appearing under order of Magistrate, Total of Columns 19 to 23, Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial, Released without being brought before a Magistrate, Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police, Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial, Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate, Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct), Number of persons shown in Columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police, Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police, Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial, Otherwise disposed of, c. p., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial, In custody of Police, On bail, Under trial before a Magistrate, Committed to Sessions, Number pending at end of year, Number of cases in which property was stolen, Number of cases in which property was recovered, Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost, Amount of property stolen, Amount of property recovered, Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost) and PROPERTY. Remarks.

STATEMENT
PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year or th

Table with columns: Serial Number, Law under which punishable, Description of Crime, Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes, Number of reported cases in Column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year, Cases pending before the Courts from previous year, Number of cases in Columns 4, 5 and 7 decided, Number of cases in Columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction, Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported, Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases reported, Percentage of cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated, Number of cases in Columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in Column 7, Ending in conviction, Ending in acquittal or discharge, Pending at close of year before a Magistrate or Sessions Court, Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated, Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided, Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred, When accused has appeared before a Magistrate, When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate, Pending at the end of last year, Received by transfer, Cases disposed of under Section 247, P. C., Cases disposed of under Section 247, P. C.

STATEMENT

PART I.—Return of Cognizable.

Table with 18 columns: Serial Number, Law under which punishable, Description of Crime, Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes. Number of reported cases in Column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code. Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year. Cases pending before the Courts from previous year. Number of cases in Columns 4, 6 and 7 decided. Number of cases in Columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction. Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported. Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided. Sub-nota. Investigated by Police. Number of cases in Columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in Column 7. Ending in conviction. Ending in acquittal or discharge. Pending at close of year before a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated. Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided. Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred. Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. When accused has appeared before a Magistrate. When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.

STATEMENT

PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in Column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in Columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in Columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	See note.	Investigated by Police.	Number of cases in Columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in Column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247 C. P. C.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	a.	b.	c.	15	16	17	18	a.	b.
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																						
40	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	35	..	..	..	8	4	62.85	50	17	5	..	1	2	5	4.54	33.33	6	1	..	..
41	330, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	19	..	..	..	8	8	100	100	13	..	..	8	..	..	61.53	100	..	..	..	..
42	374 ..	Compulsory labour ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..			50	..	..	..	17	12	70	70.58	30	5	..	9	2	5	25.71	61.81	7	1	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																						
43	463, 450 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-break- ing ..	110	..	9	5	21	20	105.45	95.23	116	..	..	20	1	8	17.24	95.23	8	..	..	..
44	370 to 392 ..	Theft .. of cattle .. ordinary ..	1,203	2	100	53	604	592	102.83	80.16	1,328	8	..	584	55	88	47.24	91.39	194	..	..	..
45	400 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	1,486	10	68	50	893	818	93.91	91.61	1,371	34	..	767	49	69	54.62	94.11	299	..	..	..
46	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	102	..	8	3	61	87	53.62	60.86	44	11	..	25	5	7	45.46	83.83	32	..	..	..
47	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass ..	108	..	10	12	143	118	98.31	82.61	164	1	..	115	20	21	69.69	85.18	16	..	..	..
48	401, 403 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	312	..	1	3	142	98	65.70	65.48	146	13	..	80	7	7	50.31	91.95	23	..	..	..
Total ..			3,320	12	103	126	1,924	1,678	94.46	87.21	3,069	67	..	1,591	136	198	50.70	92.12	571	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																						
49	205 to 207 ..	Offences against religion ..	8	..	..	..	2	1	66.66	60	2	..	..	1	..	1	50	100	1	..	..	..
50	Chapter VIII (B. C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	809	..	3	26	376	338	100.81	89.89	372	..	..	338	38	19	90.86	89.80	1	..	..	..
51	Cognizable Offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ..	31	..	..	3	29	28	100	96.55	31	..	..	27	1	4	87.09	98.43	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws ..	70	..	..	2	66	65	74.28	98.48	53	..	..	49	..	2	92.45	100	2	..	..	..
53		Opium Act ..	91	..	..	3	84	83	78.99	98.80	70	..	..	62	1	8	88.67	98.41	1	..	..	..
54		Railway Laws ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	100	100	1	..	..	1	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	..
55		Salt and Custom Laws ..	131	..	..	2	131	131	28.61	100	25	..	..	26	..	1	104	100	..	..	..	..
56		Arms Act ..	103	..	4	5	98	98	101.94	100	105	..	..	96	..	4	91.33	100	..	..	..	..
57	Stamp Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Forest Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	260, 277, 278, 280, 281, 283, 284, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ..	608	..	..	5	800	777	80.22	97.12	728	1	..	719	19	11	98.62	97.42	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1,602	..	7	46	1,583	1,516	86.81	95.82	1,390	1	..	1,322	59	50	95.04	95.72	8	..	..	..
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act ..	431	..	..	..	426	423	91.18	99.53	893	..	..	895	2	4	97.96	99.48	1	..	..	..
Grand Total ..			7,321	13	299	251	4,961	4,383	90.49	88.24	6,510	115	..	3,982	206	399	60.10	93.08	837	1	..	..

STATEMENT B.

Thuggi and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes and other Professional Crimes for the Bombay Presidency for 1893.

Description of Crime,	CASES.					PERSONS.						COMPARATIVE RETURN.						REMARKS.																																		
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.			Cases under Columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.																										
			1891.	1892.	1893.									1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.		1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.																							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15			16			17			18																											
NORTHERN DIVISION.																																																				
AHMEDABAD, KAIRA AND PANCH MAHALS.																																																				
<i>NW.</i>																																																				
BROACH.																																																				
Thuggi ... { By strangulation...																																																				
Thuggi ... { By poison ...																																																				
Dacoity on land ...	2		2		16	2	2		2		14				2																																					
Dacoity on water ...																																																				
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs—																																																				
(a) with murder...																																																				
(b) without murder ...																																																				
Other professional crimes, viz—																																																				
Kidnapping ...																																																				
Cattle theft ...																																																				

(AIX)

SURAT AND THANA.

Nil

CENTRAL DIVISION.

AHMEDNAGAR, KHANDESH, NASSIK, POONA, SATARA AND SHOLAPUR.

Nil

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM, BILASPUR, DHARWAR, KANARA, KOLABA AND RATNAGIRI.

Nil

SIND.

KARACHI, HYDERABAD, SHIKARPUR, THAR AND PAKKAR, AND UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Nil

Thuggy	By strangulation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious Drugs—																															
(a) with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) without murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional crimes, viz.—																															
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—Columns 12 to 17 will include all persons arrested or brought to trial during the year for these offences, though such persons be not included in Columns 2 and 3. The difference should be explained in the column of remarks.

By order,

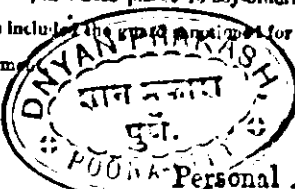
A. R. MAIDMENT,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

C. and Employment of Police for 1893.

Table with columns: DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE, PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN), PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ON STATION DUTIES (OFFICERS AND MEN), and Total amount of cognizable crime reported. Rows contain numerical data for various districts and towns.

(5) A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants. (6) Columns 28 to 34, i.e., in district, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile. (7) Columns 40 to 42 one policeman to so many of the population. (8) recruit boys are not included in the Statement. (9) The sanctioned strength consisting of 755 men all told is less by 5 privates, in whose places 10 boy-on-licences are employed. These 5 privates are not taken into account in Columns 30, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41. Note.—In this return, the District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, has included the ... for the ex-king Thebaw and the seven distilleries, which should not have been the case. Annas and pies to be omitted from all totals contained in this Statement.



By order, A. R. MAIDMENT, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.												REWARDS.		
			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.								Number of Police rewarded during the year.		
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.	Under Sections 830, 831, 348, Penal Code.	Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.	Other Offences.	By Promotions.	By Money Rewards.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
<i>Northern Division.</i>																				
Ahmedabad	388	959	443	749	...	1	18	59	206	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	18
Kaira	141	575	244	439	48	...	10	12	34	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17
Panch Mahals	113	671	513	268	...	...	6	28	117	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	61
Broach	85	648	155	278	...	...	20	12	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	14
Surat	143	618	284	477	...	...	6	13	110	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Thana	146	617	349	414	...	1	4	54	32	...	4	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	...	83
Total	890	3,788	1,986	2,613	43	3	61	178	544	...	68	...	...	1	...	3	21	5	...	292
<i>Central Division.</i>																				
Ahmednagar	132	567	323	196	171	1	4	27	31	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	3	9
Khandesh	223	1,403	711	709	241	1	44	36	238	...	8	...	3	...	...	1	10	25	...	11
Nasik	196	686	262	510	...	...	7	32	78	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	35
Poona	198	954	346	255	448	1	16	20	80	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	8	17	...	6
Satara	183	801	508	490	89	...	7	37	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	99	...	7
Sholapur	103	469	246	301	125	...	8	11	35	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	3
Total	1,026	4,639	2,696	2,369	1,074	3	81	133	739	...	26	...	3	...	2	2	20	148	...	70
<i>Southern Division.</i>																				
Bolgaum	122	568	259	39	406	...	9	13	76	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	35
Bijapur	114	551	247	336	33	1	12	13	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...
Dharwar	139	705	410	1433	...	...	6	25	151	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Anara	120	507	232	230	355	...	3	11	37	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	16
Kolaba	91	364	185	270	...	...	4	10	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	24
Ratnagiri	137	633	303	37	490	...	1	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	47
Total	728	3,478	1,665	1,369	1,133	1	40	77	401	...	11	...	1	...	...	3	17	10	...	125
Grand Total of Presidency Proper	3,609	12,066	6,036	6,335	2,300	6	132	433	1,684	...	70	...	4	1	2	9	67	163	...	437
<i>Stnd.</i>																				
Kardahl	131	1,100	568	334	335	2	15	20	69	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	9
Hyderabad	170	763	337	431	54	...	12	13	46	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	3	45	...	6
Shikarpur	173	604	417	563	...	3	34	30	149	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	23	...	15
Upper Hind Frontier	41	303	92	151	...	1	10	6	20	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Thar and Parkar	102	413	475	22	...	...	10	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	24
Total	679	3,239	1,969	1,690	399	6	81	92	312	1	19	...	...	...	1	1	26	80	...	55
Grand Total of Presidency, including Stnd.	3,338	15,304	3,005	7,925	2,699	12	213	525	1,996	1	89	...	4	1	3	9	93	243	...	542

NOTE.—In this return, the District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, has included the guard sanctioned for the ex-king Thebau and the seven disulleris, which should not have been the case.

‡ The difference between the total of Columns 4, 5 and 6 and 2 and 3 is due to 20 Thana Munshis not having been shown in Column 6 as was done last year, because of their not having been provided with any arms.

MENT D.

Internal Management of the Force for 1893.

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.	Presence of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.	REMARKS.
Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.				
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.														
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
160	305	...	...	65	400	610	35	2	34	16	2	...	17	57	1'4	117 vacancies. 1 Court Prosecutor is not shown in Columns 4 and 5, he having no arms.
116	237	...	24	51	306	343	4	2	37	10	...	...	16	21'70	2'23	16 vacancies.
60	73	15	233	73	399	242	16	1	23	6	4	1	9	68'15	1'15	64 vacancies. The sanctioned strength consisting of 783 men all told is less by 5 privates, in whose places 10 boy-orderlies are appointed on half pay; they are therefore not taken into account in Columns 4 to 8.	
45	178	...	22	37	209	158	13	...	8	20	4	...	7	41'93	1'40	29 vacancies.	
122	316	...	42	59	299	347	15	2	14	6	0	2	21	31'27	2'75	50 do.	
102	190	9	60	47	305	311	11	...	19	5	...	...	14	39'84	1'83	10 do.
594	1,299	24	436	332	2,008	2,011	84	7	140	63	10	8	84	...	1'70	292 + 5 vacancies of 5 privates, in whose place 10 boy-orderlies have been employed.	
104	288	...	131	44	325	312	15	...	18	5	3	...	11	47'88	1'59	9 vacancies. The Court Prosecutor is provided with no kind of weapon.	
143	416	...	68	255	735	610	80	...	85	45	...	3	16	41'18	'94	85 vacancies. 23 Chief Constables' Kárkás have no weapons of any kind. The Court Prosecutor has not been supplied with any weapon. * The increase is due to the Court Prosecutor being included in this figure.	
117	254	...	7	78	345	334	21	...	18	7	...	...	7	30'93	'00	15 vacancies.
138	369	21	201	103	600	447	31	...	42	17	...	2	11	38'59	'05	3 vacancies. The Court Prosecutor has not been supplied with any weapon.	
149	387	22	110	74	383	527	25	...	21	7	...	...	12	38'09	1'21	
75	211	4	112	24	172	371	6	...	6	3	...	...	9	32'37	1'57	5 vacancies.
723	1,924	47	629	578	2,500	2,601	178	...	109	84	8	5	66	...	1'12	116 do.	
100	255	10	103	34	310	339	14	...	6	9	...	...	8	18'09	1'15	8 vacancies.
67	135	...	135	36	230	339	11	...	4	13	...	...	7	23'3	1'03	10 do.
104	333	...	6	49	303	463	8	...	25	6	5	...	12	29'78	1'42	4 do. † This does not include one Court Prosecutor who has not got a sword.	
104	309	15	175	43	260	392	25	2	10	8	3	...	11	48'53	1'51	22 vacancies.	
77	163	...	31	12	144	295	15	...	6	4	1	...	5	11'7	1'09	4 do.	
119	345	...	52	31	323	435	12	...	5	1	2	...	11	9'02	1'3	26 do.	
571	1,540	25	502	305	1,630	2,284	35	2	66	41	11	...	54	...	1'29	84 do.	
1,683	4,763	96	1,567	1,115	6,108	6,894	357	9	350	188	33	8	204	...	1'87	492 do.	
94	112	...	...	91	654	534	17	...	73	17	9	1	20	30'14	1'54	18 vacancies.
93	90	...	...	108	393	425	6	...	66	12	12	6	8	30'90	'86	7 do.
108	177	...	147	88	407	361	5	...	92	37	...	11	13	70'89	1'83	13 do.	
23	38	6	23	29	94	120	3	...	9	11	...	...	5	17'28	2'05	1 do.
44	46	...	...	27	215	200	3	...	12	8	...	...	10	41'20	1'93	15 do.
361	463	6	170	352	1,862	1,700	34	...	253	83	21	18	61	41'23	1'53	54 vacancies.	
2,249	5,226	102	1,737	1,467	8,060	8,534	391	9	638	273	54	26	265	...	1'41	516	

By order,
A. R. MAIDMENT,
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

District.	Race.											RELIGION														
	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Natives.					Officers.														
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Military or Governmented Civil.	Uncommissioned.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.											
															Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Chatries.	Lohanas.	Hindustani.	Baniya.	Mirathas.	Lingayats.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23				
<i>Northern Division.</i>																										
Almohel	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	223	848	3	92	36	10	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	..	
Kura	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	140	559	1	74	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	
Bhanch	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	81	321	1	34	19	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panch Mahals	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	110	661	1	31	22	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	
Surat	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	135	568	1	52	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	
Barva	2	145	667	3	9	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..		
Total	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	12	834	3,504	10	292	119	39	..	..	..	..	..	11	110	..	
<i>Central Division.</i>																										
Ahmednagar	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	117	560	4	39	29	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	3	
Katich	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	273	1,322	3	104	71	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	
Nashik	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	133	622	2	51	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panaji	1	1	1	4	..	1	4	1	2	186	951	12	59	21	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	
Solapur	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	180	861	3	56	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	
Sholapur	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	101	465	1	40	11	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	
Total	1	9	2	4	..	1	6	1	15	990	4,721	25	346	161	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	3	
<i>Southern Division.</i>																										
B. L. Am	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	118	562	2	41	29	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	16	
Bijapur	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	111	543	1	51	16	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	
D. G. Ar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	135	792	4	65	16	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	8	
Kanara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	114	579	7	46	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	3	
Kolhap	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	89	361	2	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	
Ratnagiri	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	134	658	2	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	
Total	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	761	3,405	18	221	84	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	29	
Grand Total of Presidency Proper	1	21	3	4	..	2	6	2	2	37	2,525	11,630	53	853	364	107	11	624	32	
<i>Said.</i>																										
Katich	2	3	6	3	179	1,988	11	137	7	1	17	..	13	..	
Hyderabad	1	4	166	755	1	121	7	2	..	
Stakarpur	2	5	169	792	2	139	19	4	
Upper Sind Frontier	1	1	40	291	1	39	
Thar and Parkar	1	99	402	..	64	2	1	..	1	9	21	
Total	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	14	633	3,258	15	500	26	1	..	6	9	21	..	..	15	..	
Grand Total of Presidency including Said	1	27	6	4	..	2	6	2	2	51	3,173	14,868	68	1,353	390	108	..	6	9	21	..	17	11	649	32

Note.—In this return, the District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri has included the guard sanctioned. The difference in Column 2 to 11 or 12 to 23 is due to the fact that in this Statement District Column 19 and 21 include 2 officers and 13 men shew

E.

and Men employed in the Police for 1893.

OR CASTS.																								REMARKS.					
Other Religions.												Men.													Grand Total, Officers and Men.				
Other Religions.												Hindus.														Other Religions.			
Jains.	Bhills.	Kolis.	Hindus of all other castes.	Manghar.	Jews.	Parsis.	Zoroastrians.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpats.	Gurkhas.	Hindustani.	Sikhs.	Martimas.	Chutries.	Lohanas.	Rajpats.	Lingayats.	Jains.	Bhills.	Kolis.	Hindus of all other Castes.				Jews.	Parsis.	Khakas.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	38	39	40	41	42	43	44			45	46	47
..	5	28	28	..	7	2	..	3	406	82	51	..	..	..	40	..	..	13	..	..	50	150	80	7	..	1,077	117 vacancies.	
..	..	10	18	..	..	..	2	..	310	24	40	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	48	..	..	701	16 do.	
..	..	..	33	..	..	1	..	..	146	22	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	1	..	405	29 do.
..	21	6	9	..	..	..	..	1	152	61	21	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	106	33	47	..	..	..	715	65 do.
..	..	..	27	..	1	8	..	..	209	63	24	..	..	1	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	2	..	706	56 do.
..	..	5	26	..	..	8	..	..	18	34	..	..	..	..	437	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	97	1	..	755	10 do.	
..	26	47	141	..	8	19	2	4	1,240	277	163	..	..	1	766	..	..	12	..	..	246	323	463	8	3	..	4,359	203 do.
..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	2	284	13	27	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	9	..	..	9	64	..	..	..	633	8 vacancies.
..	57	1	37	..	..	..	..	11	513	132	6	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	435	6	164	..	..	..	1,603	65 do.
..	6	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	231	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	41	246	..	..	758	16 do.
..	..	..	6	..	2	1	..	1	241	37	46	..	..	..	469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	1	..	..	1,152	3 do.
..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	1	234	14	15	..	..	..	446	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	84	2	..	..	960	..
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	304	22	44	..	..	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	508	5 do.
..	63	3	121	..	5	1	..	15	1,757	241	140	..	..	..	1,235	..	..	..	12	..	..	515	56	748	3	..	5,750	116 do.
2	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	203	18	10	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	21	1	..	..	691	8 vacancies.
..	..	..	11	..	..	1	..	..	360	30	16	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	38	..	..	..	656	10 do.
..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	5	345	29	35	..	..	..	163	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	812	4 do.
..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	43	200	16	4	..	..	..	201	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	114	..	..	..	606	32 do.
..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	..	..	..	..	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	452	4 do.
..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	2	40	1	..	..	..	..	427	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	..	..	..	795	26 do.
2	..	..	108	..	..	1	..	51	1,155	97	65	..	..	..	1,439	..	..	..	91	1	..	..	505	1	..	..	4,124	64 do.
2	89	50	370	..	13	21	2	70	4,153	615	348	..	..	1	3,440	..	..	12	108	1	761	878	1,716	12	3	..	14,233	403 do.
..	1	..	6	709	51	3	..	133	4	156	9	..	23	1,261	13 vacancies.
..	..	..	39	..	1	..	..	..	630	39	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	926	7 do.
..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	632	44	15	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	963	13 do.
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	193	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	243	1 do.
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	310	33	9	..	..	4	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	302	15 do.
..	1	..	70	..	1	..	..	..	2,474	167	28	..	133	15	166	10	5	..	..	..	..	9	1	230	..	..	3,927	54 vacancies.
2	90	50	410	..	14	31	2	70	6,626	782	398	..	133	16	3,606	10	5	12	103	1	770	379	1,946	12	3	..	18,155	547	

for the ex-King Thebau and the seven distilleries which should not have been the case, and Assistant Superintendent of Police are included whereas they are excluded in Statement D, in column X and XI of Statement C.

By order,
A. R. MAIDMENT,
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Ahmedabad, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PRISONERS.										REMARKS.				
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			Total number of real cognizable cases disposed of			Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.									
	Fending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Col. 5 minus 6 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in convictions.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.		Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
				Column 2.	Column 3.																											Column 5 (a).
1. Murders ...	8	18	26	...	3	15	18	1	17	13	5	...	...	...	13	13	23	19	47	...	44	22	9	...	...	...	19	44	23	<p>a. Add one undetected case of 1878 which was taken up and decided in the year under report.</p> <p>b. Omit one pending case in which conviction was obtained under section 330, Indian Penal Code.</p> <p>c. Omit one pending case in which conviction was obtained under section 414, Indian Penal Code.</p> <p>d. Do. do.</p> <p>† Add two undetected cases of 1892 which were brought to trial in the year under report.</p> <p>‡ Add case under 5 above shown.</p> <p>§ Add two cases which came by transfer from the heads of house-breaking and thefts, respectively.</p> <p>¶ One case under 2 above shown.</p> <p>‡ Omit two pending cases in which convictions were obtained under sections 330 and 414, Indian Penal Code, respectively. Add also one undetected case of 1891 taken up and decided in conviction in the year under report.</p> <p>⋈ Add two undetected cases of 1892 which were brought to trial in the year under report, and also two cases from Class III.</p> <p>⋉ Conviction in a case against one man was obtained under Section 414, Indian Penal Code.</p> <p>⋊ One man transferred to the non-cognizable return.</p> <p>⋋ One man was convicted under Section 414, Indian Penal Code.</p> <p>⋌ Add one man by transfer from Class III.</p>	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
3. Dacoities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
4. Robberies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
6. Thefts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
7. Receiving stolen property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments
Class I
Class II
Class III
Class IV
Class V
Total ...	128	1,258	1,386	56	447	811	740	166	683	519	143	84	17	67	22	807	541	71	1,305	1,376	25	1,211	748	138	127	127	27	1,432	1,396		775	
Other Offences.																																
Class VI ...	6	293	293	1	23	269	1258	...	252	247	11	5	...	5	4	258	251	5	376	381	1	1371	328	8	6	6	5	343	377		833	
Grand Total ...	134	1,540	1,674	57	470	1,070	3,093	166	935	766	154	89	17	72	26	1,065	792	76	1,681	1,757	26	1,563	1,076	146	133	32	1,814	1,715	1,108			

Details of excluded Cases.

