

POLICE REPORTS

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1892

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1893.

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No. 7313 OF 1898.

From

J. E. DOWN, ESQUIRE,
Acting Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency;

To

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

Poona, 17th August 1898.

SIR,

1. I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Police of the Bombay Presidency, excluding the Province of Sind, for the year 1897, together with the statements noted below:—

- Statement A, Parts I to IV.
- Statement B, Parts I and II.
- Supplementary Statements Nos. I, II and III.
- Statements C, D, E, F and G.

Except Supplementary Statements Nos. I, II and III, all the statements have been introduced for the first time this year in accordance with Government Resolution No. 8720, dated 16th December 1896, Judicial Department. Of these, Statement A, Parts I to IV, Statement B, Parts I and II, and Statement C have been prescribed in lieu of old Statement A, Parts I and II, while Statements E, F and G take the place, in a considerably modified form, of the existing returns, viz., C, D and E. The large number of revised statements, their elaborateness and complexity have not only added very considerably to the clerical work of this office in checking and dealing with them generally, but being new and imperfectly understood by the various District Officers, the preparation of them has taken considerable time and led to many queries and references. For the same reason, the returns from the District Magistrates have been much delayed. These causes are responsible for the delay which has occurred in the submission of my report to Government.

2. The year under report shows a still further increase of from 21,388 and 18,901 to 26,701 and 23,834 respectively in offences under "all classes" and "Indian Penal Code." The increase is more marked under the former head and runs through all the Divisions, the chief contributing causes being famine and consequent high prices of grain ruling in most of the districts and the difficulty experienced in adequately guarding property in houses and villages evacuated in connection with plague operations. For this rise in crime, the Central Division, where the effects of famine and plague were more acutely felt, is mainly responsible with an increase of 3,104 cases, while the Northern Division shows an increase of 1,331 and the Southern Division of 878. The increase noticeable in the Central Division is found in all the districts except Poona, where crime has decreased by 152 cases, notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions under which the district laboured during the year under report. Khândesh and Násik Districts, as last year, contribute largely to the increase: the increase in Sátára is also very marked. In the Northern Division the increase runs through all the districts and is especially noticeable in Kaira and Thána, where it amounted to 496 and 529 cases respectively. Except Bijápur, where cases have decreased by 133, all the districts of the Southern Division show an increase, the largest being in Dhárwár, Ratnágiri and Belgaum. The decrease in Bijápur is particularly satisfactory in view of the fact that famine was nowhere more acute. The result must, I think, be attributed in a great measure to good famine administration in that district. Under Indian Penal Code alone,

the net increase amounts to 4,933 cases and takes place in every district except Poona and Bijápur, in which there is a decrease of 137 and 132 cases respectively. The increase is most marked in the Central Division, being 2,979, while the Northern and Southern Divisions show an increase of 1,118 and 836 respectively. In the Northern Division, Kaira and Thána are conspicuous in this respect, being responsible for an increase of 477 and 357 cases respectively. Ahmedabad has an increase of 116 cases, while in Broach, Panch Maháls, Surat and Kánara, there is a small increase of 64, 25, 79 and 29 respectively. The total amount of real crime, viz., crime for which the Police are more directly responsible, rose from 12,094 cases to 16,981 under "all classes" and from 10,030 to 14,481 under "Indian Penal Code." The increase is noticeable in all the districts. Among the Divisions, the Central Division shows the heaviest increase, viz. 3,132, under "all classes" while the Northern and Southern Divisions show an increase of 931 and 824 respectively. Under Indian Penal Code alone, the increase in the Northern Division is of 706, in the Central Division, of 2,971 and in the Southern Division, of 774.