	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	91	...	91
able ...	...	19	...	19
...	2	20	2	20
...	...	25	...	25
... mistake of fact or law ...	54	292	55	314
Total ...	56	447	57	470

* Only one accused died.
 † One case ended in the death of one accused.
 ‡ Two cases, each ending in the death of one accused.

Percentages, Ahmedabad.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	72.22	76.47	50	50
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	37.50	37.50	39.13	40.90
3. Dacoities	33.33	100	12.50	12.50
4. Robberies	75	100	58.06	69.23
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	37.12	100	75.90	75.90
6. Thefts	81.66	93.55	70.88	71.95
7. Receiving stolen property	91.07	94.44	67.59	68.86
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	77.77	87.50	40.98	41.64
„ II	57.44	62.06	40.21	41.11
„ III	40.88	97.01	61.48	63.63
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	82.38	93.34	69.83	70.88
Total for I. P. C. cases	70.13	89.02	60.42	61.76
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	97.62	98.01	87.93	88.40
Grand Total	77.13	91.73	66.79	68.01

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1931.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	
7,492	33,166	40,658	22,610	55.61	40	637	677	608	74.29	3,959	.....

* Exclusive of amount of Rs. 5,203 which involved in pending cases of previous year, excluded in 1931.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District, Kaira for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.										REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.		Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.												
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 8 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.		Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
				Column 2.	Column 3.																											Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
1. Murders...	3	16	19	1	1	15	13	3	9	8	5	..	..	..	..	12	8	21	26	26	4	17	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	11
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	2	16	18	..	5	11	12	..	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	12	9	21	20	22	..	21	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	17
3. Dacoities	..	3	3	..	1	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
4. Robberies	..	16	16	..	10	6	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	15	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	23	202	295	7	80	202	202	141	61	57	28	..	..	..	..	202	57	6	129	135	7	131	81	6	..	..	..	..	..	129	121	81
6. Thefts	39	401	440	22	136	265	256	35	231	206	26	4	..	..	..	259	208	12	402	414	5	396	295	13	6	1	5	1	..	467	401	297
7. Receiving stolen property.	1	42	43	..	12	30	36	..	26	23	5	1	..	..	..	27	24	1	55	56	1	49	31	6	1	..	..	..	59	59	22	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	
Abetments																																	
Class I.	3	18	21	1	8	10	11	..	11	9	1	3	14	12	..	49	49	..	43	18	5	6	49	24
.. II.	18	204	222	7	103	101	101	9	92	79	11	8	6	2	1	103	80	5	232	237	14	214	109	9	14	14	1	..	..	246	228	110
.. III.	39	319	357	9	80	239	233	161	72	63	35	3	2	1	1	234	63	12	157	169	7	153	85	8	10	10	1	..	..	167	163	59
.. IV.	1	7	8	1	6	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	..	3	1	..	13	13	3	..	..	16	16	3
.. V.	42	482	524	24	166	316	301	35	266	245	83	23	13	10	7	311	252	13	493	506	6	480	348	20	49	10	..	..	542	529	358	
Total	103	1,029	1,132	42	363	666	647	205	442	396	80	44	26	18	18	665	409	30	933	963	27	893	564	42	92	92	20	..	..	1,025	885	584
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																	
Class VI.	(1) 6	156	162	2	25	131	135	1	134	130	..	4	..	4	3	139	133	(1) 4	168	172	3	169	146	..	4	4	3	..	..	173	173	149
Grand Total	109	1,185	1,294	44	388	797	782	206	576	526	80	48	26	22	16	804	542	34	1,101	1,135	30	1,062	710	42	6	86	23	..	..	1,197	1,158	733

(1) One case under chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code which was pending at the close of 1892 has been omitted.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	..	..	..	..
Compounded	..	..	..	..
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	..	42	..	42
Found out non-cognizable	..	19	..	19
Declared maliciously false	7	36	7	36
Declared false owing to mistake of law or fact	35	267	37	291
Total	42	363	44	388

Percentages, Kaira.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	66.66	88.88	52.38	61.70
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	75	90	66.66	66.66
3. Dacoities	100	100	100	100
4. Robberies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	28.21	93.44	62.79	66.94
6. Thefts	80.46	93.21	73.56	74.49
7. Receiving stolen property ...	88.46	88.46	62	63.26
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	81.81	81.81	41.86	41.86
„ II	78.21	85.86	47.80	50.93
„ III	26.60	86.11	54.65	57.51
„ IV	100	100	33.33	33.33
„ V	81.39	92.10	71.60	72.5
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	61.20	89.59	61.23	63.15
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96.29	97.01	84.88	86.39
Grand Total ...	67.26	91.31	64.95	66.85

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
7,950	12,451	20,401	7,178	35.18	31	455	466	365	78.10	676	.....

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Panch Mahals, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.										REMARKS.						
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo moto</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.					Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or village) <i>suo moto</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.									
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 6 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or village) <i>suo moto</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
				Column 5.	Column 6.																											Column 12.	Column 13.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
1. Murders ...	2	3	5	1	...	3	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	10	12	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	10	12	3	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides...	1	6	7	...	3	3	4	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	3	4	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	
3. Dacoities ...	2	8	10	1	4	4	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	2	22	24	6	15	6	3	...	...	23	15	5		
4. Robberies ...	1	11	12	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	14	16	...	14	13	3	...	...	14	14	13		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	(a) 13	62	75	2	10	52	55	31	24	23	8	...	...	...	55	23	2	52	(b) 54	...	47	39	6	10	10	5	62	57	44	(a) 1 case of 1891 brought to trial during the year under report.
6. Thefts ...	5	104	109	1	15	89	87	12	75	71	6	8	1	7	6	94	77	10	122	132	6	122	107	4	22	19	144	144	125	(b) 1 accused was admitted as approver.			
7. Receiving stolen property ...	2	14	16	...	4	10	12	1	11	11	...	1	...	1	13	12	2	19	21	4	17	12	...	2	2	2	21	19	14				
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	
Abetments	
Class I ...	(c) 8	41	49	3	17	24	26	2	24	21	3	1	...	1	4	3	...	22	22	...	22	10	...	13	13	13	35	35	22	(c) 1 case of 1888 and 1 of 1892 brought to trial during the year under report.			
" II ...	(d) 16	87	103	3	17	70	72	32	40	37	11	72	37	8	99	(e) 107	...	84	63	16	3	11	11	6	110	95	69	(d) 1 case of 1891 brought to trial during the year under report.		
" III ...	...	3	3	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	3	3	3	5	5	2	(e) 1 accused was admitted as approver.
" IV	8	122	130	1	20	102	103	13	90	85	9	1	8	7	111	92	14	143	157	4	149	129	4	(f) 25	19	13	168	168	142	(f) 6 persons were released without being brought to trial.		
" V	(g) 1 accused is pending with the Magistrate.	
Total ...	33	257	289	7	57	200	205	47	158	146	20	11	2	9	8	214	154	29	324	363	18	312	227	23	55	49	33	379	361	280			
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																	
Class VI ...	1	153	154	...	9	144	143	1	142	137	2	...	...	...	143	137	1	110	111	1	109	94	1	(g) 95	94	91	205	203	135	
Grand Total ...	33	410	443	7	66	344	348	48	300	283	22	11	2	9	8	357	291	30	434	464	19	421	321	23	150	143	124	584	564	445			

(LXXX)

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.		Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).		Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	7	30	7	52	Not investigated under Section 157(b), Criminal Procedure Code ... Declared maliciously false ...	...	...	...	...
Compounded ...	...	3	...	4		...	4	...	6
Turned out non-cognizable ...	...	4	...	4		...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	37	7	60	Total ...	7	37	7	60

Percentages, Panch Mahils.

	PERCENTAGE OF,			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>auo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	50	50	16.66	16.66
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50	66.66	50	66.66
3. Dacoities	25	33.33	23.80	33.33
4. Robberies	100	100	92.85	92.85
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	41.81	95.83	81.25	82.98
6. Thefts	81.61	94.66	83.59	87.70
7. Receiving stolen property	91.66	100	57.14	70.58
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	66.66	66.66	45.45	45.45
„ II	80.77	87.50	36.50	41.81
„ III	51.39	92.50	69.23	75
„ IV	100	100	100	100
„ V	82.52	94.44	84.31	86.57
Total for I. P. C. cases	71.22	92.40	68.53	72.75
Class VI.- Offences under other Laws	95.80	96.47	85.45	86.24
Grand Total	81.32	94.33	72.78	76.24

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1924.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	
1,274	5,545	6,819	2,405	36.53	17	302	319	173	73.63	*1,012	.....

* Out of Rs. 2,683 shown in column 11 of the last year's statement, 4 cases amounting to Rs. 1,492 were excluded, and hence the difference between column 11 of the last year's statement and column 1 of the year under report.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Broach, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.										REMARKS.				
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.		Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.											
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 3 minus 4 & 5).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.		Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1. Murders	1	6	7	...	1	5	5	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	6	1	1	11	13	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	11	12	1	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	4	8	12	1	4	4	7	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	7	3	2	4	6	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	4	6	3	
3. Dacoities	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	12	17	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	14	18	...	
4. Robberies	2	23	31	1	20	9	6	1	5	2	4	1	...	...	6	2	...	15	16	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	27	17	...	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft...	20	156	176	5	62	104	90	71	19	16	29	...	...	...	80	16	2	57	69	2	63	26	5	9	9	1	66	61	27	
6. Thefts	36	395	431	19	171	224	183	60	123	107	53	...	...	...	183	107	2	302	304	...	296	162	8	34	34	11	336	330	173	
7. Receiving stolen property	4	15	19	3	8	7	8	2	6	6	...	...	...	...	8	6	2	20	22	...	22	13	...	...	...	...	25	25	13	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments	
Class I	8	53	60	5	30	22	15	2	13	12	10	1	1	...	15	12	4	150	164	...	127	24	27	50	30	...	200	157	24			
" II	33	109	133	17	51	49	53	15	33	29	12	2	1	1	54	30	11	127	138	1	127	42	10	35	23	7	152	150	49			
" III	42	244	286	14	105	139	120	84	36	21	47	2	2	...	120	21	38	127	165	3	151	32	11	62	52	1	189	203	33			
" IV	1	21	22	1	16	5	2	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	14	14	...	8	1	6	13	13	...	27	21	1	
" V	49	490	539	29	248	242	200	66	134	118	62	2	1	1	201	119	4	362	366	...	357	182	9	40	40	12	402	397	194			
Total	133	907	1,040	68	450	457	390	167	323	181	134	7	5	2	392	183	157	780	837	4	770	281	63	190	158	20	970	928	301			
Other Offences.																																
Class VI	4	64	68	2	11	53	54	2	52	50	1	2	...	2	2	56	53	2	82	84	...	83	69	1	3	3	2	85	86	71		
Grand Total	137	971	1,108	70	461	510	444	169	275	231	135	9	5	4	448	235	159	862	921	4	853	350	64	193	161	22	1,055	1,014	372			

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Compounded ...	7	20
Non-cognizable ...	6	43
Declared maliciously false ...	7	37
Declared false owing to mistake of fact or law ...	46	351
Total ...	68	461

The decrease under pending cases in Class VI is due to the cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, being not included in this statement.

* The number of pending cases was 131 at the close of 1892, but 133 is shown in this statement as one case of attempted murder and another of theft (both undetected) were taken on trial during 1893, and hence the increase of 2.
 † Number of men pending was 70 at the close of the year 1892, but 13 men being disposed of as non-cognizable the number has decreased to 57.

Explanation regarding the difference between the figures in column 11 of last year's statement, and 2 of this year's.
 Attempts at murder and culpable homicides. One undetected case of 1891 was brought to trial during the year under report.
 Thefts ... One undetected case of 1888 was brought to trial during the year under report.
 Class I ... One case which was pending in 1892 under Section 224, Indian Penal Code, was decided under Section 332, Indian Penal Code, and therefore it was transferred to Class II.
 Class II ... Vide remarks against 'attempts at murder' and culpable homicides and 'Class I'.
 Class V ... Vide remarks against 'thefts'.
 Class VI ... Cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code were omitted.

Explanation regarding the difference between the figures in column 24 of last year's statement and 13 of this year's.
 Attempts at murder and culpable homicides. Cases against two persons having been decided non-cognizable, they were omitted.
 Class II ... Five persons were omitted on account of the cases against them having been decided 'Non-cognizable.'
 Class III ... Eight persons do. do.
 Class VI ... Vide remarks against 'this Class' under 'cases', do. do.

Percentages, Broach.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	20	33.33	8.33	8.33
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	42.85	60	50	50
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	33.33	40	13.33	13.33
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	17.77	84.21	48.14	50
6. Thefts	58.46	86.99	54.72	54.72
7. Receiving stolen property	75	100	59.09	59.09
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	80	92.30	18.89	18.89
„ II	54.71	76.31	32.81	33.07
„ III	17.5	58.33	20.77	21.19
„ IV	50	50	12.5	12.5
„ V	59	88.05	50.98	50.98
Total for I. P. C. cases	46.41	81.16	36.30	36.49
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	92.59	96.15	83.13	83.13
Grand Total	52.02	84	40.84	41.03

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1923.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
4,569	18,010	22,579	7,190	31.77	27	325	352	223	63.06	4,878	465*

Of this sum, Rs. 347 were recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Surat, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.													PERSONS.								Deaths.	Escapes.	Lunacy.											
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.		Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .				Persons otherwise arrested within the year.					Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.								
	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1. Murders ...	...	3	6	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	4	2	2	...	1	1	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	6	6	...	3	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	10	10	...	10	1	...	...	10	10	1	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dacoities ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies ...	4	2	3	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	6	36	42	4	8	28	27	3	25	25	3	1	1	...	27	25	...	41	41	...	41	39	...	3	3	3	44	44	41	...	...	...	...
6. Thefts ...	8	225	233	5	60	165	158	5	153	153	10	3	2	1	159	154	...	223	223	10	207	183	6	(c) 45	44	26	268	251	209	...	...	...	...
7. Receiving stolen property ...	...	11	11	...	2	9	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	11	11	...	10	8	1	1	...	12	10	8	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																			
Abetments																																			
Class I ...	(a) 3	47	50	3	18	29	(e) 25	...	(e) 24	17	4	9	5	4	3	29	20	...	73	73	2	69	34	1	18	17	4	91	86	38	1	1	
.. II ...	10	42	52	6	10	32	33	4	29	28	3	3	3	...	33	28	...	50	50	1	49	42	...	5	4	2	55	53	44	...	...	...	...
.. III ...	4	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	9	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
.. IV ...	8	250	258	5	69	181	169	5	164	164	15	17	16	1	170	165	...	242	242	10	221	194	11	(c) 75	73	27	317	294	221	...	...	...	...
.. V	
Total ...	(a) 21	849	870	14	100	249	233	9	223	215	23	36	31	5	4	238	219	...	373	373	13	347	277	12	109	105	33	492	452	310	1	1
Other Offences.																																			
Class VI ...	(b) 8	374	383	1	30	344	344	1	343	343	7	117	15	102	102	448	445	5	252	257	7	244	224	6	(d) 350	348	317	602	592	541	
Grand Total ...	29	723	752	15	130	593	577	10	568	558	30	153	46	107	106	684	664	5	625	630	20	591	501	18	459	453	350	1,084	1,044	851	1	1

(XXX)

No.	Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
		Column 5(a).	Column 5(b).	Column 5(a).	Column 5(b).
1	Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	11	...	11
2	Compounded ...	1	3	1	2
3	Non-cognizable ...	...	8	...	8
4	Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
5	Declared maliciously false ...	...	6	...	6
6	Declared false owing to mistake of fact or law ...	13	73	14	103
Total ...		14	100	15	130

Remarks explaining the difference between the figures in columns 11 and 24 of the statement for 1892 and those in columns 2 and 18 in the statement for 1893, respectively.

(a) There were 2 cases pending at the close of 1892, and one case of 1892 classed as undetected was detected and sent up for trial in 1893, hence the difference.

(b) An undetected case under Serial No. 52 was detected during the year and convicted, hence the difference between the figure in column 11 of the statement for 1892 and that in column 2 of the statement for 1893.

(c) Includes person arrested otherwise than by Police *suo motu* pending from 1892.

(d) Includes 2 persons arrested otherwise than by Police *suo motu* pending from 1892.

(e) As the accused person in one case was declared a lunatic, no entry of the case is made in column 8 or 9.

Percentages, Surat.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	33-33	33-33	10	10
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	92-59	100	95-12	95-12
6. Thefts	96-83	100	84-33	88-40
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100	100	80	80
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	100	100	100	100
„ II	68-0	70-83	47-22	49-27
„ III	84-84	96-55	84	85-71
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	97-04	100	83-98	87-78
Total for I. P. C. cases.	92-27	96-41	76-73	79-82
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	99-70	100	89-24	91-80
Grand Total	96-70	98-58	81-86	84-77

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1872.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
235 1 0	6,508 9 31	6,743 10 31	5,663 4 10	83-98	7	190	206	100	92-23	1,266 4 8	*178 1 0

* Nothing was recovered out of this sum.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Thana, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.										REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.						Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.										
	Pending from previous years whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 8 minus 5(b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.		Total Number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
1. Murders	2	11	23	1	3	8	(2)9	1	8	6	...	...	...	...	9	6	2	16	17	...	17	9	...	...	...	...	15	17	9	(a) Contains one case in which one accused died before arrest.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	2	10	12	2	3	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	11	11	1	10	3	...	...	...	11	10	3			
3. Dacoities	2	7	9	...	2	2	...	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	43	47	2	45	39	...	...	...	43	45	39			
4. Robberies	2	29	31	1	22	7	8	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	15	16	...	16	14	...	...	...	15	16	14			
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	15	148	163	...	37	111	120	39	81	69	6	...	...	...	120	69	...	140	147	...	146	122	1	...	...	142	148	122			
6. Thefts	22	608	825	10	411	392	378	45	333	240	28	90	5	85	61	463	291	588	547	7	527	352	13	(b)130	2	151	92	718	678	444	(b) 29 persons pending in Magistrate's Court.		
7. Receiving stolen property	1	85	38	...	2	33	34	...	34	23	...	...	...	...	34	23	...	61	61	...	61	40	...	...	...	61	61	40			
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																	
Abetments	
Class I	3	96	99	...	57	59	34	1	33	13	5	42	13	...	202	202	7	195	51	5		
" II	15	198	213	5	108	90	(a)89	6	81	39	13	14	102	44	...	193	204	11	185	59	6	50	50	4	328	321	58		
" III	22	270	292	3	110	160	165	43	122	89	14	7	1	6	171	89	15	306	321	4	299	197	13	13	13	...	319	312	197		
" IV	1	18	19	1	8	10	9	...	9	2	13	3	...	19	19	...	19	8	10	10	1	29	29	4		
" V	30	1,095	1,125	13	605	490	476	46	430	291	31	150	41	109	565	348	0	725	734	6	713	436	15	(c)306	269	106	1,031	982	542	(c) 37 persons pending in Magistrate's Court.			
Total	71	1,877	1,748	25	888	789	772	96	676	433	63	191	50	141	64	913	497	35	1,445	1,480	28	1,411	745	41	505	468	116	1,950	1,879	881			
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI	23	1,163	1,185	4	19	1,144	1,140	8	1,133	1,034	22	455	16	439	390	1,579	1,414	23	1,228	1,251	6	1,231	1,092	14	(d)645	630	463	1,873	1,861	1,554	(d) 15 persons pending in Magistrate's Court.		
Grand Total	93	2,840	2,933	29	907	1,938	1,912	104	1,807	1,467	85	646	66	580	444	2,493	1,911	68	2,673	2,731	34	2,642	1,837	55	1,150	1,098	579	3,823	3,740	2,415			

(XXX)

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 167 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	7	...	7
Declared maliciously false	59	...	59
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	690	...	709
Appounded	23	...	23
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	2	...	2
Declared out non-cognizable	107	...	107
Total	25	889	29	907

Explanation:—
In column 2 of the Statement—
 Under Class V.—4 cases are shown more than those shown in the 11th column of the previous year's statement, as 4 cases disposed of without trial during the preceding year, were brought to trial during the current year.
 Under Class VI.—5 cases are shown less than those shown in column 11 of the previous year, as 5 cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, pending at the close of the preceding year have been omitted.
 Under thefts.—3 cases are shown more than those in column 11 of the previous year's statement, as 3 cases disposed of without being brought to trial, were brought to trial during the current year.
 Under receiving stolen property.—One case is shown more than those in column 11 of the previous year's statement, as one case disposed of without being brought to trial during the preceding year under house-breaking and thefts, was brought to trial and decided under Section 414, Indian Penal Code.
 * The difference between column 18 of this year's statement and column 24 of last year's is owing to omission of persons on account of the cases against them having been decided as 'non-cognizable.'

Percentages, Thána.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	66·66	75	52·94	52·94
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	50	50	27·27	30
3. Dacoities	66·66	100	82·97	86·66
4. Robberies	87·5	100	87·5	87·5
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft... ..	57·5	85·18	83·56	83·56
6. Thefts	63·49	72·07	65·91	66·79
7. Receiving stolen property ...	64·70	64·70	65·57	65·57
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	35·29	36·36	25·24	26·15
„ II	44·31	48·14	29·59	31·35
„ III	53·93	72·95	65·01	65·83
„ IV	22·22	22·22	15·78	15·78
„ V	61·13	67·67	60·63	61·15
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	56·8	64·14	51·77	52·79
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	90·70	91·34	88·27	88·70
Grand Total	76·72	81·18	68·64	69·53

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous years.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
3,956	21,060	25,036	14,004	53·99	20	586	606	508	83·82	641	*1,762

Note—Last year's value of pending cases was Rs. 4,526
 Value involved in 13 cases excluded in pending cases of last year " 630
 " 3,956

* The amount recovered out of this sum is Rs. 1,006.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Ahmednagar, for 1903.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.										REMARKS.						
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable cases disposed of.				Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.							
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 8 minus 5(b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons arrested otherwise (as than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i>).		Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.			
				Column 2.	Column 3.																				Number arrested otherwise (as than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i>).					Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1. Murders ...	6	9	15	3	1	8	9	1	8	6	2	—	—	—	9	6	10	13	23	3	21	9	—	—	—	—	13	21	9			
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	1	6	7	1	2	4	3	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	9	9	9	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	9	8	2	(a) 2 accused died before trial.		
3. Dacoities ...	2	11	13	—	—	11	11	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	11	6	—	51	51	—	(a) 49	21	—	—	—	—	51	49	21			
4. Robberies ...	3	13	21	—	11	7	9	4	5	3	1	—	—	—	9	3	—	16	16	—	16	8	—	—	—	16	16	8				
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	5	96	101	1	62	34	33	17	16	16	5	—	—	—	33	16	2	35	37	—	37	29	—	—	—	33	40	29	(b) 1 accused died before trial.			
6. Thefts ...	4	329	333	1	211	118	105	10	95	93	16	6	3	3	108	96	3	135	138	1	(b) 136	116	—	—	40	(c) 36	12	175	172	123	(c) 4 remained pending at the close of the year.	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	5	30	35	1	1	19	22	—	22	21	1	—	—	—	22	21	4	17	21	—	21	13	—	—	15	16	14	82	36	27		
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																
Abetments	3	17	19	—	9	8	7	—	6	4	1	—	—	—	7	4	—	14	14	—	14	10	—	—	—	—	17	17	10			
Class I ...	10	79	69	6	37	43	39	8	31	23	7	8	3	3	44	26	10	77	67	—	4	82	27	1	31	31	7	108	113	34	(c) 1 accused died before trial.	
Class II ...	13	160	173	3	100	60	61	25	36	27	9	7	4	3	64	30	4	115	119	—	(a, c) 116	63	—	—	32	32	3	147	149	66		
Class III ...	—	14	14	—	11	8	3	1	1	—	1	11	10	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24	1	24	24	1		
Class IV ...	12	459	471	4	305	154	143	13	130	124	19	78	54	24	20	167	144	7	170	177	1	(b) 175	135	—	312	(a, d) 307	63	332	332	188		
Class V ...				15	462																											
Total ...	37	729	766	477	267	252	48	204	178	37	104	71	33	27	255	205	21	376	397	5	(a, b, c) 337	235	1	302	(c, d) 207	64	678	684	299	(d) 1 accused remained pending at the close of the year.		
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																
Class VI ...	—	31	31	—	11	30	19	1	18	17	1	55	6	49	46	68	63	—	47	47	—	47	36	—	171	(f) 169	132	218	216	163	(f) 2 accused remained pending at the close of the year.	
Grand Total ...	37	760	797	483	287	271	49	222	195	38	159	77	82	73	353	268	21	423	444	5	(a, b, c, e) 434	271	1	473	(c, d, f) 468	196	806	900	467			

Explanation on Statement Supplementary No. I.

Description.	Column.	Reasons.	Description.	Column.	Reasons.
Murders ...	2	1 case of previous years is detected this year.	Class V ...	2	1 case of theft and two cases of receiving stolen property are detected this year and three cases of burglaries are received from class III so there are six more.
Dacoities ...	—	2 cases of previous years are detected this year.	Persons.	—	4 persons finally disposed of under section 411, are transferred to receiving stolen property.
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	—	3 cases are finally disposed of by Magistrates under Section 411, I. P. Code, and therefore transferred to that head.	Class III ...	—	4 received by transfer from house-breaking and theft.
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	—	1 case of previous year is detected this year.	Class V ...	—	The case is turned out to be non-cognizable, and the accused, therefore, is omitted from the return.
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	—	2 cases of previous years are detected this year, and three cases shown under serial No. 36 (House-breaking with intent to commit theft) and remained pending at the close of the year were decided this year under Section 411, and they are therefore shown here, hence there are five cases here.	Class III ...	—	4 accused are disposed of under Section 411, and therefore transferred to Class V.
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	—	1 murder of previous year is detected.	Class V ...	—	Received by transfer from Class III.
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	—	3 dacoities of last year are detected and three house-breaking with intent to commit theft are disposed of under Section 411, I. P. Code. They transferred to class V, and therefore one less.			

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
False but not malicious ...	13	305	13	316
Maliciously false ...	—	86	—	86
Non-cognizable ...	1	5	1	5
Refused under Section 157 (b), C. P. Code ...	—	63	—	63
Compounded ...	1	3	1	3
	15	462	15	473

Percentages, Ahmednagar.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	66.66	75	39.13	42.85
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	66.66	66.66	25	25
3. Dacoities	54.54	66.66	41.17	42.85
4. Robberies	33.33	60	50	50
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	48.48	100	78.37	78.37
6. Thefts	88.57	97.89	84.05	85.29
7. Receiving stolen property ...	95.45	95.45	61.90	61.90
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	57.14	66.66	71.42	71.42
" II	58.97	74.19	31.33	32.92
" III	44.26	75	52.94	54.31
" IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V	86.71	95.88	76.27	77.14
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	70.63	87.25	59.34	60.72
Class VI.— Offences under other Laws	89.47	94.44	76.59	76.59
Grand Total	71.95	87.83	61.17	62.44

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1902.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
7,590	17,966	25,556	9,557	26.96	15	195	210	172	81.90	2,718	...

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Khândesh, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	Cases.															PERSONS.										REMARKS.						
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo moto</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo moto</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.									
	Pending from previous years, whether in the course of or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo moto</i> .		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
1. Murders ...	6	22	28	...	4	18	20	7	13	9	4	...	...	...	20	9	7	25	32	...	28	12	6	...	...	...	25	25	12
2. Attempts at murder and homicides	1	10	11	...	2	7	5	1	4	4	3	1	...	...	5	4	1	16	17	...	11	8	6	...	6	...	22	17	8	
3. Dacoities ...	4	35	39	2	5	30	26	13	8	5	6	...	...	...	26	5	21	77	98	...	69	43	29	...	6	...	77	69	43
4. Robberies ...	17	81	98	8	41	40	33	14	19	14	16	1	...	1	34	15	4	75	79	1	62	29	16	...	3	3	78	65	32			
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	48	361	409	10	104	257	252	153	99	82	43	...	...	...	252	82	25	192	217	2	213	130	2	...	...	...	192	213	130
6. Thefts ...	78	828	904	41	372	456	390	116	271	266	101	21	9	12	402	278	23	570	593	10	537	363	42	20	29	13	599	566	331			
7. Receiving stolen property ...	4	53	57	...	19	34	34	6	23	23	4	1	...	1	35	24	5	65	70	4	64	35	2	1	1	1	66	65	36			
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																
Abetments
Class I	9	93	101	4	59	33	26	1	25	23	12	17	14	3	29	25	9	190	199	...	167	72	82	142	143	26	333	309	98			
Class II	21	151	172	7	75	76	63	19	44	40	27	17	11	6	69	45	20	121	141	...	118	50	25	26	26	6	147	142	56			
Class III	74	512	586	24	171	341	320	189	131	107	71	6	4	2	322	109	50	378	428	3	377	217	48	10	4	388	387	221				
Class IV	6	33	39	5	22	11	7	5	2	1	5	17	10	7	14	6	2	17	19	...	19	1	...	21	21	5	33	40	6			
Class V	83	1,022	1,115	53	482	540	456	140	313	307	125	75	42	33	439	334	39	700	739	24	665	429	47	114	114	33	814	779	463			
Total	203	1,810	2,013	92	809	1,001	872	354	615	478	240	132	81	51	41	923	519	130	1,406	1,526	27	1,344	769	152	313	313	74	1,719	1,657	843		
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																
Class VI	24	477	501	3	66	411	415	21	394	375	17	44	2	42	41	457	416	17	487	504	11	476	415	17	105	105	96	592	581	511		
Grand Total	227	2,287	2,514	95	875	1,412	1,387	375	909	853	257	176	83	93	82	1,380	935	137	1,893	2,030	38	1,820	1,184	169	418	418	170	2,311	2,238	1,354		

3 cases. 3 accused in Lunacy.

Do. do.
Do. do.
Do. do.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	6	19	7	31
Compounded ...	...	8	1	13
Turned out non-cognizable ...	...	3	1	11
Declared maliciously false ...	13	93	13	109
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	69	684	69	704
Reported under Section 95, Indian Penal Code ...	4	2	4	7
Total	92	809	95	875

Percentages, Khândesh.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	45	69·23	46·15	46·15
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	80	100	72·73	72·73
3. Dacoities	19·23	62·5	69·57	69·57
4. Robberies	42·42	73·68	46·03	46·77
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	32·54	82·83	60·47	61·03
6. Thefts	68·73	98·15	66·91	68·53
7. Receiving stolen property ...	67·65	82·14	51·47	54·69
Abetments... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	88·46	92	43·11	43·11
" II	63·49	90·91	43·10	43·10
" III	33·44	81·68	57·11	57·56
" IV	14·29	50	5·26	5·26
" V	67·77	98·08	61·99	64·51
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	55·01	92·82	55·97	57·22
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	90·36	95·18	85·22	87·18
Grand Total ...	66·43	93·84	63·62	65·05

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1897.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
10,636	87,325	97,961	30,738	31·37	113	795	908	573	63·10	20,323 (1,293) Rs. 2,146 (1012)	7,563

* Of this amount, Rs. 2,109 were recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Khândesh, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.										REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.		Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.												
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 5 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.		Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
1. Murders ...	6	22	28	...	4	18	20	7	13	9	4	...	...	...	20	9	7	25	32	...	26	12	6	...	...	...	25	26	12		
2. Attempts at murder and homicides culpable ...	1	10	11	...	3	7	5	1	4	4	3	1	1	...	6	4	1	16	17	...	11	8	6	6	6	...	22	17	8				
3. Dacoities ...	4	35	39	2	5	30	26	13	8	5	6	...	...	...	26	5	21	77	98	...	69	42	29	...	...	...	77	69	43		
4. Robberies ...	17	81	98	8	41	40	33	14	19	14	16	1	...	1	34	15	4	75	79	1	62	29	16	3	3	...	73	65	32				
6. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	48	361	409	10	104	257	252	153	99	82	43	...	...	...	252	82	25	192	217	2	213	130	3	...	...	...	192	213	130		
6. Thefts ...	78	828	904	41	372	456	390	116	271	206	101	21	9	12	402	278	23	570	593	10	537	368	42	...	...	...	599	566	331		
7. Receiving stolen property ...	4	53	57	...	19	34	34	6	28	23	4	1	...	1	35	24	5	65	70	4	64	35	3	1	1	1	68	65	36				
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	
Abetments
Class I ...	9	92	101	4	59	33	26	1	25	23	12	17	14	3	29	25	9	190	199	...	167	72	32	142	142	26	332	309	98				
" II ...	21	151	172	7	75	76	63	19	44	40	27	17	11	6	69	45	20	121	141	...	116	50	25	26	26	6	147	142	50				
" III ...	74	512	586	24	171	341	320	199	131	107	71	8	4	2	322	109	50	378	423	3	377	217	48	10	10	4	388	387	221				
" IV ...	6	33	39	5	22	11	7	5	2	1	5	17	10	7	14	6	2	17	19	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" V ...	83	1,023	1,115	52	482	540	456	140	313	307	125	75	42	33	489	334	39	700	739	24	665	429	47	114	114	33	814	779	463				
Total ...	203	1,810	2,013	92	809	1,001	872	354	615	478	240	132	81	61	41	923	519	120	1,406	1,526	27	1,344	769	152	813	313	74	1,719	1,657	843			
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																	
Class VI ...	24	477	501	3	66	411	415	21	394	375	17	44	2	42	41	457	416	17	487	504	11	476	415	17	105	105	96	592	581	511			
Grand Total ...	227	2,287	2,514	95	875	1,412	1,287	375	909	853	257	176	83	93	82	1,380	935	137	1,893	2,030	38	1,820	1,184	169	418	418	170	2,311	2,238	1,354			

3 cases. 3 accused in Lunacy.

Do. do.
Do. do.
Do. do.

(14XXX)

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	6	19	7	31
Compounded ...	...	3	1	13
Turned out non-cognizable ...	...	3	1	11
Declared maliciously false ...	13	98	13	109
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	69	684	69	704
Reported under Section 95, Indian Penal Code ...	4	2	4	7
Total ...	92	809	95	875

Percentages, Khândesh.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	45	69·23	46·15	46·15
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	80	100	72·73	72·73
3. Dacoities	19·23	62·5	69·57	69·57
4. Robberies	42·42	73·68	46·03	46·77
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	32·54	82·83	60·47	61·03
6. Thefts	68·73	98·15	66·91	68·53
7. Receiving stolen property ...	67·65	82·14	51·47	54·69
Abetments... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	88·46	92	43·11	43·11
" II	63·49	90·91	43·10	43·10
" III	33·44	81·68	57·11	57·58
" IV	14·29	50	5·26	5·26
" V	67·77	98·08	61·99	64·51
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	55·01	92·82	55·97	57·22
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	90·36	95·18	85·22	87·18
Grand Total ...	66·43	93·84	63·62	65·05

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
10,038	87,325	97,361	30,735	31·37	113	795	908	673	63·10	20,323 (1,203)	7,565
										Rs. 2,145 (1,212)	

* Of this amount, Rs. 2,109 were recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Nisik, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.											REMARKS.		
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			Total Number of real cognizable cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.										
	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		29	30
1. Murders ...	2	18	20	...	6	12	11	1	10	9	3	...	...	...	11	9	1	23	23	1	21	13	1	...	...	...	22	21	13	(a). 1 case of 1892 taken up, 3 transferred to head 6, also 1 undetected case of 1890 taken up.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	5	5	...	3	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	4	4	2	(b). 1 transferred to head 7, 1 transferred to head 7, Class II.	
3. Dacoities ...	(a) 2	10	13	1	...	10	9	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	47	47	...	37	27	...	...	...	47	37	27	(c). 1 transferred to head 7, Class II.	
4. Robberies ...	...	39	39	...	21	18	13	4	8	8	6	...	1	...	12	6	...	23	23	...	21	10	...	1	1	...	24	22	10	(c). 1 transferred to head 7, Class II.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	(b) 23	173	205	5	60	113	120	86	34	29	20	1	1	...	120	29	6	77	83	5	75	42	3	18	18	3	95	93	44	(d). 1 transferred from head 5, 3 cases transferred from head 5, brought on from 1892.	
6. Thefts ...	(c) 45	569	614	29	297	272	247	74	173	170	41	17	11	6	253	175	9	374	353	1	370	256	12	93	87	23	467	457	279	(e). 1 transferred from head 5, 1 undetected case of 1892 brought on.	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	(d) 3	16	19	1	8	8	10	...	10	9	...	1	...	1	11	10	...	41	41	1	40	23	...	6	6	1	47	46	24	(f). 1 transferred from Class V, 4 transferred to Class V, 2 cases of 1892 taken up.	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	(g). 1 transferred to Class II, VI, 4 undetected of 1892.
Class I ...	(e) 10	188	149	6	76	62	49	4	45	41	17	11	6	5	54	46	† 23	111	134	2	112	76	20	31	31	7	142	143	83	(h). 1 transferred from Class V.	
Class II ...	(f) 41	262	303	11	107	155	162	99	53	48	33	12	1	1	163	47	6	179	185	7	176	86	20	44	44	3	223	200	89	(i). 1 transferred to Class II, VI, 4 undetected of 1892.	
Class III ...	...	24	24	...	18	6	6	...	5	5	1	15	12	3	8	5	...	18	18	...	18	4	...	41	41	1	59	59	5	(j). 1 transferred from Class V.
Class IV ...	(g) 84	685	749	41	372	313	*286	89	196	180	60	153	114	28	324	223	13	473	485	2	469	295	14	385	379	80	857	848	375	(k). 1 transferred from Class V.	
Class V	
Total ...	115	1,140	1,255	640	568	*613	194	318	301	102	195	146	49	40	562	341	42	875	917	13	1849	549	54	546	540	105	1,421	1,389	654		
Other Offences.																															
Class VI ...	(A) 10	155	185	4	45	110	104	1	103	101	12	39	14	25	18	129	119	9	206	215	1	193	150	21	105	104	37	311	297	187	
Grand Total ...	125	1,295	1,420	689	668	*617	195	421	402	114	234	160	74	68	691	460	51	1,081	1,132	13	1,042	689	75	651	644	142	1,732	1,686	841		

* Accused mad and so case thrown out.

† 2 decided under non-cognizable and so not entered.

‡ 2 escaped.

(1111111)

Percentages, Nasik.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	81·81	90	59·09	61·90
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100	100	50	50
3. Dacoities	50	100	69·23	72·97
4. Robberies	66·66	100	47·61	47·61
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	24·16	85·29	52·50	56
6. Thefts	68·82	98·26	69	69·18
7. Receiving stolen property ...	90	90	56·09	57·50
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	90·47	100	92·63	93·61
" II	83·67	91·11	66·66	67·85
" III	30·26	86·79	52·12	55·12
" IV	100	100	22·22	22·22
" V	66·43	96·93	62·63	62·89
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	58·67	94·65	63·61	64·66
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	97·11	98·05	77·31	77·72
Grand Total ...	65·15	95·48	66·13	67·08

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percent-ages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percent-ages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of the property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
17,783	46,129	63,912	22,923	35·86	42	401	443	294	66·36	4,841	143 (1890)

*The difference between figures shown this year and at the close of last year, is due to some of last year's cases being "excluded" this year.

† The full amount was recovered, viz. Rs. 43.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Poona, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.										REMARKS.																																				
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.					Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.																																							
	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		26	27	28	29	30																															
1. Murders ...	4	6	10	2	...	6	27	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	7	1	5	15	20	...	19	1	...	...	...	16	19	1	a. 1 case disposed of in 1892 was taken up this year.																											
2. Attempts at murder and homicides ...	1	7	8	...	3	4	4	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	6	7	...	6	1	1	...	...	6	6	1	b. do. do.																												
3. Dacoities ...	1	12	13	...	3	10	6	3	3	3	5	...	...	...	6	2	1	39	439	...	13	3	25	...	38	13	6	c. 7 cases disposed of last year were taken up this year.																															
4. Robberies ...	6	35	41	3	17	18	16	3	12	11	5	...	...	...	16	11	5	21	26	...	26	17	...	...	21	26	17	d. 1 case do.																													
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	16	200	216	4	59	141	123	89	34	30	30	...	...	...	123	30	...	73	73	3	53	33	12	5	5	1	73	63	34	e. 3 cases do.																													
6. Thefts ...	82	1,040	1,123	58	469	571	506	188	315	292	89	13	7	6	6	6	...	423	430	2	412	277	14	46	49	21	472	461	296	f. 10 do.																																
7. Receiving stolen property ...	1	47	48	1	13	34	33	2	51	30	1	...	...	...	33	30	...	46	46	...	46	31	...	5	5	2	51	51	33	g. In 1 case accused committed suicide after committing the crime.																													
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																																														
Abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	h. In two cases 2 accused died (1 in Police custody after arrest and 1 before arrest) and in the 3rd case one accused was rescued.	
Class I ...	65	65	...	42	23	13	1	12	12	10	6	4	2	...	15	12	...	72	72	...	56	7	16	66	66	25	138	122	32	i. 1 accused was made an approver.																																
Class II ...	19	124	143	7	51	73	70	13	56	40	15	8	5	3	3	73	43	12	98	110	1	105	49	3	47	47	11	145	152	60	j. 1 accused died in Police custody and 1 was rescued, vide Remark A.																															
Class III ...	40	322	362	16	120	202	177	118	64	50	49	10	3	7	1	184	51	9	151	160	5	117	65	37	29	29	3	180	146	68																																
Class IV ...	8	39	46	7	30	8	7	2	5	5	2	12	6	4	4	11	9	1	10	11	1	10	2	...	35	35	15	45	45	17																																
Class V ...	97	1,255	1,362	72	592	663	577	194	380	352	111	113	71	42	21	619	373	10	609	519	8	498	322	16	238	238	84	747	737	406																																
Total ...	164	1,804	1,968	102	835	969	844	323	517	459	187	149	91	58	29	902	498	32	840	872	10	797	445	71	415	415	138	1,255	1,302	583																																
Other Offences.																																																														
Class VI ...	1	183	184	...	18	165	163	...	163	141	8	68	15	53	52	318	193	1	190	191	1	187	153	3	133	133	103	323	320	258																																
Grand Total ...	165	1,987	2,152	102	853	1,134	1,007	323	680	600	190	217	106	111	81	1,118	681	33	1,030	1,063	11	974	598	74	548	548	241	1,578	1,522	839																																
																										Total ...		102	835	103	853																															

Percentages, Poona.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	14·28	20	5	5·26
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	25	25	16·66	16·66
3. Dacoities	33·33	66·66	42·83	43·15
4. Robberies	68·75	84·61	65·38	65·38
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	24·39	88·23	54·09	56·89
6. Thefts	57·70	92·69	66·58	67·23
7. Receiving stolen property ...	90·90	96·77	67·39	67·39
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	92·30	100	12·5	12·5
" II	57·14	71·42	45·79	46·66
" III	28·24	78·12	52·81	55·55
" IV	71·42	100	18·18	20
" V	61	92·63	63·88	64·52
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	54·38	88·78	55·55	56·54
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	86·50	86·50	81·33	81·81
Grand Total	59·58	88·23	60·46	61·39

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1902.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	
4,250 0 3	42,301 12 8	46,560 12 11	15,946 5 0	34·03	40	715	758	607	67·15	11,976 0 6	Nil.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Poona, for 1932.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.											REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or Cases entered by the Police, whether <i>ex mero</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>ex mero</i> .							Persons otherwise arrested within the year.							
	Pending from previous year, who in the Court or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 3 minus 5(a)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in convictions.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>ex mero</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1. Murders ...	4	6	10	2	...	6	9	7	1	5	1	...	...	...	7	1	5	15	20	...	9	19	1	...	...	...	15	19	1	a. 1 case disposed of in 1932 was taken up this year.	
2. Attempts at murder—culpable homicides ...	1	7	8	...	...	4	4	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	6	7	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	6	6	1	b. do. do.	
3. Dacoities ...	a 1	12	13	...	...	10	8	3	3	2	5	...	...	...	6	2	1	39	39	...	13	6	25	...	...	...	33	19	6	c. 7 cases disposed of last year were taken up this year.	
4. Robberies ...	b 6	35	41	3	15	15	16	3	13	11	5	...	...	...	16	11	5	21	26	...	26	17	...	...	...	21	26	17	d. 1 case do.		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	18	206	216	4	59	141	123	69	34	30	30	...	...	...	123	30	...	73	73	3	53	33	12	5	5	1	73	63	34	e. 3 cases do.	
6. Theft ...	c 82	1,010	1,122	54	463	571	4,599	188	315	292	89	13	7	6	6	512	299	7	423	j 430	2	412	277	14	49	49	21	472	461	298	f. 10 do.	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	1	47	48	1	13	34	33	2	31	30	1	...	...	...	33	30	...	46	46	...	46	31	...	5	5	2	51	51	33	g. In 1 case accused committed suicide after committing the crime.	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																															h. In two cases 2 accused died (1 in Police custody after arrest and 1 before arrest) and in the 3rd case one accused was rescued.	
Abductions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	i. 1 accused was made an approver.
Class I ...	...	65	65	...	42	23	13	1	12	12	10	6	4	2	...	15	12	...	72	72	...	56	7	16	66	66	25	139	122	32	j. 1 accused died in Police custody and 1 was rescued, vide Remark h.
Class II ...	d 19	124	142	7	51	73	9	13	56	40	15	8	6	3	3	73	43	12	98	g 110	1	105	49	3	47	47	11	145	152	60		
Class III ...	e 40	322	382	16	120	202	177	113	64	60	49	10	3	7	1	184	51	9	151	i 160	5	117	65	37	29	29	3	180	146	68		
Class IV ...	8	38	46	7	30	8	7	2	5	5	2	12	9	4	4	11	9	1	10	11	1	10	2	...	35	35	15	45	45	17		
Class V ...	f 97	1,255	1,352	72	592	663	4,577	194	350	352	111	113	71	42	21	619	373	10	509	j 519	3	499	322	15	238	238	84	747	737	406		
Total ...	164	1,894	1,969	102	635	960	844	323	617	459	187	149	91	58	29	902	458	32	840	872	10	787	445	71	415	415	138	1,235	1,202	583		
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																
Class VI ...	1	183	184	...	18	165	163	...	163	141	3	68	15	53	52	216	193	1	190	191	1	187	153	9	133	133	103	323	320	256		
Grand Total ...	167	1,987	2,152	102	653	1,134	1,007	323	680	600	190	217	106	111	81	1,118	681	33	1,030	1,063	11	974	598	74	648	548	241	1,678	1,522	839	Total ...	