3. The following table gives in detail the comparative amount of actual crime (including Magisterial cases) for 1895, 1896 and 1897 under each class and for each Division. The figures are taken from Supplementary Statement No. I and according to the same process as was adopted last year, viz., by the addition of column 6 to column 14:—

Offences.	NORTHERN DIVISION.			CENTRAL DIVISION.			SOUTHERN DIVISION.			TOTAL.		
	Columns 6+14.			Columns 6+14.			Columns 6+14.			Columns 6+14.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Murders	33	37	51	67	81	104	60	65	79	160	183	234
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	30	30	31	30	19	26	13	20	23	73	69	79
Dacoities	15	24	33	60	191	417	57	102	139	132	817	589
Robberies	38	49	50	92	141	225	71	68	71	199	248	403
House-breaking with intent to commit theft	672	743	959	791	987	1,805	569	711	930	2,032	2,441	3,694
Thefts including cattle thefts	1,493	1,531	1,844	1,952	1,978	3,670	1,457	1,101	1,602	4,902	4,610	7,116
Receiving stolen property	168	135	190	109	135	178	43	78	71	320	348	439
Abetments	1	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Class I	63	109	82	150	128	165	79	112	64	317	348	301
Do. II	379	801	403	417	876	407	282	301	303	1,078	1,068	1,113
Do. III	850	940	1,195	1,128	1,512	2,096	620	664	1,072	2,805	3,116	4,983
Do. IV	45	28	23	73	52	56	41	23	32	159	108	110
Do. V	1,819	1,789	2,180	2,511	2,466	4,190	1,977	1,759	2,256	6,307	6,014	8,626
Total, Indian Penal Code Cases...	3,182	3,256	3,882	4,277	4,534	7,504	3,008	2,864	3,728	10,467	10,654	15,114
Class VI	1,666	1,243	1,605	887	1,149	1,089	655	872	930	3,178	3,264	3,634
Grand Total	4,808	4,499	5,547	5,114	5,683	8,543	3,663	3,736	4,658	13,645	13,918	18,748

The above table shows that the total amount of actual crime has, during the year, risen from 13,918 to 18,748. The rise is observed in all the important heads of crime. Murders have increased from 183 to 234, attempts at murder and culpable homicides from 69 to 79. Dacoities rose from 317 to 589. Of this number, 417 occurred in the Central Division, 33 in the Northern Division and 139 in the Southern Division as against 191, 24 and 102 respectively in the preceding year. The increase in the Central Division is remarkable and runs through all the districts, Khándesh alone being responsible for 234 cases as against 108 in the previous year. Many of these were due to scarcity and dearness of food, but there is little doubt that crime preventive measures were not taken as thoroughly or actively as they should have against the criminal classes, who in consequence got out of hand and gave much trouble. The same remark refers to Sátára, where dacoities increased from 7 in 1896 to 37 in 1897. In both these districts the matter is receiving my special attention. In the Northern Division, Thána takes the lead with 15 dacoities against 11 in the previous year, while Kaira shows 7, Broach and Ahmedabad 5 each, and Surat 1. In Thána the more serious dacoities were committed by a band of dacoits from the Kolába, Poona and Násik districts. In the Southern Division, 27 dacoities were committed in Belgaum District, 28 in Bijápur, 48 in Dhárwár and 30 in Kánara.

Robberies rose from 248 to 406. This increase is shared by all the three Divisions, the Central Division showing an increase from 141 to 285; the increase in the Southern Division is from 58 to 71 and in the Northern Division from 49 to 50. Cases under this head were mostly traceable to famine, but again the increase from 61 to 140 in Khándesh is remarkable and very unsatisfactory. Cases of house-breaking rose from 2,441 to 3,694 and of thefts from 4,610 to 7,116. Cases of Receiving Stolen Property have increased from 348 to 439. Turning to classes, increase is found in classes II, III and V, especially in class V. Class I shows a decrease from 348 to 301, while class IV is almost stationary. Class VI shows an increase from 3,264 to 3,634. This increase is noticed in the Northern and Southern Divisions, mostly in the Northern Division, in which the number of offences has risen from 1,243 to 1,665. The Central Division shows a small decrease from 1,149 to 1,039, while in the Southern Division there is a rise from 872 to 930. The increase in the Northern Division runs through all the districts except Ahmedabad, but more especially in Surat and Thána, where the number have risen from 275 and 403 to 421 and 663 respectively. The increase is chiefly observed in offences under the Abkári and Opium Acts, also to a certain extent under the Salt and Customs Acts. The increase as regards the Surat and Thána districts is traceable to scarcity which drove people to collect mhowra flowers and have recourse to illicit distillation for want of food. The increase in the Central Division is largely contributed to by the Khándesh and Násik districts. The other districts showed a decrease, especially Ahmednagar. In this district the number of offences reported has decreased from 356 to 135 owing to a smaller number of cases having been directly disposed of by the Magistrates during the year under report, due, no doubt, to there being no grazing to trespass upon in the forest reserves. In the Southern Division, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Kánara show a rise, but Kolába shows a fall from 415 to 297.