Percentages, Poona.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	14.28	20	5	5.26
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	25	25	16.66	16.66
3. Dacoities	33.33	66.66	42.83	46.15
4. Robberies	68.75	84.61	65.39	65.38
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	24.39	88.23	54.09	56.89
6. Thefts	57.70	92.69	66.58	67.23
7. Receiving stolen property ...	90.90	96.77	67.39	67.39
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	92.30	100	12.5	12.5
" II	57.14	71.42	45.79	46.66
" III	28.24	78.12	52.81	55.55
" IV	71.42	100	18.18	20
" V	61	92.63	63.83	64.52
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	54.38	88.78	53.55	56.54
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	86.50	86.50	81.38	81.81
Grand Total	59.58	88.23	60.46	61.39

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1902.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	
4,250 0 3	42,301 12 8	46,550 12 11	15,946 5 0	34.03	40	715	766	807	67.15	11,976 0 6	Nil.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Solapur, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.										REMARKS.								
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>pro modo</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.						Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.			Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>pro modo</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.										
	Pending from previous year, which in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 3 minus 6 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, which are before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>pro modo</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.		Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.					
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
1. Murders	3	15	19	1	1	14	15	2	13	7	1	...	...	...	15	7	(3) 1	36	37	...	37	10	...	...	...	...	36	37	16		
2. Attempted murder and culpable homicides	1	4	4	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...		
3. Dacoity	(1) 1	5	6	...	1	4	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	19	19	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	18	6	...		
4. Robberies	(1) 19	34	44	5	19	16	17	6	11	7	4	...	...	...	17	7	...	6	25	...	31	10	...	...	...	25	31	14	...		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	(2) 24	181	205	5	55	126	120	65	55	48	25	...	...	...	120	48	16	102	119	2	113	60	8	9	9	1	111	122	97				
6. Thefts	66	723	789	22	439	254	291	70	191	154	67	22	12	10	9	271	163	24	293	292	11	267	213	14	85	65	19	353	352	232						
7. Receiving stolen property	4	4	...	1	3	1	...	1	1	2	5	3	2	2	3	3	...	11	11	2	5	5	4	8	8	4	19	13	9						
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abetments		
Class I	10	37	47	5	21	16	13	...	13	8	15	10	...	4	4	...	8	5
" II	28	125	153	12	64	61	57	4	53	32	29	20	12	8	65	38	(4) 10	74	84	...	77	37	...	7	96	66	35	170	173	72	
" III	(1) 36	149	185	17	71	78	69	31	38	20	25	7	6	1	70	20	7	72	79	1	62	31	16	51	51	7	123	113	39		
" IV	6	18	23	4	9	8	8	...	8	1	2	21	18	3	11	1	...	3	2	...	2	48	48	1	48	49	1		
" V	(2) 165	1,008	1,113	38	549	459	405	136	269	211	121	184	124	60	465	271	41	387	429	15	392	318	21	485	485	131	672	677	449		
				76	714																															
Total ...	184	1,337	1,521	790	623	552	171	381	272	179	237	163	74	68	626	340	62	539	601	16	541	391	44	767	767	201	1,306	1,309	592							
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI	(5) 3	29	32	1	4	25	11	...	11	6	16	9	2	7	18	12	...	11	11	...	9	3	2	42	42	11	53	51	14							
Grand Total ...	187	1,366	1,553	77	718	649	563	171	392	277	195	246	165	81	644	352	62	550	612	16	550	394	46	809	809	212	1,359	1,359	606							

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Compounded ...	1	5	1	8
Turned out to be non-cognizable.	5	27	5	27
Declared maliciously false ...	2	32	2	33
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	68	647	69	659
Total ...	76	714	77	718

1. One case of robbery of 1891 was committed for trial to the Magistrate, and hence the difference.
 One case of house-breaking and theft of 1891 was submitted for trial to the Magistrate, and hence the difference.
 One accused of murder case pending from 1892 was disposed of under Section 323, Indian Penal Code.
 Two accused (one of murder and grievous hurt cases) were disposed of under Section 323, Indian Penal Code.
 Forty-one cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, pending from last year have been omitted in this statement.

Percentages *Sádra*.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	46·66	53·84	43·24	43·24
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	66·68	100	44·44	44·44
4. Robberies	41·17	63·63	51·61	51·61
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	40	87·27	83·47	84·95
6. Thefts	59	80·62	76·61	79·77
7. Receiving stolen property	100	100	71·42	100
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	61·53	61·53	62·5	62·5
„ II	56·14	60·37	48·05	48·05
„ III	28·98	52·63	49·20	50
„ IV	12·5	12·5	.....	.....
„ V	52·09	78·43	78·13	81·12
Total for I. P. C. cases	49·27	71·39	70·19	72·27
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	45·45	45·45	33·33	33·33
Grand Total	49·20	70·66	69·61	71·63

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1872.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	
8,247	1,13,777	1,22,024	65,470	53·65	50	420	476	209	62·83	71,407	63*

* The amount recovered is Rs. 62.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Sholapur, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.												PERSONS.												Explanation as to discrepancies in Column 2 as compared with Column 11 of last year's Statement.	Explanation as to discrepancies in Column 16 as compared with Column 24 of last year's Statement.	Of persons in Column 20.											
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 5 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.			Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Pending cases Column 11 of statement for 1892.	Add cases that were not brought to trial in 1893 but were detected and brought to trial in 1893.	Persons shown in Column 24 of Statement for 1892.	Number of persons transferred from one head of offence to another. (the cases being disposed of by Magistrates under the latter class).	Admitted as approver.	Declared as lunatic.		
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32					33	34
1. Murders	3	10	13	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	1	13	14	..	12	5	1	..	..	..	13	12	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	1	3	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dacoities	2	35	37	..	26	9	7	2	4	1	..	..	5	3	..	41	41	..	35	9	8	..	..	..	41	35	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Robberies	4	64	68	..	52	5	2	2	2	4	1	..	51	21	..	53	53	3	49	6	6	3	3	3	56	52	29	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	32	366	398	22	215	151	143	42	101	96	18	5	2	3	3	146	99	14	235	248	9	236	126	4	20	20	5	255	256	131	25	3	1	..	..	..
6. Thefts	8	26	29	1	12	14	16	..	16	13	..	..	16	13	1	33	34	..	34	14	..	..	..	..	33	34	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Receiving stolen property ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																						
Abettments	10	62	72	7	46	16	17	1	16	13	..	..	17	15	..	19	15	6	175	181	..	171	58	9	157	157	10	332	328	69	6	4	..	..	..	..
Class I	7	100	107	1	55	45	39	6	33	29	12	11	9	8	..	42	32	2	102	104	6	95	36	3	29	29	10	181	124	45	7	..	..	..	..	..
Class II	14	184	198	7	97	67	78	39	39	39	16	10	7	9	..	81	81	8	163	171	4	154	69	18	13	13	3	170	187	69	17	1	..	..	..	..
Class III	2	30	22	3	16	4	3	1	2	2	1	10	8	2	2	5	4	..	30	30	..	30	3	..	90	80	2	60	60	5	..	3	..	..	..
Class IV	44	473	517	30	294	179	173	44	129	120	21	98	76	23	19	194	189	21	359	380	10	345	158	..	186	186	28	545	551	184	35	5	..	..	..	..
Class V .. .. .	..	..	..	47	509	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	77	539	616	..	555	831	809	91	218	183	53	146	114	32	28	341	221	37	829	868	20	815	313	29	415	415	51	1,244	1,230	364	65	12	..	..	..	..
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																						
Class VI	1	43	44	..	12	81	28	3	25	25	4	34	16	18	18	46	43	1	80	81	1	77	46	3	67	67	29	147	144	75	1	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	78	622	660	47	520	912	837	94	243	208	57	180	130	50	46	387	264	38	909	947	21	892	359	32	482	482	80	1,391	1,374	439	66	13	..	..	1	1

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.		Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).		Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Refused under Section 157 (b), C. P. Code ..	..	4	..	4	Compounded .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Maliciously false	3	29	3	28	Transferred to other Districts .. .. .	..	18	..	18
False but not maliciously	40	439	40	450					
Turned out non-cognizable	3	18	3	17	Total	47	508	47	520

Percentages, Sholdpur.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>quo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	50	57.14	38.46	41.66
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50	100	50	50
3. Dacoities	14.28	25	32.14	32.14
4. Robberies	40	100	17.14	17.14
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	40	80	51.92	55.10
6. Thefts	67.13	95.04	51.42	53.38
7. Receiving stolen property	81.25	81.25	41.17	41.17
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	76.47	81.25	33.72	33.91
„ II	74.35	87.87	34.31	36.81
„ III	37.17	74.35	37.34	38.31
„ IV	66.66	100	10	10
„ V	69.76	93.75	42.13	43.28
Total for I. P. C. cases	62.45	88.53	37.39	38.40
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	89.28	100	58.97	59.74
Grand Total	64.68	89.71	39.23	40.24

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
2,784	36,586	40,350	21,049	52.16	7	216	223	186	83.40	2,262	1,111

* Exclusive of amount involved in pending cases of 1892 excluded in 1893.

† The recovery was also Rs. 3.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Sholapur, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.														PERSONS.											Explanation as to discrepancies in Column 2 as compared with Column 11 of last year's Statement.	Explanation as to discrepancies in Column 18 as compared with Column 24 of last year's Statement.	Of persons in Column 20.										
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.				Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.						Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.																	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 5 minus 6).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.			Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Pending cases Column 11 of statement for 1892.	Add cases that were not brought to trial in 1893 but were detected and brought to trial in 1893.	33	34	35	36	37
2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
1. Murders	3	10	13	..	3	7	8	1	7	4	..	..	..	..	8	4	1	13	14	..	12	5	1	..	3	8	13	12	5	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	1	3	4	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dacoities .. .. .	..	8	8	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Robberies	2	35	37	2	26	9	7	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	3	23	31	..	29	9	3	..	..	..	29	28	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	4	90	94	2	38	52	50	25	25	20	4	1	..	1	51	21	..	53	53	3	49	27	1	3	3	2	56	52	29	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Thefts	32	366	398	22	215	151	143	42	101	98	18	5	2	8	3	146	99	14	235	249	9	236	126	4	20	20	5	255	256	131	25	3	..	..	..	..	..
7. Receiving stolen property ..	3	26	29	1	12	14	16	..	16	13	..	..	..	..	16	13	1	33	34	..	34	14	..	..	..	..	33	34	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																						
Abettments
Class I	10	62	72	7	46	16	17	1	16	13	19	15	6	175	181	..	171	69	9	157	167	10	333	328	69	6
Class II	7	100	107	1	55	45	39	6	33	29	13	11	6	3	42	32	2	103	109	6	95	35	2	99	29	10	181	124	45	7
Class III	14	184	198	7	97	67	78	39	39	39	16	10	7	3	81	81	8	163	171	4	154	59	18	13	3	176	167	62	17
Class IV	2	29	22	2	16	4	3	1	2	2	1	10	8	2	5	4	..	30	30	..	30	8	..	30	30	2	60	60	6
Class V	44	473	517	30	294	179	172	44	128	120	21	98	76	23	194	139	21	359	380	10	365	158	5	186	186	26	545	551	184	35	5
Total	77	839	916	47	608	331	308	91	218	183	52	146	114	32	28	341	221	37	829	868	20	815	313	29	415	415	51	1,344	1,230	364	65	12	..	..	..	..	..
Other Offences.																																						
Class VI	1	43	44	..	12	31	28	3	25	25	4	34	16	18	46	43	1	80	81	1	77	46	3	67	67	29	147	144	75	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	78	882	960	47	620	362	337	94	243	218	56	180	130	50	46	367	264	38	909	947	21	892	359	32	432	432	80	1,391	1,374	439	66	12	..	..	..	..	..

Number of cases transferred from one head of offence to another (the cases being disposed of by Magistrates under the latter class).

4 from this head to "thefts" and one to "Receiving stolen property."
4 received from the above head.
received from "house breaking with intent to commit thefts."

2 transferred to Class III
3 Received from Class I
1 received from Class V.
4 transferred to Class V
4 received from Class III
3 transferred to Class III

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.		Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).		Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Refused under Section 157 (b), C. P. Code ..	..	4	..	4	Compounded	1	18	1	18
Maliciously false	3	29	3	28	Transferred to other Districts .. .. .	..	3	..	3
False but not maliciously	40	439	40	450	Total	47	508	47	520
Turned out non-cognizable	3	16	3	17					

Percentages, Sholdpur.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognisable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognisable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>etno moto</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	50	57.14	38.46	41.66
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50	100	50	50
3. Dacoities	14.28	25	32.14	32.14
4. Robberies	40	100	17.14	17.14
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	40	80	51.92	55.10
6. Thefts	67.13	95.04	51.42	53.38
7. Receiving stolen property	81.25	81.25	41.17	41.17
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	76.47	81.25	33.72	33.91
„ II	74.35	87.87	34.31	36.81
„ III	37.17	74.35	37.34	38.31
„ IV	66.66	100	10	10
„ V	69.76	93.75	42.13	43.28
Total for I. P. C. cases	62.45	88.53	37.39	38.40
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	89.28	100	58.97	59.74
Grand Total	64.68	89.71	39.23	40.24

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
3,784	36,566	40,350	21,049	52.16	7	216	223	186	83.40	2,262	1,181

* Exclusive of amount involved in pending cases of 1892 excluded in 1890,

† The recovery was also Rs. 2.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Belgaum, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.										REMARKS.							
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.					Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.					Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.						
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 8 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.			
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
1. Murders	(a) 3	13	16	..	1	12	14	3	11	7	1	..	..	..	..	14	7	1	34	*35	2	32	17	..	1	1	..	35	33	17	(a) One pending case of 1892 brought to trial during the year under report, hence the increase.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	(b) 3	3	6	..	..	3	5	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	5	3	(b) 2	7	9	..	5	3	4	1	1	..	8	6	3	(b) One case of grievous hurt pending last year was decided under Section 304, hence the increase in Columns 2 and 18.
3. Dacoities	1	8	9	..	..	8	6	2	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	22	22	..	22	9	..	..	..	22	22	9	(c) One case of theft was disposed of under Section 392, hence the increase.	
4. Robberies	(c) 3	17	20	..	6	11	8	6	2	2	6	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	9	9	..	6	3	3	10	10	..	19	16	3	(d) Out of the 11 pending cases of last year, 5 were disposed of under Section 380, hence the decrease.
6. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	(d) 6	32	33	2	..	32	33	25	8	7	3	..	..	..	..	33	7	3	12	15	..	15	18	..	11	11	4	23	26	17	(e) The increase of 15 cases under this head is as follows:— 5 cases of "House-breaking with intent to commit theft" having been disposed of as "Thefts" and 10 cases of previous years having been brought to trial during the year.
6. Thefts	(e) 91	410	501	26	49	361	249	110	239	233	77	1	..	1	1	350	234	(f) 9	469	478	30	419	302	29	63	92	3	561	511	305	(f) One pending case of last year under "Thefts" was decided under Section 411, hence the increase in Columns 2 and 18, under "receiving stolen property" and decrease in column 18 under "Thefts."			
7. Receiving stolen property	(f) 3	11	14	1	..	11	10	..	10	10	3	..	..	..	..	10	10	(g) 3	16	21	1	19	12	1	4	4	1	22	23	13	(g) 10 cases of previous years were brought to trial during the year, hence the increase.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																(h) One pending case of theft having been disposed of during the year under Section 392 of the Indian Penal Code.		
Abettments	(i) The 3 pending cases and the number of arrests involved therein having been omitted.		
Class I .. ..	..	11	11	..	1	10	8	..	8	8	3	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	24	24	..	23	14	..	11	11	..	35	34	14	* One accused committed suicide while in Lock-up.
Class II	(a) 30	63	83	9	11	63	49	13	36	28	14	1	..	1	1	50	29	9	121	*190	7	107	45	15	20	20	1	141	127	46				
Class III	(A) 24	79	103	9	8	71	72	45	37	24	14	..	..	..	..	73	24	4	80	84	2	79	55	3	24	24	4	104	103	59	
Class IV .. ..	..	6	13	16	3	11	9	1	8	7	5	1	..	1	..	10	7	3	14	16	1	13	7	2	8	8	5	22	21	12			
Class V	(g) 96	461	557	28	54	407	380	112	268	247	95	5	..	5	5	385	252	14	538	547	32	482	333	33	130	130	14	683	612	347				
Total	146	636	772	49	75	551	518	171	347	314	130	7	..	7	6	525	320	29	772	*801	42	704	464	54	193	193	24	965	897	478				
Other offences.																																		
1.	(h) 3	29	32	3	3	26	25	..	25	24	3	12	..	12	12	37	36	..	57	57	3	53	37	1	19	19	13	76	73	49	Not investigated under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.. ..			
Componed	Componed		
Turned out non-cognizable..	Turned out non-cognizable..		
Declared maliciously false..	Declared maliciously false..		
Declared false owing to mistake of fact or law	Declared false owing to mistake of fact or law ..		
Grand Total	149	655	804	52	78	577	543	171	372	338	132	19	..	19	18	562	356	29	829	*858	45	757	491	55	212	212	36	1,041	969	527				
				Details of excluded Cases.																														
				Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).																											
				49	75	51	78																											
				Total.	Grand Total.																													
				49	75	51	78																											

(111)

Percentages, Belgium.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	50	63·63	48·57	53·12
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	60	75	60	60
3. Dacoities	50	75	40·90	40·90
4. Robberies	25	100	50	50
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	21·21	87·50	86·66	80·66
6. Thefts	66·76	97·48	67·26	72·07
7. Receiving stolen property	100	100	60	63·15
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	100	100	60·87	60·87
„ II	57·14	77·77	39·13	42·05
„ III	33·33	88·88	67·90	69·62
„ IV	77·77	87·50	50	53·84
„ V	65	92·16	64·78	69·08
Total for I. P. C. cases	60·61	90·49	60·77	64·48
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96	96	66·07	69·81
Grand Total	62·24	90·86	61·14	64·80

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
•9,066	62,513	63,579	19,059	34·29	37	465	642	206	66·96	14,025	1611

* Exclusive of property involved in pending cases of last year excluded this year.
 † Out of this amount, property worth Rs. 313 was recovered.

Description of Crime.	CASES.											PERSONS.										REMARKS.								
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.					Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.			Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.													
	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders ...	(1) 6	21	27	1	3	15	14	1	(2) 8	5	9	...	...	...	14	5	2	36	38	...	27	6	11	...	...	...	36	27	6	Details of excluded Cases.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	8	2	8	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	6	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	61	89	37	
3. Dacoities ...	(3) 7	4	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	1	17	18	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	19	15	6	Not investigated under Section 167 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ... Compounded ... Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ... Turned out non-cognizable ... Declared maliciously false ... Declared false owing to mistake of fact or law ...
4. Robberies ...	9	33	37	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	(4) 36	187	203	8	30	137	141	107	84	32	24	1	1	...	141	32	7	79	86	1	81	59	4	3	3	...	82	84	59	Total ...
6. Thefts ...	(4) 67	366	433	36	177	189	195	68	129	115	25	3	3	...	185	115	14	239	253	18	228	161	7	23	23	...	262	251	161	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	(5) 4	25	29	3	9	16	16	...	16	16	1	1	...	17	17	3	32	35	2	33	18	...	3	3	1	35	35	19	Grand Total.	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																														
Aetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I ...	12	36	48	9	23	13	14	...	14	11	2	6	...	14	11	11	72	83	...	82	38	1	69	69	...	141	151	33		
Class II ...	26	120	146	9	62	58	43	6	31	22	33	4	...	44	23	13	97	110	...	78	26	36	22	23	...	119	85	28		
Class III ...	(6) 42	309	251	15	77	132	138	82	56	46	21	4	...	142	51	40	184	234	13	206	115	16	28	28	...	223	234	119		
Class IV ...	7	41	48	6	23	8	4	2	2	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	8	8	...	4	9	...	24	17	...		
Class V ...	(6) 101	540	641	50	260	290	288	121	167	157	43	30	22	...	266	162	17	337	354	25	319	219	10	65	65	...	402	384	233	
Total ...	(6) 183	946	1,134	89	455	491	486	211	270	238	104	46	32	14	9	500	247	81	715	796	43	688	398	65	193	193	20	908	881	418
Other Offences.																														
Class VI ...	7	59	66	4	31	28	27	2	25	22	4	9	2	7	7	34	29	...	45	45	2	43	29	...	25	25	17	70	68	46
Grand Total ...	(6) 185	1,005	1,200	93	486	519	513	213	295	260	108	55	34	21	16	534	276	81	760	841	45	731	427	65	*218	218	37	978	949	464

* There were 13 persons arrested otherwise than by the Police pending at the end of 1892.

(1) One case of murder, ended by the escape of accused in the former years, was brought to trial this year; hence the difference in columns 11 of last year and 2 of this year.
 (2) 2 cases ended by the death of the accused before they were arrested.
 (3) 3 cases disposed of by trial were again brought to trial this year as the absconded accused were arrested.
 (4) A case shown as pending under "Theft" was decided under "house-breaking"; hence the difference in both the headings.
 (5) One case ended by the escape of the accused in the former years was brought to trial this year; hence the difference between columns 11 of last year and 2 of this year.
 (2) On the total there appears an increase of 8 in pending cases, because in classes III and V, 5 and 3 cases respectively classed as not brought to trial in the former years were detached this year; hence the difference.

Percentages, Bijápur.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 23.
1. Murders	35.71	62.50	22.22	22.22
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50	100	80	80
3. Dacoities	66.66	75	50	51.38
4. Robberies	44.44	66.66	27.77	38.46
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	22.69	94.11	71.95	72.83
6. Thefts	58.97	89.14	65.44	70.61
7. Receiving stolen property	100	100	51.42	54.54
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	78.57	78.57	46.34	46.34
„ II	52.38	70.96	34.66	35.61
„ III	34.78	85.71	52.51	55.82
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	54.51	94.01	63.66	68.65
Total for I. P. C. cases	48.97	88.14	54.44	57.84
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	81.48	88	64.44	67.44
Grand Total	50.68	88.13	55.02	58.41

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
17,001	26,190	43,191	18,991	43.06	51	308	302	230	77.34	5,959	....

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Dhárwār, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.										REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.	Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.												
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail, at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1. Murders ...	(a)2	28	28	...	6	20	19	6	13	8	3	...	...	...	19	8	3	44	47	3	40	9	4	1	1	...	45	41	9
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	(b)1	9	10	...	3	6	4	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	10	11	...	8	7	3	1	...	11	8	7	
3. Dacoities ...	(c)3	10	13	1	6	4	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	8	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	8	19	...	
4. Robberies ...	(c)5	48	63	4	23	20	17	11	6	6	4	...	...	...	17	6	...	18	18	...	17	8	1	4	4	23	21	8	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft, whether it is committed or not ...	20	313	343	10	75	249	246	198	50	45	12	1	1	...	246	45	(d)14	110	114	9	103	51	2	...	...	110	103	51	
6. Thefts ...	(e)34	418	453	23	176	242	216	70	146	140	37	13	5	8	7	224	147	(f)10	309	319	19	292	172	8	36	34	14	345	326	188	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	(g)1	20	21	1	8	12	12	...	12	11	...	...	...	...	13	11	1	38	39	2	37	20	...	3	3	...	41	40	20
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments
Class I ...	(h)3	19	23	2	13	6	7	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	14	16	2	13	7	...	42	43	1	56	55	8
Class II ...	21	159	180	14	97	62	57	14	43	32	12	18	13	5	62	32	10	155	165	14	141	46	10	58	57	2	213	198	46		
Class III ...	(i)13	184	197	9	69	115	106	92	24	19	13	2	1	1	107	20	12	79	91	1	68	24	4	9	9	2	88	95	26		
Class IV ...	2	36	38	1	32	4	1	...	1	1	4	6	4	2	3	2	1	11	12	...	12	1	...	17	17	2	28	29	3		
Class V ...	(j)84	664	928	35	305	559	534	326	206	193	54	51	32	19	16	553	299	14	461	475	32	433	244	10	114	112	26	575	545	270	
Total ...	(k)103	1,262	1,305	61	516	746	705	423	283	250	83	62	53	29	19	734	269	38	720	758	49	685	322	24	240	237	31	960	922	353	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI ...	6	60	66	5	19	41	39	3	37	36	3	18	5	13	10	52	46	3	83	86	1	81	41	4	46	46	19	129	127	60	
Grand Total ...	(l)109	1,322	1,431	66	535	787	744	424	320	286	86	100	58	42	29	786	315	41	803	844	50	766	363	28	286	283	50	1,089	1,049	413	

(a). As a case of murder of 1892 was during 1893 decided to be one of culpable homicide, only 2 cases of murder are shown this year in column 2. This accounts for the decrease of 1 person in column 18, last year's figure being 4.
 (b). The above note will explain this discrepancy.
 (c). 1 case of 1892 was in the year under report decided to be a case of rioting, and is therefore transferred to Class I.
 (d). 2 accused persons who were sent up for trial under Sections 457-380, Indian Penal Code, were disposed of during 1893 under Section 379. They are consequently transferred to heading "Thefts."
 (e). 4 undetected cases of previous year were disposed of in 1893, making a total of 35 pending. But one case of last year reported as a theft was decided to be one of receiving stolen property, and was transferred to heading 6; consequently 34 cases have been shown in column 2 as pending from previous year.
 (f). 2 persons in connection with undetected cases of previous year disposed of in 1893 are shown here, which makes 11 for 1893, but one has been transferred to heading 6 as he was disposed of under Section 411.
 (g). 1 case and 1 person are shown here owing to a case of theft having been disposed of under Section 411 in 1893.
 (h). 2 cases under Class III belonging to 1892 were transferred to Class I in 1893.
 (i). The above note will explain this discrepancy.
 (j). 4 undetected cases of previous year were disposed of in 1893; hence the increase of 4 cases in this class.
 (k). The above remarks will explain the increase of 4 cases here.
 (l). Do. do.

Detail of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 6 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 6 (b).
<i>Indian Penal Code Cases.</i>				
1 Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	...	1	...	1
Compounded ...	...	9	...	9
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	1	...	1
Turned out non-cognizable ...	1	27	1	27
2 Declared maliciously false ...	6	30	6	30
3 Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	54	448	(a)59	(b)467
Total ...	61	516	66	535

(a) Include 3 excluded cases of other offences.
 (b) Include 21 excluded cases of other offences.

(11)

Percentages, Dhárwár.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	42·10	61·53	20·93	22·50
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	75	100	87·50	87·50
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	29·41	83·33	47·05	47·05
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft, whether it is committed or not	18·29	90	45·53	49·51
6. Thefts	64·81	95·89	55·30	58·90
7. Receiving stolen property ...	91·66	91·66	51·28	54·05
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	71·42	71·42	46·66	53·81
" II	56·14	74·41	29·67	32·62
" III	17·92	79·16	27·58	27·90
" IV	100	100	8·33	8·33
" V	36·14	92·78	52·47	56·35
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	35·46	88·33	43·86	47
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	92·30	97·29	50	50·61
Grand Total ...	38·44	89·37	44·48	47·38

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1902.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
* 5,333	54,760	60,093	20,122	33·48	17	417	436	360	69·12	4,811	...

* Exclusive of the amount of Rs. 4,695 involved in pending cases of 1902 which were excluded in 1900.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Kanara, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.										REMARKS.							
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.												
	1. Coming from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	2. Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	3. Total number of cases for disposal.	4. Column 2.	5. Column 3.	6. Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	7. Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	8. Disposed of without being brought to trial.	9. Decided by trial.	10. Ending in conviction.	11. Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	12. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	13. Excluded cases.	14. Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	15. Number ending in conviction.	16. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	17. Number ending in conviction.	18. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	19. Number arrested during the year.	20. Total number for disposal.	21. Number released and never brought to trial.	22. Number disposed of by trial.	23. Number convicted.	24. Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	25. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .		26. Number disposed of by trial.	27. Number convicted.	28. Total number of persons arrested within the year.	29. Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	30. Total number convicted within the year.		
1. Murders ...	1	4	5	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...		
3. Dacoities ...	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	18	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies ...	3	23	26	1	6	15	10	5	5	3	7	1	1	...	10	3	...	10	10	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	27	109	136	5	22	87	86	68	18	14	23	...	...	...	86	14	4	47	51	...	47	18	4	10	10	1	57	57	19		
6. Theft ...	24	275	299	11	119	156	142	44	99	91	27	23	11	12	12	12	2	146	148	3	138	103	7	77	79	29	223	217	134	Column 2.—Two cases disposed of last year were again brought to trial this year as property was found and the accused arrested.			
7. Receiving stolen property ...	...	10	10	...	4	6	6	...	6	6	...	1	1	...	6	6	...	19	19	...	19	10	...	...	...	...	21	21	10		
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																	
Abetments	
Class I	8	8	...	7	1	1	...	1		
" II ...	3	33	35	1	18	14	6	...	6	4	10	5	4	...	7	5	...	23	25	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" III ...	36	167	192	7	44	113	103	75	28	20	32	4	4	...	103	20	6	78	84	...	69	27	15	23	23	2	101	92	29				
" IV ...	...	4	4	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" V ...	33	331	364	18	160	171	156	48	108	101	30	37	23	15	15	171	116	8	191	194	4	183	119	7	170	124	35	311	307	154			
Total ...	71	532	603	26	232	300	267	123	144	127	78	54	34	20	20	297	147	11	294	305	4	274	151	27	178	123	46	473	456	197	Column 2.—One case disposed of in 1889 was again brought to trial during the year.		
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI ...	1	55	56	1	13	42	38	...	38	37	4	129	25	104	101	142	188	...	55	55	1	51	38	8	214	214	140	269	265	187	Column 18.—One accused pending before Magistrate last year not shown.		
Grand Total ...	72	587	659	27	245	342	305	123	183	164	82	183	59	124	121	429	295	11	349	360	5	325	189	30	392	306	195	741	721	384	Column 18.—Six accused pending before Magistrate last year not shown.		

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	3	...	3
Compounded ...	...	3	...	3
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable ...	2	9	2	9
Declared maliciously false ...	4	21	4	21
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	20	196	21	209
Total ...	26	232	27	245

* 12 persons were omitted from this statement as the case against them was turned out 'non-cognizable.'

Percentages, Kánara.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.	Dacoities	...	...	50	66·66	40	40
4.	Robberies	...	...	30	60	50	50
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	16·27	77·77	38·29	38·29
6.	Thefts	...	...	64·08	92·85	74·46	76·08
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	100	100	52·63	52·63
Abetments				.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I				100	100	50	50
" II				66·66	66·66	20	20
" III				19·41	71·42	39·13	39·13
" IV				100	100	.....	.....
" V				64·74	93·51	63·63	65·02
Total for I. P. C. cases				47·56	88·19	54·31	55·10
Class VI—Offences under other Laws				97·36	97·36	73·07	74·50
Grand Total				53·77	90·10	57·27	58·15

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1921.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	
8,400 3	332,577 9 11	11,057 13 2	8,995 0 1	21·91	25	311	246	1·5	66·63	11,776 3 11	..

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Kanara, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.											PERSONS.											REMARKS.										
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total number of real cognizable cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.									
	1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
1. Murders ...	1	4	5	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...			
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...			
3. Dacoities ...	1	8	9	...	2	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	17	18	...	10	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	22	15	4	
4. Robberies ...	3	21	26	1	8	15	10	6	5	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	14	14	5	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	27	109	136	5	22	87	86	68	18	14	23	...	...	...	...	...	86	14	4	47	51	...	47	18	4	10	10	1	57	57	19	
6. Thefts ...	24	275	299	11	119	156	142	44	99	91	27	...	...	...	...	...	154	103	2	146	148	3	139	105	7	77	79	29	223	217	134	
7. Receiving stolen property	10	10	...	4	6	6	...	6	6	1	1	...	6	6	...	19	19	...	19	10	...	2	2	...	21	21	10	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	
Abetments	
Class I ...	...	9	8	...	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II ...	3	23	35	1	18	14	6	...	6	4	10	5	4	1	1	...	7	6	...	23	25	...	20	4	5	6	6	1	29	26	5		
Class III ...	35	167	192	7	44	113	103	75	23	20	38	4	4	...	...	...	103	20	6	78	84	...	69	27	15	23	23	2	101	92	29	
Class IV ...	...	4	4	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class V ...	33	331	364	18	160	171	156	48	108	101	30	37	23	15	15	...	171	116	3	191	194	4	183	119	7	120	124	35	311	307	154		
Total ...	71	532	603	26	232	300	267	123	144	127	78	54	34	20	20	287	147	11	294	305	4	274	151	27	178	182	46	472	458	197			
<i>Other Offences.</i>					238																												
Class VI ...	1	55	56	1	13	42	38	...	38	37	4	129	25	104	101	142	138	...	55	55	1	51	38	3	214	214	149	269	265	187			
Grand Total ...	72	587	659	27	245	342	305	123	182	164	83	183	69	124	121	429	285	11	349	360	5	325	189	30	392	396	195	741	721	384			

Column 2.—Two cases disposed of last year were again brought to trial this year as property was found and the accused arrested.

Class V.

Column 2.—One case disposed of in 1889 was again brought to trial during the year.

Class III.

Column 2.—Two cases disposed of last year were again brought to trial this year as some more property was found and the accused arrested.

Column 18.—One accused pending before Magistrate last year not shown.

Class V.

Column 18.—Six accused pending before Magistrate last year not shown.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 167 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	3	...	3
Compounded ...	...	3	...	3
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable ...	2	9	3	9
Declared maliciously false ...	4	21	4	21
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	20	198	21	209
Total ...	26	232	27	245

12 persons were omitted from this statement as the case against them was turned out 'non-cognizable.'

Percentages, Kánara.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.	Dacoities	...	...	50	66·66	40	40
4.	Robberies	...	...	30	60	50	50
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	16·27	77·77	38·29	38·29
6.	Thefts	...	...	64·08	92·85	74·46	76·08
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	100	100	52·63	52·63
Abetments				.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I				100	100	50	50
" II				66·66	66·66	20	20
" III				19·41	71·42	39·13	39·13
" IV				100	100	.....	.....
" V				64·74	93·51	63·63	65·02
Total for I. P. C. cases				47·56	88·19	54·31	55·10
Class VI—Offences under other Laws				97·36	97·36	73·07	74·50
Grand Total				53·77	90·10	57·27	58·15

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1927.
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.							Rs. s. p.	
8,400 2	3,32,577 9 11	11,05,13 2	6,095 0 1	51·4	25	311	240	195	64·2	11,776 2 11	..

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Kánara, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.										REMARKS.						
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total number of real cognizable cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.									
	1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders ...	1	4	5	4	1	...	1	...	4	1	...	1	3	4	...	1	...	3	3	1	...		
1. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	3	3	...	3	4	...	1	4	4	...	4	4	4	...		
1. Dacoities ...	1	8	9	...	9	6	4	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	17	18	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Robberies ...	3	21	26	1	9	15	10	5	5	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	27	109	136	5	22	87	86	63	18	14	23	...	...	...	...	86	14	4	47	51	...	47	19	4	10	10	1	57	57	19
6. Thefts ...	24	275	299	11	119	156	142	44	98	91	27	...	...	...	...	154	103	2	146	148	3	138	105	7	77	79	29	223	217	134
7. Receiving stolen property ...	...	10	10	...	4	6	6	...	6	6	...	1	1	...	...	6	6	...	19	19	...	19	10	...	2	2	...	21	21	10
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																
Abetments	7	...	1	...	1	2	3	3	...	2	2	...	1	12	12	2	14	14	3
Class I ...	3	33	35	1	13	14	6	...	6	4	10	5	4	1	1	7	6	...	23	25	...	20	4	5	6	1	29	26	6	...		
" II ...	35	167	192	7	44	113	103	75	28	20	33	4	4	2	...	103	20	6	78	84	...	69	27	15	23	23	2	101	92	29		
" III	4	4	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	6	4	2	2	3	3	...	3	17	17	6	17	17	6	
" IV ...	33	331	364	18	160	171	156	48	108	101	30	37	23	15	15	171	116	3	191	194	4	183	119	7	120	124	35	311	307	154		
" V	
Total ...	71	532	603	26	232	300	267	123	144	127	78	54	34	20	20	287	147	11	294	305	4	274	151	27	178	182	46	472	456	197		
<i>Other Offences.</i>					253																											
Class VI ...	1	55	56	1	13	42	38	...	38	37	4	129	25	104	101	142	133	...	55	55	1	51	38	3	214	214	149	269	265	187		
Grand Total ...	72	587	659	27	245	342	305	123	182	164	82	163	59	124	121	429	285	11	349	360	5	325	189	30	392	396	195	741	721	384		

Column 2.—Two cases disposed of last year were again brought to trial this year as property was found and the accused arrested.
 Class V.
 Column 2.—One case disposed of in 1899 was again brought to trial during the year.
 Class III.
 Column 2.—Two cases disposed of last year were again brought to trial this year as some more property was found and the accused arrested.
 Column 18.—One accused pending before Magistrate last year not shown.
 Class V.
 Column 18.—Six accused pending before Magistrate last year not shown.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	3	...	3
Compounded ...	...	3	...	3
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable ...	2	9	2	9
Declared maliciously false ...	4	21	4	21
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	20	196	21	209
Total ...	26	232	27	245

12 persons were omitted from this statement as the case against them was turned out 'non-cognizable.'

Percentages, Kánara.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	50	66.66	40	40
4. Robberies	30	60	50	50
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	16.27	77.77	38.29	38.29
6. Thefts	64.08	92.85	74.46	76.08
7. Receiving stolen property	100	100	52.63	52.63
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	100	100	50	50
„ II	66.66	66.66	20	20
„ III	19.41	71.42	39.13	39.13
„ IV	100	100	.....	.....
„ V	64.74	93.51	63.63	65.02
Total for I. P. C. cases	47.56	88.10	54.31	55.10
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	97.36	97.36	73.07	74.50
Grand Total	53.77	90.10	57.27	58.15

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1901.
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.							Rs. s. p.	
8,460 2	3,32,577 9 11	11,067 13 2	5,965 0 1	21.41	25	311	285	1.5	64.03	11,576 2 11	..

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Kolaba, for 1893.

Description of Crimes.	CASES.														PERSONS.											REMARKS.							
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.											
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
1. Murders...	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	1	4	5	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3. Dacoities	1	15	16	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4. Robberies	2	68	70	1	1	68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	28	68	96	1	1	95	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6. Thefts	90	480	570	69	247	233	200	76	124	119	154	108	108	108	285	124	1	285	267	1	268	188	4	60	60	18	316	312	301	3	3		
7. Receiving stolen property.	1	5	6	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																	
Abetments	8	84	92	6	45	19	15	1	16	13	28	23	23	16	16	16	7	112	119	1	119	74	1	70	70	10	199	189	84	5	5		
Class I.	12	65	77	11	70	29	22	2	28	17	28	23	23	17	17	17	1	61	62	2	62	24	1	15	15	7	76	65	24	1	1		
.. II.	51	170	221	21	73	98	92	53	40	38	88	83	83	37	83	83	3	178	181	11	147	119	23	36	36	1	214	183	119	6	6		
.. III.	4	13	17	4	6	7	3	1	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	1	7	7	1	7	4	1	13	13	1	20	19	5	1	1		
.. IV.	103	653	756	86	398	254	215	78	137	131	62	24	24	13	23	23	13	306	309	1	309	201	8	147	117	23	422	397	224	5	5		
.. V.																																	
Total	184	964	1,148	685	407	348	133	215	208	115	68	40	18	16	366	219	14	664	678	14	645	422	39	251	249	84	915	874	456	3	3		
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI.	5	124	129	4	28	104	102	3	99	98	3	165	6	160	157	362	255	2	108	110	3	106	101	1	231	221	209	329	327	319	1	1	
Grand Total	189	1,088	1,277	709	435	452	136	314	306	118	71	46	24	176	528	474	16	772	788	17	751	523	40	472	470	243	1,244	1,201	765	4	4		

* One case of theft which was pending at the close of 1892 was decided under Section 406 of the Indian Penal Code.

† One case of receiving stolen property which was pending at the close of the year 1892 turned out non-cognizable having been decided under Section 404, Indian Penal Code.

Details of excluded Cases.

	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 167 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	1	13	1	13
Compounded	12	7	12	7
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	7	51	7	51
Turned out non-cognizable	108	45	112	45
Declared maliciously false		441		461
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law				
Total	128	557	132	577

(All)

Percentages, Kolaba.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	66.6	100	66.6	66.6
3. Dacoities	100	100	97.29	97.29
4. Robberies	14.28	100	11.1	100
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	28.12	94.73	56.03	60.53
6. Thefts	59.5	95.96	71.48	71.75
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100	100	21.42	21.42
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	86.6	86.6	62.18	62.18
„ II	77.27	85	44.4	46.15
„ III	41.93	97.5	75.31	80.95
„ IV	100	100	57.14	57.14
„ V	60.93	95.62	66.77	67
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	58.3	94.41	66.04	67.52
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96.07	98.98	92.66	95.28
Grand Total ...	66.8	95.85	69.91	71.54

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous years.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
8,075	17,904	26,039	5,523	29.57	37	247	284	198	69.71	7,34	*1,616

* Nothing was recovered from this amount during the year under report.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Koldba, for 1895.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.															REMARKS.						
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.					Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.														
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.							
				Column 2.	Column 3.																																
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
1. Murders...	...	3	3	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	1	4	6	1	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
3. Dacoities	...	8	8	...	...	8	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	37	37	...	37	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	36	...
4. Robberies	2	15	17	...	...	7	7	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	40	0	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	29	69	98	5	9	60	64	45	19	13	20	...	...	...	64	18	...	...	90	42	...	38	23	1	6	...	...	...	...	48	44	23	...		
6. Thefts	90	480	570	69	247	233	200	76	124	119	54	8	...	5	5	265	124	1	268	267	1	262	189	4	50	50	13	316	313	201	...	...	...	...
7. Receiving stolen property.	1	5	6	1	2	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	3	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																					
Abetments
Class I.	8	64	72	6	45	19	15	...	15	13	6	7	18	10	7	113	119	...	119	74	183	189	84
" II.	12	65	77	11	46	29	22	2	20	17	8	5	23	17	1	61	62	...	52	24	8	15	13	76	65	24	
" III.	51	170	221	21	73	98	93	53	40	39	35	5	93	39	3	178	181	11	147	110	23	36	36	214	183	119	
" IV.	4	13	17	4	6	7	3	...	3	3	4	4	4	4	...	7	7	...	7	4	...	13	13	1	20	29	5	
" V.	103	652	761	86	398	254	215	78	137	131	62	37	24	1	12	228	143	13	306	303	1	300	201	8	117	117	23	423	417	221	...	...	...	...	...
Total	184	964	1,143	128	557	407	348	133	215	203	115	58	40	18	16	366	219	14	664	678	14	625	422	39	251	249	34	915	874	456	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																					
Class VI.	5	124	129	4	20	104	102	3	99	98	3	105	5	160	157	202	255	2	108	110	3	106	101	1	221	221	209	329	327	319	
Grand Total	189	1,088	1,277	132	577	511	450	136	314	301	118	223	45	178	173	628	474	16	772	788	17	731	623	40	472	470	243	1,244	1,201	766	

* One case of theft which was pending at the close of 1892 was decided under Section 406 of the Indian Penal Code.

† One case of receiving stolen property which was pending at the close of the year 1892 turned out non-cognizable having been decided under Section 403, Indian Penal Code.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	...	13	...	13
Compounded	1	7	1	7
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable	12	51	12	51
Declared maliciously false	7	45	7	45
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	108	441	112	461
Total	128	557	132	577

Percentages, Kolaba.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>quo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	66.6	100	66.6	66.6
3. Dacoities	100	100	97.29	97.29
4. Robberies	14.28	100	11.1	100
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	28.12	94.73	56.03	60.52
6. Thefts	59.5	95.96	71.48	71.75
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100	100	21.42	21.42
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	86.6	86.6	62.18	62.18
„ II	77.27	85	44.4	46.15
„ III	41.93	97.5	75.31	80.95
„ IV	100	100	57.14	57.14
„ V	60.93	95.62	66.77	67
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	58.3	94.41	66.04	67.52
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96.07	98.98	92.66	95.28
Grand Total ...	66.8	95.85	69.91	71.54

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous years.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
8,075	17,964	26,039	5,523	20.57	27	247	284	100	69.71	7,34	*1,554

* Nothing was recovered from this amount during the year under report.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Ratnágiri, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.													PERSONS.													REMARKS.				
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.		Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.									
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 6 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1. Murders...	1	4	5	1	2	2	2	...	3	3	3	3	1	9	(a) 16	...	9	5	9	9	5	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	3	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	6	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	1
3. Dacoities	...	...	21	...	17	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	6	6	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	10	10	5
4. Robberies	...	21	101	2	42	51	48	17	31	31	...	...	...	...	48	31	1	50	51	...	51	40	...	...	...	...	52	53	42
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	(b) 8	93	101	2	42	51	48	17	31	31	...	...	...	...	48	31	1	50	51	...	51	40	...	...	...	...	52	53	42
6. Thefts	(b) 23	686	706	20	486	200	154	20	13	118	...	...	...	...	155	118	2	226	228	7	215	164	6	129	128	10	355	343	174
7. Receiving stolen property.	...	20	20	...	4	16	15	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	24	24	...	23	21	1	...	...	...	24	23	21
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	1	11	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Class I	...	53	53	...	45	8	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	15	15	...	15	7	...	20	20	18	101	101	25
" (II)	...	3	52	55	2	37	15	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	13	12	1	43	(c) 44	1	40	18	2	(d) 23	21	1	66	61	19
" (III)	...	(r) 8	123	160	3	89	64	60	17	43	42	10	1	...	61	42	1	68	69	2	65	53	2	17	17	2	85	82	54		
" (IV)	...	1	16	19	1	15	3	1	...	1	1	2	4	3	2	1	...	13	13	...	12	3	1	9	9	...	22	21	3		
" (V)	...	(f) 25	826	851	21	595	231	(k) 180	20	159	153	55	20	23	3	1	183	153	8	228	(g) 206	8	290	196	7	(h) 170	166	14	458	446	212
Total	37	1,102	1,139	806	322	202	87	224	215	71	39	31	5	1	207	216	10	428	438	11	413	279	12	305	299	35	733	712	314		
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	1	84	85	1	13	71	59	1	58	55	12	114	19	95	89	154	144	1	70	80	2	73	50	5	120	120	91	199	193	150	
Grand Total	38	1,186	1,224	807	335	273	88	282	270	83	150	50	100	90	421	360	11	507	518	13	486	338	17	425	419	126	832	805	464		

(a) Pardon was tendered to one person by the Sessions Court in the Police murder case.
 (b) 1 case of House-breaking, &c., and 2 of thefts disposed of without being brought to trial during past years, and detected during the year under report, have been shown against their proper headings, and 1 case of theft pending at the close of last year having been decided by the Magistrate to be of House-breaking has been deducted from the former and shown against the latter, and hence the discrepancy.
 (c) *Vide* remark against "murders".
 (d) 1 person died before the completion of the trial.
 (e) *Vide* remark against "House-breaking with intent to commit theft."
 (f) *Vide* remark against "Thefts".
 (g) 1 person declared to be lunatic.
 (h) 1 person died before the completion of his trial.
 (k) The accused person in one case was declared to be lunatic by Magistrate.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b) C. P. Code	...	31	...	31
Compounded	1	1	1	1
Found out non-cognizable	...	29	...	29
Decided under Section 95, I. P. Code.	...	2	...	2
Declared maliciously false	1	29	1	29
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	24	676	25	689
Total	26	780	27	793

Percentages, Ratndgiri.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	...	...	...	100	100	50	55.55
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	100	100	33.33	33.33
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	...	...	...	100	100	83.33	83.33
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	64.58	100	78.43	78.43
6. Thefts	...	...	...	76.62	88.05	73.87	76.27
7. Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	100	100	91.30	91.30
Abetments	...	...	...	100	100	100	100
Class I	...	...	...	100	100	46.66	46.66
„ II	...	...	...	92.30	92.30	42.85	45
„ III	...	...	...	70	97.67	77.61	80
„ IV	...	...	...	100	100	25	25
„ V	...	...	...	84.44	95.50	68.51	70.71
Total for I. P. C. cases				82.06	95.98	65.49	67.55
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				93.22	94.82	78.66	80.82
Grand Total				84.11	95.74	67.46	69.51

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1902.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	
6,245	30,318	25,583	19,111	53.69	8	296	296	243	84.26	7,155	.....

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Karachi, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.											PERSONS.											REMARKS.									
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.						Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.															
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1. Murders	2	11	13	1	3	9	9	3	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	32	22	..	20	3	2	..	..	..	22	20	2	(a) 1 case transferred from Class V, 8 cases and 1 person transferred to "thefts."
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	5	6	11	..	1	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	10	19	..	17	13	2	..	..	..	10	17	13	(b) 1 person sent to Lunatic Asylum.
3. Dacoities .. .. .	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c) 2 cases transferred to the Railway Police, 3 transferred to "receiving stolen property" and 3 transferred from house-breaking.
4. Robberies .. .. .	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(d) 1 person transferred from "house-breaking" and 2 transferred to receiving stolen property.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	(e) 11	309	230	4	61	148	133	53	90	71	32	..	..	..	..	152	71	(a) 2	112	(b) 114	9	94	80	10	13	11	6	125	108	45	(e) 2 cases and 2 persons transferred from "thefts."
6. Thefts	(a) 56	679	735	30	370	479	456	115	341	327	59	22	12	10	6	483	335	(d) 20	489	509	20	468	397	26	105	103	64	594	566	461	(f) 1 person died.	
7. Receiving stolen property.	(c) 9	88	97	3	42	46	44	2	42	33	8	..	..	..	..	44	33	(e) 5	68	78	5	63	42	6	6	3	74	68	45	(g) 1 person transferred to Class V.	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																(h) 1 person sent to Lunatic Asylum.
Abetments	(i) 7 cases transferred from Class III, 3 cases transferred to Railway Police.
Class I	2	45	47	1	16	29	24	4	20	20	6	9	5	4	3	28	22	..	127	137	..	110	87	27	82	83	21	219	192	108	(j) 1 person transferred to Class V.	
Class II .. .. .	..	98	107	1	43	52	44	8	38	31	16	5	3	2	1	46	32	15	104	(j) 117	99	47	17	21	21	2	125	120	49	(k) 1 person sent to Lunatic Asylum.	
Class III	(g) 15	309	293	6	93	175	164	54	100	69	80	..	..	..	..	159	91	(A) 3	133	(j) 135	9	114	95	11	26	24	18	159	139	111	(l) 7 cases transferred from Class III, 3 cases transferred to Railway Police.
Class IV	11	11	..	9	(m) 1 person transferred from Class III, 1 person transferred to Railway Police.
Class V	(j) 76	894	970	33	308	596	549	131	418	369	75	51	26	25	19	674	408	(K) 25	613	637	30	674	466	33	184	163	83	776	736	549	(n) 1 person died and 1 sent to Lunatic Asylum as stated above.	
Total	102	1,316	1,418	46	472	844	771	195	576	529	129	73	38	35	24	806	558	40	989	(D) 1,029	39	900	695	68	298	294	123	1,287	1,194	617	(o) 1 case and 1 person under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, (bad character) omitted.	
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																(p) 1 died and 1 sent to Lunatic Asylum.
Class VI	(m) 5	548	551	1	47	499	491	3	489	483	12	31	4	27	27	519	509	(m) 14	575	(n) 589	3	575	527	12	43	43	31	618	618	559		
Grand Total	307	1,863	1,969	47	519	1,343	1,262	198	1,064	1,011	141	104	42	62	51	1,324	1,067	54	1,564	1,618	41	1,475	1,222	100	341	337	153	1,905	1,812	1,375		

Details of excluded Cases.	I. P. C. Cases.		Other Offences.		Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
1. Not investigated under Section 157b, Criminal Procedure Code	1	4	..	..	1	4
Compounded .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turned out non-cognizable .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Declared maliciously false	1	40	..	..	1	40
3. Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	44	428	1	47	45	475
	46	473	1	47	47	519

Percentages, Karúchi.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 9 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	11.11	16.66	10	10
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100	100	76.47	76.47
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	85.71	92.30	81.25	81.25
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	53.38	68.75	76.92	85.10
6. Thefts	71.71	95.89	82.19	85.74
7. Receiving stolen property ...	75	78.57	62.68	67.74
Abetments... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	83.33	100	79.09	79.09
„ II	70.45	81.57	47	47.47
„ III	57.79	89	76.61	83.33
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	70.85	93.06	77.15	81.18
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	68.61	91.84	73.85	77.22
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	98.16	98.77	91.33	91.65
Grand Total ...	80.11	95.01	80.50	82.84

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1924.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
2,004	41,219	46,223	21,773	47.26	19	632	651	611	75.03	9,343	....

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Hyderabad, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.											PERSONS.											REMARKS.									
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.		Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.				Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.					
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in convictions.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.				Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1. Murders ...	1	16	37	..	3	15	11	2	9	6	..	..	..	..	11	9	..	19	19	..	15	6	4	..	..	..	..	19	15	6	..
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	1	8	9	..	1	7	5	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	8	8	..	8	4	3	..	..	..	..	8	8	4	..
3. Dacoities ...	..	12	13	..	5	7	5	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	18	13	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	16	14	4	..
4. Robberies ...	23	427	480	1	110	317	324	215	108	100	20	..	..	..	327	103	..	318	331	11	212	150	8	..	..	..	..	323	216	164	..
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	116	1,139	1,255	51	393	746	732	*177	*553	516	79	97	44	33	24	785	540	59	938	*997	*63	*894	667	*47	189	197	47	1,108	1,051	714	*The difference is due to two cases in which 2 men died and 1 escaped.	
6. Thefts ...	9	58	67	4	33	20	23	1	21	18	3	2	..	2	24	9	6	48	54	6	45	28	3	11	11	2	59	56	28	..		
7. Receiving stolen property.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments ...	16	51	64	2	21	40	46	5	41	39	5	147	85	112	27	158	68	22	171	199	20	164	109	9	841	770	99	1,013	934	302	†The difference is due to 1 case in which 1 man concerned died.	
Class I. ...	17	165	202	7	86	99	*80	*5	*74	64	29	83	6	17	19	97	77	24	223	1247	118	172	95	166	46	18	263	217	118	..		
.. II. ...	29	515	553	8	143	372	374	219	165	199	28	19	1	18	5	392	144	17	295	312	15	234	192	13	52	60	6	347	334	198	..	
.. III. ...	..	5	5	..	..	5	4	..	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. IV.
.. V. ...	131	1,319	1,450	59	479	841	*331	*183	*631	599	92	106	83	84	904	623	68	1,081	1,147	123	1,002	757	169	355	251	72	1,336	1,253	829	†The difference is due to 2 cases in which 2 men died and 1 escaped.		
Total ...	199	2,075	2,274	76	719	1257	1,325	417	905	835	155	359	126	283	82	1,558	917	129	1,778	1,907	136	1,627	1,153	140	1,304	427	199	2,982	2,754	1,351	..	
Other Offences.																																
Class VI. ...	27	495	532	3	21	474	483	2	481	463	15	46	1	46	44	528	507	31	528	559	45	540	508	13	49	49	46	577	589	653	‡The difference is due to the death of 2 men concerned.	
Grand Total ...	226	2,570	2,796	79	739	1,831	1,808	419	1,386	1,298	170	405	127	278	129	2,086	1,424	160	2,306	2,466	141	2,167	1,657	163	1,253	1,176	247	3,559	3,343	1,904	..	

Note.—The difference between figures in column 2 of this statement and those in column 11 of the statement of the past year is due to the inclusion in the former of 29 undetected cases of previous year detected and brought to trial during the year and also to the transfer of 4 cases reported as non-cognizable.
 † The difference between figures in column 18 of this statement and those in column 24 of the statement for the last year is owing to the omission of 13 persons convicted of non-cognizable offences.

Details of excluded Cases.	Column 5(a).		Column 5(b).		Total.		Remarks.
	Indian Penal Code.	Other Offences.	Indian Penal Code.	Other Offences.	Indian Penal Code.	Other Offences.	
4 Investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	..	..	3	..	3	..	..
Compounded ...	..	..	13	..	13	..	..
Found to be non-cognizable ...	..	..	24	..	24	..	..
Declared maliciously false ...	17	..	178	5	195	5	..
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact and law ...	57	3	502	14	559	19	..
Total ...	74	3	718	21	794	24	..

Percentages, Hyderabad.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>pro tanto</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	54.55	66.67	40	40
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides... ..	60	75	66.67	66.67
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	60	60	36.36	36.36
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	30.86	91.74	67.26	70.75
6. Thefts	70.49	93.31	70.21	15.45
7. Receiving stolen property	81.82	85.71	50.98	57.78
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	84.78	95.12	55.98	62.80
" II	80	86.49	49.74	55.23
" III	37.17	59.68	64.21	67.61
" IV	100	100	100	100
" V	71.74	93.34	69.58	75.54
Total for I. P. Code cases	63.02	92.27	65.20	70.81
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	95.86	96.26	92.32	93.52
Grand Total	71.79	93.65	71.61	76.47

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1902.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
11,445	57,514	70,059	32,090	45.80	68	1,009	1,077	713	66.11	10,499	150

* This sum of Rs. 150 is included in the item of Rs. 32,090, in column 4 of this memorandum.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Thar and Parkar, for 1893.

Description.	CASES.																PERSONS.										REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>pro motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.					Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.					Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>pro motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.				
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5(b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>pro motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1. Murders ... ..	..	5	5	..	2	3	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	1	(1) Case excluded as having been committed in Foreign Territory and 2 cases transferred to Class V, items 45 and 47 of Statement A, part I. 2 undetected cases of previous years, having been detected under the year under report have been included.	
2. Attempt at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	..	5	5	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	(2) The difference is due to 1 case ended on account of the death of accused person and one case ended by the escape of the accused.	
3. Dacoities ... ..	..	7	7	..	3	4	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	7	1	..	..	..	7	7	1	(3) 1 person omitted as having turned out non-cognizable.		
4. Robberies ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(4) The difference of 1 person is due to the escape of 1 accused.	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ... ..	..	26	28	..	6	20	21	13	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	21	8	..	11	11	..	11	9	..	..	..	11	11	9	(5) The difference of 1 person is due to the transfer of one accused to the Foreign Territory.	
6. Thefts	(1) 44	202	246	19	..	202	200	73	(2) 125	116	27	9	9	7	209	123	(3) 5	186	191	19	(4) 169	131	8	42	42	13	223	211	144	(6) 1 case excluded as having been committed in Foreign Territory, 2 undetected cases of previous years having been detected during the year under report have been included.		
7. Receiving stolen property ... ..	..	22	22	..	2	20	17	..	17	14	3	5	4	1	21	15	..	27	27	..	(5) 23	16	8	8	8	1	35	31	17	(7) The difference of 2 is due to one case having been ended by the death of the accused and 1 by the escape of the accused.	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																
Abetments	(8) The difference of 2 persons is due to one person having absconded and 1 person having been transferred to the Foreign Territory.
Class I	3	20	23	3	11	9	9	1	8	8	..	25	14	11	7	20	15	..	45	45	..	45	26	..	219	219	41	264	264	67	(9) 3 cases of proceedings against bad characters and 2 persons excluded, vide Commissioner in Hind's No. 972 of 20th April 1893.	
" II	4	30	43	3	29	10	10	3	7	5	1	3	3	3	12	7	2	29	25	..	23	5	3	9	9	3	32	32	7			
" III	3	43	46	1	17	26	26	14	12	10	3	4	3	1	27	11	..	20	20	1	19	11	..	8	8	1	28	27	12			
" IV ... ..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	5	5	..	9	9	..		
" V	(6) 48	445	403	23	209	236	230	74	(7) 164	140	31	35	22	13	8	243	148	(3) 5	230	235	13	(6) 209	159	11	60	60	14	290	269	173		
Total	58	549	607	30	267	282	275	92	181	163	35	73	46	27	18	302	181	7	322	329	14	300	201	13	301	301	58	623	601	259		
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																
Class VI	(9) 3	62	65	..	5	57	58	1	57	57	2	55	3	63	53	111	110	(9) 3	62	65	2	61	59	2	61	61	55	123	123	114		
Grand Total	61	611	672	30	272	339	333	93	238	220	37	127	47	80	71	413	291	10	384	394	16	361	260	15	363	363	113	746	723	373		

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
1 Not Investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ..	..	..	..	..
Compounded ..	..	6	..	..
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code..	..	..	..	..
Turned out non-cognizable ..	6	55	..	..
Total ..	6	61	..	..
2 Declared maliciously false ..	4	34	..	..
3 Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ..	20	173	..	..
Total ..	24	206	..	..
Grand Total ..	..	..	30	267

Percentages, Thar and Pdrkar.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	33.33	33.33	16.66	16.66
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	25	33.33	14.29	14.29
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	38.09	100	81.81	81.81
6. Thefts...	58	92.80	71.58	77.51
7. Receiving stolen property	82.35	82.35	66.66	69.57
Abetments . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	88.88	100	57.77	57.77
„ II	50	71.43	21.74	21.74
„ III	38.46	83.33	55	57.89
„ IV . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	60.87	90.90	70.98	76.08
Total for I. P. C. cases	59.27	90.05	63.61	67
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	98.28	100	93.65	96.72
Grand Total	66.07	92.43	68.60	72.02

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892 in cases dealt with in 1892.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
1,437	15,472	16,909	9,363	55.40	21	205	226	228	69.94	1,472	1160

* Last year the value of property stolen in 38 pending cases was shown as Rs. 2,318, of which property valued at Rs. 921 has been excluded owing to 17 cases having turned out to be false.

† 10 the value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1892, Rs. 160 were recovered during 1892.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Shikarpur, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES											PERSONS											REMARKS.									
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.								
	Pending from previous years whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1. Murders ...	4	19	23	...	2	17	15	1	12	7	6	...	...	...	15	7	5	37	42	...	33	18	7	1	...	...	38	33	18	In two cases 2 accused adjudged lunatic.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	1	6	7	...	2	4	3	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	12	12	...	5	2	6	...	...	...	12	5	2	In one case 1 accused adjudged lunatic.	
3. Dacoities ...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	...	3	18	9	...	...	...	4	4	1		
4. Robberies ...	2	44	46	...	24	20	19	6	13	7	3	...	...	...	19	7	...	21	21	...	3	18	9	...	...	...	6	36	32	15	
5. Housebreaking with intent to commit theft ...	53	305	448	8	98	297	307	210	96	86	35	5	3	2	1	308	87	17	166	183	8	171	108	3	20	19	13	186	190	121	In one case 1 accused escaped. In four cases 4 accused adjudged lunatic. 2 accused adjudged lunatic in cases included in column 5 (b).	
6. Thefts ...	193	1,327	1,680	92	798	589	581	229	343	312	109	115	103	12	10	593	322	60	633	683	39	619	368	29	241	229	82	874	848	430		
7. Receiving stolen property ...	24	134	158	16	83	51	48	3	45	41	9	5	4	1	1	49	42	10	152	162	10	143	55	7	12	12	6	164	155	61	Two (?) accused escaped from custody of the Police of H. H. the Mir of Khairpur after they had been handed over by the Police of this district.	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																
Abetments ...	16	97	113	7	61	36	34	3	51	29	11	346	324	22	8	56	36	7	190	197	...	176	73	21	1,902	1,902	56	2,092	2,078	129		
Class I ...	36	273	309	19	173	100	95	12	80	72	22	41	35	6	5	101	77	22	372	394	6	364	175	20	128	127	9	500	491	184	In three cases 3 accused adjudged lunatic. 1 accused died. In one case accused escaped.	
Class II ...	95	559	628	19	198	361	367	223	143	121	44	42	81	11	7	378	128	21	248	269	12	248	142	6	206	203	43	454	451	185		
Class III ...	...	35	36	...	27	8	6	...	4	4	3	16	16	...	...	5	4	...	28	28	4	24	4	...	...	...	4	66	62	8	
Class IV ...	155	1,763	2,018	136	1,021	742	731	307	419	377	130	254	234	20	17	751	394	70	891	961	53	893	451	37	488	468	87	1,379	1,330	538	In 1 case 1 accused died. In 4 cases 4 accused adjudged lunatic. 2 accused escaped from custody of the Police of H. H. the Mir of Khairpur. 2 accused adjudged lunatic, included in col. 5 (b).	
Class V	
Total ...	376	2,727	3,103	1,661	1,247	1,242	546	677	602	210	609	640	59	37	1,291	639	129	1,729	1,849	75	1,674	845	86	2,763	2,738	199	4,491	4,412	1,044			
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																
Class VI ...	15	497	442	4	36	391	391	3	365	369	11	69	8	61	60	452	429	9	450	459	5	438	390	13	92	92	76	542	530	466	In two cases 2 accused escaped. In one case 1 accused died.	
GRAND TOTAL	391	3,154	3,545	1,701	1,638	1,623	549	1,062	971	221	768	648	120	87	1,743	1,068	129	2,179	2,308	80	2,112	1,235	99	2,854	2,830	275	5,033	4,942	1,510			

(XIV)

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Declared maliciously false ...	41	322	41	325
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	127	1,030	131	1,063
Turned out non-cognizable ...	7	64	7	56
Compounded ...	2	64	2	64
Withdrawn ...	1	3	1	3
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), C. P. C. ...	3	5	3	5
	181	1,480	185	1,516

Explanation of difference between the Grand Total of Columns 2 and 18 of this Statement and those of Columns 11 and 24 of Statement for 1892. There were 392 cases and 160 prisoners pending at the end of 1892. Of these 19 cases of bad characters with 10 accused omitted, as per Commissioner's No. 3025 of 28th March 1893. 4 cases with 3 accused omitted having been sent for trial as cognizable offences but decided by Magistrates as non-cognizable—vide Commissioner's Circular No. 1806 of 1st October 1892. 7 cases and 2 accused pending in the crime registers of Railway Police have been omitted, as the control of that branch was during 1893 transferred to the Punjab Government, and crime registers were made over to the Punjab Police authorities—vide Commissioner's endorsement No. 1925, dated 29th August 1893. 1 accused shown pending has not been brought forward, because he was in Mir's territory and not in custody of the Police in this district and his extradition cannot be obtained. 2 cases disposed off in the previous years as undetected were brought under enquiry during the year and have been added in Column 2. Other fluctuations observable between number of "Cases" and "Persons" and amount of property pending (Columns 2 and 18 and Column 1 on the back relating to property of this year's statement, and Columns 11 and 24, and Column 11 on the back relating to property of last year's statement) in the entries opposite each description of offenders, &c., (Column 1 of the Statement) are accounted for by the difference between the final classification of offences by Magistrates this year and the classification made by the Police last year in recording complaints.

Percentages, Shikárpur.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	46.66	58.33	51.42	54.54
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	66.66	100	33.33	40
3.	Dacoities	...	...	100	100	25	25
4.	Robberies	...	...	35.84	53.84	42.85	52
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	28.01	86.58	60	63.15
6.	Thefts	...	...	53.70	89.65	55.42	59.45
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	85.41	91.11	35.48	39.46
Abetments				.....	.....	.....	.....
Class	I	...	...	82.35	90.32	41.47	41.47
„	II	...	...	75.78	90	46.70	48.07
„	III	...	...	32.97	84.61	54.40	57.25
„	IV	...	...	80	100	14.28	16.66
„	V	...	...	51.57	89.97	48.80	52.32
Total for I. P. C. cases				48.86	88.92	47.92	56.47
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				94.37	95.84	87.44	89.04
Grand Total				59.82	91.43	55.90	58.47

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1927.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9,943 9 1	49,763 14 8	59,707 7 7	25,040 8 0	41.93	130	812	973	613	62.06	9,849 7 0	29,166 0

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Upper Sind Frontier, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.										REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.		Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.												
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 5 minus 6 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.		Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	6 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
1. Murders ...	(b) 3	22	25	...	4	16	(a) 18	2	15	11	1	...	1	1	18	12	(b) 7	35	(a) 42	...	37	17	4	1	1	1	36	38	18	(a) 1 case and 1 person ended by the death of the accused.			
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	(b) ...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	(b) ...	8	(a) 8	...	8	1	...	1	1	9	9	1	(b) 1 case of former years brought to trial this year and 1 case of attempted murder with 5 persons which was pending last year has this year been decided under the class of murder, hence the discrepancy in column 1 of last year's statement and in column 2 of this year.		
3. Dacoities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies ...	...	9	9	...	...	8	...	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	(c) 6	54	62	1	12	44	47	25	23	21	...	...	...	...	47	21	(e) 7	33	40	4	33	26	3	...	2	2	2	35	35	28	(c) 1 case and 1 person pending last year under Section 456, Indian Penal Code, has this year been decided under Section 448, Indian Penal Code, and 2 cases of former years have been brought to trial this year.
6. Thefts ...	(d) 12	219	231	4	93	126	128	39	90	81	6	...	...	10	9	138	90	1	211	212	7	181	115	24	27	27	16	238	204	131	(d) 1 case of theft was classed under the heading of receiving stolen property and 3 cases of former years have been brought to trial this year.
7. Receiving stolen property.	(a) 5	20	25	8	12	8	10	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	10	9	1	44	(f) 45	2	42	22	...	...	...	...	...	44	42	22	(e) 1 case was transferred from the heading of thefts and 1 case of former years was brought to trial this year.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.				134																													
Abetments	
Class I. ...	(1) 3	12	15	2	7	5	6	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	7	5	14	29	42	...	43	10	...	...	38	38	1	66	60	11	(f) 1 accused was transferred for trial to the Shikarpur District. The final summary in this case was not received as the case was entered in the crime register of the Shikarpur District.
" II. ...	(3) 7	60	67	...	33	28	(2) 31	4	26	22	4	...	...	1	1	32	10	76	(2) 86	...	74	30	11	9	9	2	85	83	32	(g) 1 case was transferred from the heading of thefts and 1 case of former years was brought to trial this year.	
" III. ...	(4) 3	69	72	1	17	53	51	24	25	22	3	...	...	4	3	55	1	57	58	20	35	23	3	2	2	5	66	44	28	(g) 1 case was transferred for trial to the Shikarpur District. The final summary in this case was not received as the case was entered in the crime register of the Shikarpur District.	
" IV.	
" V. ...	(5) 21	249	270	7	111	138	145	39	106	96	7	...	...	10	9	165	105	9	266	(6) 275	9	237	149	25	33	33	16	299	270	166	(h) 1 case of former years was brought to trial this year.
Total ...	34	392	426	10	168	224	234	70	163	145	14	63	37	16	14	250	159	34	432	466	29	393	214	39	91	91	24	523	484	238	(i) 1 case and 1 person ended by the death of the accused.		
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI ...	1	56	57	1	6	50	47	...	47	46	3	54	3	51	48	98	94	1	70	71	...	60	53	11	79	79	61	140	139	114	(j) 5 cases of former years were brought to trial this year.		
Grand Total ...	35	448	483	11	174	274	281	70	210	191	17	107	40	67	62	348	253	35	502	537	29	453	267	50	170	170	85	673	623	352	(j) 4 accused were transferred for trial in the Shikarpur District under circumstances mentioned above, vide remark marked (f).		

Details of excluded Cases.

	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Compounded ...	...	3	...	3
Turned out non-cognizable ...	1	20	1	21
Declared maliciously false ...	3	36	3	36
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	6	109	7	114
Total ...	10	168	11	174

Percentages, Upper Sind Frontier.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	61.11	73.33	44.74	45.98
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100	100	12.50	12.50
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	50	60	50	50
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	44.68	95.45	70.27	79.78
6. Thefts	63.28	90	61.17	63.54
7. Receiving stolen property ...	90	90	48.88	52.38
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	66.66	80	23.80	23.81
" II	70.97	84.62	40	40.54
" III	43.13	88	41.82	65.71
" IV	100	100	40	40
" V	66.21	90.56	59.60	62.87
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	61.97	88.96	50.12	51.15
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	97.87	97.87	88.33	88.33
Grand Total ...	67.97	90.95	54.83	58.01

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1921.
Ka.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.							Ra.	Ra.
*1,670	11,488	13,158	9,139	69.46	*7	198	205	157	76.59	458	176

* Note.—The discrepancy is due to the fact that property in excluded cases has been omitted.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Upper Sind Frontier, for 1893.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.										REMARKS.			
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.		Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.										
	Pending from previous years, whether in the course of or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.		Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
1. Murders ...	(b) 2	22	25	...	6	18	(a) 18	2	15	11	1	1	...	1	12	12	(b) 7	35	(a) 42	...	37	17	4	1	1	1	1	30	39	18	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	(b) 2	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	(b) 1	8	8	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	1	
3. Facories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Home-breaking with intent to commit theft.	(c) 6	55	62	1	18	44	47	25	23	21	...	...	...	...	47	31	(e) 7	33	40	4	23	26	3	2	2	2	36	36	28		
6. Thefts	(d) 12	219	231	4	93	126	128	38	96	81	6	25	15	10	9	138	90	1	211	213	7	181	115	24	27	27	16	238	204	151	
7. Receiving stolen property.	(a) 5	20	25	8	18	8	10	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	10	9	1	44	(f) 45	2	49	22	...	...	...	...	44	42	21		
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.				134																											
Abetments	(1) 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.	(3) 3	12	15	2	7	5	6	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" II.	(4) 3	66	67	1	33	28	(2) 31	4	26	23	4	2	1	1	32	23	10	76	(3) 96	...	74	30	11	9	9	5	85	89	33		
" III.	(4) 3	66	72	1	17	53	51	24	25	22	3	3	4	1	55	25	1	57	58	20	35	23	3	3	3	5	66	44	23		
" IV.	(4) 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" V.	(5) 21	249	270	7	111	139	145	39	106	98	7	31	21	10	155	105	9	266	(6) 275	9	237	140	25	33	33	16	299	270	166		
Total	84	392	428	10	168	234	234	70	163	145	14	53	37	16	14	250	159	34	432	466	20	393	214	39	91	91	24	523	484	238	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	1	56	57	1	6	50	47	...	47	46	3	54	3	51	48	36	94	1	70	71	...	60	53	11	79	79	61	149	139	114	
Grand Total	85	448	483	11	174	274	281	70	210	191	17	107	40	67	62	348	258	35	502	537	20	453	267	50	170	170	85	672	623	352	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Compounded	...	3	...	3
Turned out non-cognizable	...	20	...	21
Declared maliciously false	...	36	...	36
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	...	100	...	114
Total	10	168	11	174

(LXVI)

Percentages, Upper Sind Frontier.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	61.11	73.33	44.74	45.98
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	100	100	12.50	12.50
3.	Dacoities	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.	Robberies	...	...	50	60	50	50
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	44.68	95.45	70.27	79.78
6.	Thefts	...	...	63.28	90	61.17	63.54
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	90	90	48.88	52.38
Abetments				.....	.....	.....	.....
	Class I	...	...	66.68	80	23.80	23.81
	" II	...	...	70.97	84.62	40	40.54
	" III	...	...	43.13	88	41.82	65.71
	" IV	...	...	100	100	40	40
	" V	...	...	66.21	90.58	50.60	62.87
Total for I. P. C. cases				61.97	88.96	50.12	51.15
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				97.87	97.87	88.33	88.33
Grand Total				67.97	90.95	54.83	58.91

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1902.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
1,670	11,488	13,158	9,139	69.46	7	198	205	157	76.59	498	176

* Note.—The discrepancy is due to the fact that property in excluded cases has been omitted.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the Number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of Bombay Presidency for the year 1893.

District.	LICENSES ISSUED AND RENEWED.				CASES.			REMARKS.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous Journeys.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of Licenses shown in Columns 2-5.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.	
		Fire-arms.	Other Arms.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Ahmedabad	5	128	516	222	55	41	Rs. a. p. 230 12 0	In one case imprisonment instead of fine was awarded. 38 Licenses for guns or pistols. 90 Guns and swords combined. 128 Total.
Kaira	2	41	477	19	21	15	79 0 0	The actual number of fire-arms is 163. Actual number of licenses under Class 2 amounted to 488 and the number of fire-arms covered by them is 72; 30 licenses were issued for fire-arms and other arms together.
Panch Mahals... ..	1	147	332	57	9	8	107 8 0	85 Licenses appertain to both "Fire-arms" and "other arms". 54 Licenses were issued or renewed for guns. 5 Do. do. for revolvers. 3 Do. do. for pistols. 147
Broach	3	112	228	*1	16	14	159 0 0	The actual number of fire-arms in the possession of license holders is 154. * Covers 1 fire-arm and 8 swords, granted to the Thakor of Dehej for 2 months. Fire-arms ... { 111 Licenses of fire-arms renewed. 1 newly granted. Other arms... { 225 licenses for other arms renewed. 3 newly granted.
Surat	(1) 12	* 162	* 71	13	6	5	50 0 0	The actual number of fire-arms in possession of license holders is 112. (1). Fireworks 6. Blasting powder 1. Dealing in ammunition including 1 for the sale of blasting powder 4. Transport 1. * The actual number of licenses issued or renewed is 189. The actual number of fire-arms covered by these licenses is shown below :— 165 guns. 14 pistols. 179 Total.
Thanas	15	1,679	65	...	17	16	69 5 3	They covered 102 other arms. The actual number of licenses for possession or carrying of arms is 1,699, the number of licenses covering both fire-arms and other arms being 35. The number of fire-arms covered by the licenses for possession or carrying of arms is 1,709.
Total ...	38	2,269	1,679	312	124	99	695 9 3	
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar	*32	837	206	2	6	45	42 0 0	129 licenses appertaining to fire-arms and other arms are shown in both columns 3 and 4. The actual number of licenses appertaining to fire-arms is 708. † In the 6th case the accused was sentenced to 1 month's rigorous imprisonment. * 29 shops were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police. 31 inspections were made by the 2 Inspectors in the year.
Waindeh	(1) 45	(2) 1,120	90	86	12	12	122 0 0	640 licenses were issued on the combined account of fire-arms and other arms. The number of fire-arms in possession of license holders is 1879. (1). Besides 35 persons were licensed to manufacture and sell guns and blasting powder. (2). 480 fire-arms, and 640 fire-arms and other arms.
Nashik	16	* 523 (a) † 414 (b)	17	17	11	...	...	‡ One case pending. † 197 old licenses. * 462 old licenses. 72 issued. 97 issued. 269 559 4 discontinued. 36 discontinued. 265 523
Dhule	15	* 212	92	7	23	23	210 0 0	(a) 179 issued covering both descriptions of arms. (b) 179 issued Do. do. do. 550 number of fire-arms covered by the licenses * 62 licenses cover fire-arms and other arms. The actual number of fire-arms in the possession of license holders is 212.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the Number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of Bombay Presidency for the year 1893—continued.

District.	LICENSES ISSUED AND RENEWED.				CASES.			REMARKS.												
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous Journeys.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of License shown in Columns 2-5.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.													
		Fire-arms.	Other Arms.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9												
<i>Central Division—continued.</i>																				
Sitara	22	232	135	...	2	1	2 0 0	<p>There were 41 licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms. 248 fire-arms are covered by the 232 licenses.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Fire-arms.</td> <td>Other arms.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Issued in 1893 ...</td> <td>65</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Renewed in 1893 ...</td> <td>480</td> <td>250</td> </tr> </table> <p>The number of fire-arms covered by licenses of the 2nd description is 726. * 26 of these were shops licensed to deal in saltpetre.</p>		Fire-arms.	Other arms.	Issued in 1893 ...	65	14	Renewed in 1893 ...	480	250			
	Fire-arms.	Other arms.																		
Issued in 1893 ...	65	14																		
Renewed in 1893 ...	480	250																		
Sholapur	*41	545	264	13	2													
Total	204	3,469	1,231	125	46	41	376 0 0													
<i>Southern Division.</i>																				
Belgaum	21	*193	*228	...	3	2	65 0 0	<p>* Number of licenses issued during the year ... 54 Do. renewed ... 325</p> <p style="text-align: right;">379</p> <p>The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the 2nd description is 202. The number of licenses appertaining to both 'fire-arms' and 'other arms' is 38.</p> <p>Out of 543 licenses 64 were issued on a combined account, and 83 were for swords and other weapons. The number of fire-arms covered by licenses is 470. * Includes 6 shops licensed to deal in sulphur.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>Renewed ...</td> <td>712</td> <td>Renewed ...</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Issued ...</td> <td>51</td> <td>Issued ...</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>763</td> <td></td> <td>66</td> </tr> </table> <p>The actual number of fire-arms in possession of license holders is 940. † Of these 4 are discharged and 8 pending at the close of the year. 9 arms have been confiscated.</p> <p>* Of the figures shown in columns 3 and 4, 19 licenses were issued both for guns and swords. The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses is 493. In the second class 42 licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms were renewed. No new licenses of the kind were issued during the year. The actual number of fire-arms was 1,487. * 37 of this are only for the manufacture and sale of fire-arms. The figures in columns 3 and 4 include 4 licenses, which cover both "fire-arms" and other "arms." The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses in column 3 is 4,018.</p>	Renewed ...	712	Renewed ...	49	Issued ...	51	Issued ...	17		763		66
Renewed ...	712	Renewed ...	49																	
Issued ...	51	Issued ...	17																	
	763		66																	
Bijapur	6	543	147	2	3	1	50 0 0													
Dharwar	*23	1763	366	5	2	1	30 0 0													
Kanara	10	493	*28	52	14	7	77 0 0													
Kolaba	7	1,401	60	4	8	8	59 0 0													
Ratnagiri	*61	3,994	17	2													
Total	127	7,387	546	65	30	19	281 0 0													
Grand Total of the Presidency Proper ...	369	13,125	3,456	502	200	159	1,352 9 8													
<i>Sind.</i>																				
Achi	21	494	52	8	36		112 0 0	<p>The fines imposed on persons having arms without license. Rs. 102 only recovered.</p> <p>* Fines imposed in offences were other than those relating to licenses entered in the statement. † Of these 84 licenses were for both fire-arms and other arms and 18 for other arms only; the number 84 is also included in Column 3. ‡ Of these 19 licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms. The number of arms covered by the licenses was 363 guns and 24 swords; of these however 10 licenses covering 10 guns were cancelled and 17 guns confiscated.</p>												
Merabad	16	683	200	1	10		147 0 0													
Mikarpur	12	*809	353	33	23		229 2 1													
Sind Frontier ...	3	204	103	50	12		80 0 0													
Thar and Parkar ...	6	368	124	60	13		174 0 0													
Total	58	2,558	732	157	93	...	742 2 1													
Grand Total of the Presidency, including Sind	427	15,683	4,188	659	293	159	2,094 11 4													

By order,

A. R. MAIDMENT,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the Number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of Bombay Presidency for the year 1893.

District.	LICENSES ISSUED AND RENEWED.				CASES.			REMARKS.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous Journeys.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of Licenses shown in Columns 2-5.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Ahmedabad	5	128	516	222	55	41	Rs. a. p. 230 12 0	In one case imprisonment instead of fine was awarded. 38 Licenses for guns or pistols, 90 Guns and swords combined. 128 Total. The actual number of fire-arms is 163.
Kaira	2	41	477	19	21	15	79 0 0	Actual number of licenses under Class 2 amounted to 488 and the number of fire-arms covered by them is 72; 30 licenses were issued for fire-arms and other arms together.
Panch Mahals...	1	147	332	57	9	8	107 8 0	85 Licenses appertain to both "Fire-arms" and "other arms". 54 Licenses were issued or renewed for guns. 5 Do. do. for revolvers. 3 Do. do. for pistols. 147
Draoch	3	112	228	*1	16	14	169 0 0	The actual number of fire-arms in the possession of license holders is 154. * Covers 1 fire-arm and 8 swords, granted to the Thákór of Dehej for 2 months. Fire-arms ... { 111 Licenses of fire-arms renewed. 1 newly granted. Other arms... { 225 licenses for other arms renewed. 3 newly granted.
Surat	(1) 12	* 162	* 71	13	6	5	50 0 0	The actual number of fire-arms in possession of license-holders is 112. (1). Fireworks 6. Blasting powder 1. Dealing in ammunition including 1 for the sale of blasting powder 4. Transport 1. * The actual number of licenses issued or renewed is 189. The actual number of fire-arms covered by these licenses is shown below :— 165 guns. 14 pistols. 179 Total.
Tháns	15	1,679	65	...	17	16	69 5 3	They covered 102 other arms.
Total	38	2,269	1,679	312	124	99	695 9 3	The actual number of licenses for possession or carrying of arms is 1,699, the number of licenses covering both fire-arms and other arms being 33. The number of fire-arms covered by the licenses for possession or carrying of arms is 1,709.
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar	*32	837	206	2	6	†5	42 0 0	129 licenses appertaining to fire-arms and other arms are shown in both columns 3 and 4. The actual number of licenses appertaining to fire-arms is 708. † In the 6th case the accused was sentenced to 1 month's rigorous imprisonment. * 29 shops were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police. 31 inspections were made by the 2 Inspectors in the year.
Elkhédá	(1) 45	(2) 1,120	90	86	12	12	122 0 0	640 licenses were issued on the combined account of fire-arms and other arms. The number of fire-arms in possession of license holders is 1879. (1). Besides 35 persons were licensed to manufacture and sell guns and blasting powder. (2). 480 fire-arms, and 640 fire-arms and other arms.
Solapur	16	* 523 (a) † 414 (b)	17	17	11	...	...	† One case pending. † 197 old licenses. * 462 old licenses. 72 issued. 97 issued. 269 559 4 discontinued. 36 discontinued. 265 523
...	15	* 212	92	7	23	23	210 0 0	(a) 179 issued covering both descriptions of arms. (b) 179 issued Do. do. do. 550 number of fire-arms covered by the licenses. * 62 licenses cover fire-arms and other arms. The actual number of fire-arms in the possession of license holders is 212.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the Number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of Bombay Presidency for the year 1893—continued.

District.	LICENSES ISSUED AND RENEWED.				CASES.			REMARKS.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous Journeys.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of Licenses shown in Columns 2-5.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.	
		Fire-arms.	Other Arms.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Central Division—continued.</i>								Rs. a. p.
Sitara	22	232	135	...	2	1	2 0 0	There were 41 licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms. 248 fire-arms are covered by the 232 licenses. Fire-arms. Other arms. Issued in 1893 ... 65 14 Renewed in 1893 ... 480 230 The number of fire-arms covered by licenses of the 2nd description is 726. * 26 of these were shops licensed to deal in saltpetre.
Sholapur	*41	545	264	13	2	...	...
Total ...	204	3,469	1,231	125	46	41	376 0 0	
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum	21	*193	*228	...	3	2	65 0 0	* Number of licenses issued during the year ... 54 Do. renewed ... 325 379
Bijapur... ..	6	543	147	2	3	1	50 0 0	The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the 2nd description is 202. The number of licenses appertaining to both 'fire-arms' and 'other arms' is 38. Out of 543 licenses 64 were issued on a combined account, and 83 were for swords and other weapons. The number of fire-arms covered by licenses is 479.
Dhárwar	*22	†763	366	5	2	1	30 0 0	* Includes 6 shops licensed to deal in sulphur. †Renewed ... 712 ‡Renewed ... 42 Issued ... 51 Issued ... 17 763 66
Kánara	10	493	*28	52	†14	7	77 0 0	† Of these 4 are discharged and 3 pending at the close of the year. 9 arms have been confiscated.
Kolaba	7	1,401	60	4	8	8	59 0 0	* Of the figures shown in columns 3 and 4, 19 licenses were issued both for guns and swords. The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses is 493. In the second class 42 licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms were renewed. No new licenses of the kind were issued during the year. The actual number of fire-arms was 1,457.
Ratnágiri	*61	3,994	17	2	...	...	.....	* 37 of this are only for the manufacture and sale of fire-arms. The figures in columns 3 and 4 include 4 licenses, which cover both "fire-arms" and other "arms." The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses in column 3 is 4,018.
Total ...	127	7,387	546	65	80	19	281 0 0	
Grand Total of the Presidency Proper ...	369	13,125	3,456	502	200	159	1,352 9 3	
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karachi... ..	21	494	52	8	36	...	112 0 0	The fines imposed on persons having arms without license, Rs. 102 only recovered. *Fines imposed in offences were other than those relating to licenses entered in the statement. †Of these 84 licenses were for both fire-arms and other arms and 18 for other arms only; the number 84 is also included in Column 3. ‡Of these 19 licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms. The number of arms covered by the licenses was 368 guns and 24 swords; of these however 10 licenses covering 10 guns were cancelled and 17 guns confiscated.
Hyderabad	16	683	200	1	10	...	147 0 0	
Shikárpur	12	*809	353	33	23	...	229 2 1	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3	204	†102	50	12	...	80 0 0	
Thar and Párkár ...	6	368	‡24	60	13	...	174 0 0	
Total ...	58	2,558	732	157	93	...	743 2 1	
Grand Total of the Presidency, including Sind	427	15,683	4,188	659	293	159	2,094 11 4	

By order,

A. R. MAIDMENT,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. III.—Escapes and Re-captures during the year 1893.

District.	From Jails.	From Lock-ups.	FROM THE CUSTODY OF		Total Escapes.	Number re-captured.	Percentage of Re-captures to Escapes.	REMARKS.
			District Police.	Village Police.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Ahmedabad	2	2	2	1	7	4	57·1	No re-capture of last year's escapes. * Includes one prisoner who had escaped from Police custody in 1886 was re-arrested during the year.
Kaira	1	...	2	3	6	7*	100	
Panch Mahals ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	
Broach ... ..	...	...	2	1	3	3	100	
Surat ... ..	...	...	3	1	4	4	100	
Thana	2	...	3	...	5	1	20	
Total ...	5	2	14	6	27	20	70·37	
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	2	100	The Jaghias were prosecuted and convicted to pay a fine of Rs. 5 and 10 respectively by the Second Class Magistrate, Taluka Jamkhed, under Section 223, Indian Penal Code. † 3 prisoners who escaped in previous years and were re-captured during this year are included in this. ‡ Includes 3 persons who were at large in 1892 and were re-captured in 1893.
Khandesh ... ..	...	...	5	...	5	†6	60	
Nasik	1	...	3	...	4	3	75	
Poona	2	2	4	...	8	5	62·5	
Satara ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Sholapur ... ..	...	...	3	2	5	‡8	100	
Total ...	3	2	16	4	25	24	72	
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	
Bijapur ... ..	...	...	6	3	9	6	66·66	
Dharwar	1	...	6	3	10	10	100	
Kanara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	2	100	
Ratnagiri	3	...	1	3	7	7	100	
Total ...	4	...	15	10	29	26	89·65	
Grand Total of the Presidency Proper ...	12	4	45	20	81	70	77·77	
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karachi	7	...	4	...	11	9	81·81	§ 4 of these escaped in previous years, but were arrested during 1893. Percentage taken on the number of re-captures is 7 on 9. One accused escaped from the custody of the peon of the Jail Department and was re-arrested has not been included. ¶ Includes 1 escape of 1893.
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	9	...	9	7	77·78	
Shikarpur	3	1	5	...	9	§11	77·78	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	2	1	...	3	2	66·66	
Thar and Parkar ... ..	...	3	5	...	8	7	87·5	
Total ...	10	6	24	...	40	36	80	
Grand Total of the Presidency, including Sind ...	22	10	69	20	121	106	78·51	

By order,

A. R. MAIDMENT,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Annual and Periodical Reports.

Report on the state of crime and the working of the Police in the several Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1893.

No. 8241 of 1894.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1894.

Letter from the Inspector-General of Police, No. 6831, dated the 7th August 1894—Forwarding his Report on the Police Administration of the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind, for the year 1893; and explaining the cause of delay in the submission of the report.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Inspector-General of Police on the administration of the District Police during the year 1893 was received by Government on the 8th August 1894. The delay appears to have been unavoidable; but Government entirely concur in the remarks of the Commissioner in Sind that delay in the issue of the report deprives it of most of its value, and trust the Inspector-General of Police will succeed in future in submitting his annual reports not later than the 1st July.

2. An examination of Statement A, Parts I and II, shows that during the year 1893 there were reported in the Presidency proper and Sind 166,728 cognizable and non-cognizable offences against 145,089 in 1892. The number of persons who appeared in Court for trial rose from 206,059 to 222,830, of whom 71,563 or 32·11 per cent. were convicted as compared with 57,659 or 27·98 per cent. in 1892. It is satisfactory, however, to note that cognizable offences continued to show a decided decrease from 26,249 to 21,823, while the total increase in reported crime is again entirely due to the remarkable increase of non-cognizable cases from 118,840 to 141,905. This increase is observable both in the Presidency proper and in Sind. His Excellency the Governor in Council is inclined to agree with the Commissioner in Sind that a more careful examination of complainants in the first instance together with closer attention to the provisions of Section 95, Indian Penal Code, and Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, might result in a sensible diminution in this class of cases, and desires therefore that District Magistrates both in the Presidency proper and in Sind will give their careful consideration to this suggestion during the ensuing year. Taking the figures for the Presidency proper and Sind separately it will be seen that the decreases and increases in cognizable and non-cognizable cases are similar in both. In cognizable cases in the Presidency proper there was a decrease of reported cases from 18,013 to 17,502. 25,672 persons were arrested as against 20,942 in the previous year and 13,818 or 53·82 per cent. were convicted as against 14,039 or 52·1 per cent. The proportion of cognizable cases ending in conviction to those decided was 79·29 per cent. as against 77·27 per cent. In Sind the decrease in reported cases was from 8,236 to 7,321, but 12,836 persons were arrested as against 12,412 and 5,804 or 45·21 per cent. were convicted as against 6,642 or 53·5 per cent. in 1892, while the proportion of cases ending in conviction to those decided was 88·24 per cent. as against 91·2. In non-cognizable cases in the Presidency proper the number of cases rose from 106,597 to 126,106. 162,436 persons appeared before the Courts as against 147,871 in the previous year, while the percentage of convictions rose from 21·7 to 29·1. In Sind the number of cases rose from 12,243 to 15,799. The number of persons appearing before the Courts was 22,734 as against 20,069 in the previous year, while the percentage of convictions declined from 23·84 to 20·1. The number of cases in which the Police were employed to make enquiry rose in the Presidency proper from 1,110 to 1,303 and in Sind declined from 217 to 207. It appears therefore that cognizable crime continued to show a steady decrease both in the Presidency proper and Sind, though in the latter Province the Police did not maintain the steady improvement in prosecuting to

a conviction which is apparent in the former. With non-cognizable crime the Police have clearly, as is right, little to do and, as pointed out above, the large increase in this class of cases can probably to a great extent be controlled by the Magistrates themselves.

3. Turning now to cognizable Indian Penal Code cases only, it appears from Supplementary Statement No. I that there was a decrease in the number of reported cases both in the Presidency proper and Sind, the figures being 20,187 and 8,315 respectively against 21,111 and 8,709 in the previous year. Of these, 9,817 cases in the Presidency proper and 3,991 in Sind were excluded by the Magistrates as compared with 10,136 and 3,613 respectively in the previous year. This gives the percentage of cases excluded at 48·63 for the Presidency proper and 47·99 for Sind against 48·01 and 41·4 in the previous year. The number of excluded cases is again very large, and it is disappointing to find that the percentage is higher than in the previous year. The total number of excluded cases investigated by the Police is made up principally of cases that have been excluded as false owing to some mistake of fact or law, and the figures are higher both in the Presidency proper and in Sind than in the previous year, being 7,024 and 2,241 against 6,864 and 1,969. The next largest item comprising cases excluded as maliciously false, however, shows a decrease in both parts of the Presidency, the figures being 801 and 608 against 962 and 640 in 1892. In view of the repeated assurances of the district officers of the correctness of the returns of cases excluded as false owing to some mistake of fact or law, His Excellency the Governor in Council is prepared to accept the figures which in each district approximate to the figures of the preceding year as offering as fair a basis of comparison as can be expected. The attention of the District Magistrates and Superintendents must not, however, be withdrawn from the possibility of undetected cases improperly finding a place among these figures. On the other hand in the cases excluded as maliciously false an examination of the figures for the various districts of the Presidency proper shows some remarkable fluctuations. Thus Ahmedabad shows a decrease from 72 to 26, Poona from 114 to 45, Belgaum from 181 to 71, Bijápur from 132 to 75, while Ahmednagar shows an increase from 29 to 86, Khándesh from 89 to 122, and Ratnágiri from 12 to 30. These facts, together with the disappointing results of prosecutions for making maliciously false complaints, incline Government to the belief that these cases are not classified uniformly; and as accuracy in this direction is most important for a satisfactory selection of false cases for prosecution, Government trust that it will receive the careful attention of District Magistrates and Superintendents in future. In this connection the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police on the systematic use of Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, should be carefully attended to, but at the same time it is to be remembered that this section cannot properly be used where the falsity of the complaint and the consequent innocence of the accused are clear from the beginning. For such cases the only remedy is prosecution under Section 182 or 211, Indian Penal Code, and in spite of the acknowledged difficulty of obtaining convictions in such cases, Government hope that perseverance and a judicious selection of cases for trial may result in a satisfactory decrease in this most objectionable form of crime.

4. The number of true Indian Penal Code cases reported in each district of the Presidency compared with that for 1892 will be apparent from the following table:—

		1892.	1893.			1892.	1893.
<i>Sind.</i>				<i>Central Division.</i>			
Karáchi ...	...	905	879—	Ahmednagar ...	...	257	300+
Hyderabad ...	...	1,733	1,590—	Khándesh ...	...	996	1,052+
Thar and Párkar ...	...	424	309—	Násik ...	...	791	607—
Shikárpur ...	...	1,744	1,306—	Poona ...	...	1,126	1,027—
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	290	240—	Sátára ...	...	743	697—
				Sholápur ...	...	405	363—
Total ...		5,096	4,324	Total ...		4,318	4,046

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
NORTHERN DIVISION.			SOUTHERN DIVISION.		
Ahmedabad ...	862	878+	Belgaum ...	622	558—
Kaira ...	768	684—	Bijápur ...	626	505—
Panch Maháls ...	249	203—	Dhárwár ...	773	775+
Broach ...	498	450—	Kánara ...	359	320—
Surat ...	232	254+	Kolába ...	438	425—
Thána ...	961	930—	Ratnágiri ...	269	827+
			Total ...	3,087	2,910
Total ...	3,570	3,414	Grand Total ...	16,071	14,694

5. It is satisfactory to note that there is a general decrease of true Indian Penal Code cases in all the Divisions of the Presidency. In Sind the decrease is observable in all districts and is attributed mainly to the vigorous working of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. At the same time the exclusion from the returns of cases on the North-Western Railway which has been taken over by the Punjab Government must, although they are reported to be few in number, be taken into account in considering the figures for the Districts of Karachi, Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier. The most marked decrease is in the Shikárpur District, and is caused almost entirely by a decrease in thefts. With regard to the large number of cases under Class I in the Hyderabad District, which has been commented on by the Commissioner in Sind, it appears that nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the total were taken up by the Magistrates direct and met with very indifferent success as compared with those taken up by the Police. In the Northern Division, Ahmedabad and Surat show slight increases and in the Central Division, Ahmednagar and Khándesh. The increase in Ahmednagar is no doubt partly due to the Koli outbreak in the Akola Taluka which necessitated the imposition of a punitive post on the villages concerned, but thefts and cases of receiving stolen property also show a considerable increase. In the Southern Division, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri show increases, the remaining districts showing decreases. The increase in Ratnágiri is chiefly due to a large increase in thefts, while the decrease in Belgaum and Bijápur is to a considerable extent to be attributed to the decrease in crime consequent on an improvement in the harvests since the scarcity of 1891.

6. Comparing the fluctuations in the various classes of crime it appears that the number of serious offences against human life is slightly higher than in either of the two preceding years in the Presidency as a whole, being 317 as against 302 and 315. Kaira, which showed a considerable decrease in this class of crime in the preceding year, has returned to the average number in the year under review. Násik and Dhárwár also show increases, while Poona and Belgaum show decreases. All the districts in Sind with the exception of Thar and Párkar show increases. The number of dacoities remains about the same, the total being 119 against 121 in the preceding year, one only being reported from Sind. The majority of these cases again come from the Central Division, the increase being chiefly marked in Ahmednagar and Sholápur. His Excellency the Governor in Council notices with satisfaction the success of the Ahmednagar Police in suppressing the Koli outbreak referred to in paragraph 5 as having contributed to the increase of crime in that district. The decrease in the number of dacoities in the Southern Division was due to the decrease to 3 in the number of this class of offence in Bijápur where 19 occurred in the previous year. Belgaum on the other hand showed an increase from 2 to 8, but in considering the success of the Police in dealing with this class of crime the difficulties from the intermingling of Native State's territory pointed out by the Commissioner, S. D., must not be lost sight of. While cases of house-breaking and theft decreased generally, robberies remained about the same, being four higher in the Presidency proper and one higher in Sind. The increase is due to higher figures for the Southern Division which also shows an increase in house-breaking.

Cases of receiving stolen property generally decreased. The decrease is specially marked in Broach where the decrease was from 33 to 7. This is not necessarily a satisfactory feature as it may possibly be due to a falling off in the detective power of the Police. On the other hand Ahmednagar shows a rise from 8 to 19 and Ratnágiri from 3 to 16, which is ascribed, in the case of the latter district, to the dealings in British territory of thieves from the adjoining territories of Sávantvádi and Goa. With a decrease in the number of thefts there is a corresponding decrease in the amount of property stolen, the value being Rs. 6½ lakhs for the Presidency proper and Rs. 1½ lakhs for Sind during the year under review as against Rs. 8½ lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. The percentages of recoveries improved, though they were not for the Presidency proper as good as in 1891. The figures were 40 and 47·7 per cent. for the Presidency proper and Sind respectively as against 39 and 42·9 per cent. and 48 and 47·4 per cent. in the preceding years.

7. Turning to the success of the Police in the disposal of their work, it is satisfactory to note that the number of cases pending at the close of the year was smaller than in the previous year, being 2,384 against 2,634. The decrease is observable both in the Presidency proper and in Sind. There are again discrepancies between the numbers shown as pending at the end of the preceding year and at the beginning of the year under review. The Inspector-General of Police points out that the discrepancy noticed in the preceding year's review was explained as far as the Presidency proper is concerned in a foot-note to Supplementary Statement No. I. A similar explanation is given for the year under review, and the discrepancies appear to be due to undetected cases of the previous year having been brought to trial in the succeeding year. The same explanation probably applies to Sind, but it would be convenient if the Commissioner in Sind would in future give the necessary explanation in a foot-note. Including pending cases there were in the whole Presidency in all 28,393 Indian Penal Code cases for disposal against 29,611 in the previous year; of these, 13,257 as against 13,124 were excluded. Deducting these and 2,384 cases pending at the close of the year, it appears there were 12,752 cases disposed of within the year. Of these 4,278 or 33·5 per cent. were undetected as against 4,694 or 33·8 per cent. in the previous year. The steady decline in the percentage of undetected cases noticed in the review of the preceding year has therefore been maintained. Of the 8,442 cases disposed of by trial 7,392 or 87·56 per cent. ended in conviction against 7,950 or 87·14 per cent. in the previous year. The percentages for the Presidency proper and Sind separately are 86·16 and 90·88 against 84·7 and 92·25. Including all Indian Penal Code cases disposed of, the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of rose from 57·33 to 57·96, the percentages for the Presidency proper and Sind separately being 57·40 and 59·26 against 56 and 59·44. The following table compares for each division separately the percentages of cases ending in conviction during the year under review with those of the preceding year:—

				1892.	1893.
1.	Sind Division	...	...	59·44	59·26
2.	Northern Division	...	...	62·18	63·27
3.	Central Division	...	...	54·66	56·28
4.	Southern Division	...	...	51·98	52·08

It will be seen from the above that while the number of pending cases and undetected cases decreased, there was an improvement generally, with the exception of Sind, in the percentages of convictions. It must not, however, be forgotten that the number of excluded cases showed an increase, and Government are disposed to agree with the Commissioner, N. D., that care must be taken to prevent cases, which should be properly shown as pending, being classed at the close of the year as undetected or excluded as false.

8. With regard to persons, the Inspector-General of Police has explained in a foot-note to Supplementary Statement No. I the difference between the number of persons shown under arrest or on bail at the end of 1892 and the beginning of 1893. There is a similar difference in the figures for Sind which is not explained, but very possibly may be due to the same cause as in the Presidency proper, namely, the exclusion of persons under arrest or on bail in cases which turned out to be non-cognizable. There were altogether 19,917 persons to be dealt with during the year under review as compared with 21,168 in the previous year. Of these, 661 against 1,065 were released without being brought to trial, 60 against 90 are reported to have escaped, gone mad or died, while 1,256 against 1,109 were awaiting disposal at the end of the year. There were therefore 17,950 persons disposed of by trial as against 18,904 in the preceding year, and of these 10,677 or 59·47 per cent. were convicted as against 11,606 or 61·39 per cent. The percentages for the Presidency proper and Sind separately were 57·98 and 63·4 against 58·89 and 67·66. The percentage of persons released without being brought to trial to persons awaiting trial shows a further decrease in the year under review from 5·09 to 2·56 in the Presidency proper, while in Sind there is a slight rise from 4·86 to 5·25. The marked decrease in the Presidency proper is due principally to further decrease in Ahmedabad from 7·83 to 1·81 and in Khandesh from 15·67 to 1·76. No explanation has been given in the case of the latter, and it is possible that all persons actually arrested have not been duly reported. While, therefore, the total number of persons for disposal decreased, the number awaiting disposal was higher and the percentage of convictions lower. On the other hand the number of persons released without being brought to trial, and in the Presidency proper the percentage of those to the number for disposal, was very much less.

9. With regard to property stolen, taking all classes of offences into consideration, the figures in Statement A and Supplementary Statement No. I. agree for the Presidency proper, while the discrepancy between the two for Sind has been explained in a foot-note to Supplementary Statement I. No explanation, however, has been given in the case of Sind of the discrepancy in the amount of property stolen in pending cases of the previous year, as shown in column 1 of the statement for the year under review and column 11 of that for the previous year. The following statement contrasts the amount of property stolen and the percentage recovered with figures for the preceding year:—

Year.	Amount stolen.	Percentage recovered.
	Rs.	
1892...	12,00,725	40·4
1891...	9,87,136	41·9

There is decrease in the amount stolen and an improvement in the percentage recovered, though the latter does not approach to the figure of 1891, which was 48·8 per cent. The improvement in the percentages is to be seen both in the Presidency proper and Sind, but is more marked in Sind. The percentages are 40·45 and 47·77 against 39 and 43·9 in the preceding year and 48 and 47·4 in 1891. There is at the same time an improvement in the amount of property alleged to have been stolen in cases pending at the end of the year, the figures being Rs. 2,08,479 against Rs. 2,59,559 shown at the end of the preceding year. The decrease is marked in each Division except the Central Division, which shows an increase from Rs. 86,165 to Rs. 1,13,526. This is due to the unusually large increase in the Sátara District and appears to have been caused by three complaints of breach of trust of sums amounting to Rs. 60,872 which were reported for exclusion as no offence.

10. The total number of cognizable cases reported to the Police under Class VI (Special and Local Laws) during the year was 5,107 against 6,006 in the preceding year. The number of persons who appeared for trial was 5,277 as against 6,399, of whom 4,593 or 87 per cent. were convicted as against 5,893

or 81.2 per cent. in the previous year. While, therefore, the number of reported cases decreased the results of the trials were better. The decrease in the number of cases is observable in all Divisions of the Presidency except the Northern Division, where the increase is almost entirely due to an increase of cases under the Ábkári Act in Thána. The decrease in Sind is attributed to a smaller number of local nuisance cases being taken up by the Police, and Government are inclined to agree with the Commissioner as to the undesirability of the Police showing greater activity in such cases *suo motu*. The decrease, however, appears to be also partly due to the exclusion in the year under report of the figures of Chapter VIII cases from those under Class VI, as this is noted as the chief cause of the large decrease in the Shikárpur District. In the Presidency proper the decrease is similarly attributed by the Inspector-General of Police to the exclusion of Chapter VIII cases under the orders which appear to have been correctly issued and to be in accordance with the instructions referred to by him in Government Resolution No. 6272, dated 19th November 1888, Judicial Department. The Governor in Council notices the improvement reported by the Commissioner in Sind in the attention paid to the working of the Excise and Opium Laws in Thar and Párkar, and observes also that the number of such cases taken up by the Police *suo motu* has increased in the Presidency proper. The full report on these points to be submitted in 1895, in accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 12 of Government Resolution No. 1503, dated 26th February 1894, will, however, be awaited.

11. The large increase in non-cognisable cases and the possible remedy for it has been noticed in paragraph 2 of this review. The increase, however, in the Poona District requires special explanation as the figures are somewhat peculiar. It is reported that there was an increase in the number of cases from 9,507 to 22,429, while on the other hand the number of persons appearing before the Courts decreased from 28,798 to 28,143, and the percentage of convictions rose from 17.8 per cent. to 49.62. Government regret to notice the tendency of the Subordinate Magistrates in Shikárpur, which has been remarked by the Commissioner in Sind, to send a large number of false and frivolous complaints for enquiry by the Police. It is not clear whether these complaints referred to cognisable or non-cognisable offences, but from the increase of the latter class referred by the Magistrates to the Police in the Shikárpur District it would appear that a large proportion referred to non-cognisable cases.

12. With regard to the working of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, it appears that 1,826 persons were brought before the Magistrates as against 2,084 in the preceding year. Of these 1,134 were ordered to give security against 1,391. While, therefore, there was on the whole a decrease both in the number of persons proceeded against and in the number convicted as compared with the preceding year, the figures approximate to those of 1891, and it is extremely satisfactory to notice the general decrease in crime which is attributed both by the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner in Sind to the vigorous working of this chapter. The lowness of the percentage of persons required to give security to those proceeded against, which was 58.4 per cent. in the year under review against 65.2 in the previous year, is not satisfactory. The corresponding figures for Sind were 74 and 72.6. The Inspector-General of Police comments on the disfavour with which some Magistrates regard proceedings under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and observes that in such cases the Police should not prosecute. While agreeing with the Inspector-General of Police as to the undesirability of prosecuting except when the case against the accused is clear, Government consider that perseverance and a judicious selection of cases will in the end convince all Magistrates of the usefulness of Chapter VIII in suppressing crime. The reason given by Mr. Goldsmid for not prosecuting cases in Bijápur does not seem sufficient and Government trust that next year will show an improvement. The large number of cases pending at the end of the year as noticed by the Inspector-General of Police, is to be regretted, and Government trust that the District Magistrates of Kháudesh and Sátára, where there were no fewer than 74 and 89 pending cases respectively, will take measures to secure the prompt disposal of Chapter VIII cases in future.

13. The total strength of the District Police was 14,792 in the Presidency proper and 3,974 in Sind against 14,813 and 4,304 in the preceding year, or in all 18,766 against 19,117. Taking the entire Presidency, the percentage of educated men was 40·03 against 39·2 in the preceding year, the figures for the Presidency proper and Sind separately being 45·23 and 20·76 against 44·58 and 21·01. The total number of punishments inflicted was in the Presidency proper 2,462 against 2,400 in 1892, and in Sind 529 against 613. The number of rewards by promotion and money grants was 163 and 487 respectively in the Presidency proper against 268 and 331 in the preceding year, and in Sind 80 and 55 against 61 and 41. The decrease in the strength of the Police in Sind is chiefly due to the transfer, during the year, of the control of the North-Western Railway Police to the Punjab Government. The difficulties in recruitment, which are especially marked in Sind, will, it is hoped, be to a great extent removed by the introduction of the re-organisation scheme which was introduced in the Presidency proper early after the close of the year under review. The re-organisation of the Sind police is about to be undertaken. A further rise in the percentage of the educated men from the same cause will be looked for as soon as the re-organisation has had time to make its effects perceptible. During the year under review the slight increase in the Presidency proper is counter-balanced by a corresponding decrease in Sind. From the figures of punishments and rewards few conclusions of any value can be drawn and Government prefer to leave these questions entirely to the discretion of the District Superintendents of Police. At the same time Government are glad to notice a further spread in Sind of the general principle of having as little resort to petty fines as possible and substituting therefor punishment drill and other similar penalties. With regard to rewards, the Inspector-General of Police explains the increase in the Presidency proper of money rewards as due chiefly to an increase in excise rewards, and with reference to the decrease in rewards by promotion observes that it is not always possible to grant them. The increase in the former is satisfactory inasmuch as it shows increased attention on the part of the Police to excise offences, while the decrease in the latter is a matter over which District Superintendents have not entire control, though wherever such rewards are possible a judicious grant of them should have a very good effect on the force. Government are not at present prepared to dispense with the table of rewards as suggested by the Commissioner in Sind.

14. The Inspector-General of Police has this year given in the body of his report a table comparing the work done by the various Superintendents in accordance with paragraph 16 of Government Resolution No. 1503, dated 26th February 1894, Judicial Department. It would be convenient if the Commissioner in Sind would in future include a similar table in his report. The tour map of the District Superintendent of Police, Thar and Párkar, may as suggested by the Commissioner in Sind be in future discontinued. The Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner in Sind have noticed in their reviews on each district and the Divisional Commissioners in theirs on their respective Divisions the cases in which they consider more inspection work might have been done, or a greater number of cases personally investigated by the District Superintendents of Police. The Governor in Council desires to take this opportunity of recording his sense of the loss which has been caused to the public service by the death of Mr. Watson, for many years Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police in Thar and Párkar.

15. The results of the Police administration of the year 1893 under review are on the whole satisfactory, and Government will look forward with interest to the good effects which may be expected from the introduction of the re-organisation scheme and of the Bertillon system of identification of criminals. It is disappointing to find that the system of Court prosecutors has made little progress, and if better results are not obtained in the ensuing year it may become necessary to consider the suggestions of the Commissioners as to alteration in the pay and age limit of the appointments. The result of the consultation of the Surgeon-General with the Inspector-General of Police on the subject of *post mortem* examinations, which has been alluded to by the Inspector-General of Police in paragraph 33 of his report, will be awaited.

16. Copies of this report and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State and placed on the Editors' Table.

(Signed) C. H. A. HILL,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Inspector-General of Police,
All District Magistrates,
All District Superintendents of Police,
The Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar,
The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The General Department,
The Political Department,
The Editors' Table,
The Branch Editors' Table, Poona,
The Branch Editors' Table, Dhárwár,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India, } By letter.