4. The foregoing remarks refer to true cognizable crime reported to the Police as well as that reported to the Magistrates. They have been dealt with conjointly, as fluctuations in such cases depend to a great extent upon the deterrent influence of the Police. In discussing the success of the Police in dealing with true crime, it will be convenient to treat Police cases separately. The number of pending cases at the close of the year has under "all classes" further increased from 2,480 to 2,618, and under Indian Penal Code, from 2,315 to 2,474. This gives an average of 145 per district under "all classes" and 137 under Indian Penal Code as compared with 137 and 128 respectively in the previous year. Of the 2,618 pending cases, 1,129 were with the Police for investigation and 1,489 with the Magistrates for disposal as compared with 1,033 and 1,447 respectively in the previous year. Of the 29,232 cases for disposal during the year, 18,325 cases were disposed of under Indian Penal Code, of which 4,504 were classed as undetected, giving a percentage of 33 as against 35 in the previous year. Of the 4,504 undetected cases the large number of 3,459 comes under the headings "house-breaking with intent to commit thefts" and "thefts". The percentage of undetected cases under the former head has decreased from 65 to 59, and that under the latter head from 25 to 21. The percentages under these two heads in 1895 were 61 and 27 respectively, so that the improvement may be regarded as satisfactory though the degree of success leaves much still to be desired. 8,775 cases were decided by trial and 7,982 convicted. The percentages of convictions to cases disposed of and decided by trial are 59.90 and 90.96 as against 55.82 and 87.23 under Indian Penal Code, and 65.30 and 92.32 as compared with 62.29 and 89.57 under "all classes" in the preceding year. In class VI, the percentages are 94.28 and 97.29 as against 91.54 and 96.70 in 1896. Here too the results show a corresponding general improvement under each head over those of the preceding year. Referring to more important heads of crime, the percentages of convictions in true cases disposed of under "Murders," "Attempts at murder and culpable homicide," "Dacoities" and "Robberies," have slightly fallen from 39.63, 67, 33, and 44 in 1896 to 39.06, 64, 31 and 41 respectively in 1897. On the other hand, the percentages under these heads of convictions in cases decided by trial show an improvement from 54, 70, 65 and 82 to 58, 75, 72 and 83 respectively. Similar percentage tests under "House-breaking with intent to commit theft," "Thefts" and "Receiving stolen property" show an advance of 6, 2 and

1 per cent. respectively over the previous year. The percentage results obtained under some of the important heads mentioned above when compared with the average percentages of the past three years show that there is a small falling off of 3, 1 and 2 per cent. in the percentages of real cognizable cases ending in convictions to true cases disposed of under "Murder," "Attempts at murder and culpable homicides" and "Dacoities". Under "Robberies," the falling off is of 6 per cent. On the other hand, the year's results under "House-breaking with intent to commit thefts," "Thefts" and "Receiving stolen property" show an improvement of 6, 6 and 4 per cent. respectively as compared with the average of past three years. With regard to convictions in cases decided by trial, the percentage results of the year under report show an improvement as under when compared with the average results of the past three years:—

	1897.	Average percentages of past three years.
Murders...	58.59	56.15
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	75.	73.09
Dacoities	72.30	58.81
Robberies	83.33	80.61
House-breaking with intent to commit thefts	94.14	89.77
Thefts ...	94.56	91.72
Receiving stolen property	95.15	92.68

In "Dacoities" the improvement is most marked.

5. The number of persons arrested during the year by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases was 22,817 as against 14,994 in the previous year. This increase is in proportion to the general increase in crime. Including 1,979 persons pending from the previous year, the number of persons for disposal was 24,796 as compared with 16,153 in 1896. Of these, 438 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 1.76 as compared with 2.3 in the previous year. The following table will show the returns of each district in this respect:—

District.	Number of persons arrested in all classes (Column 20).	Number of persons released without trial (Column 21).	Percentages.
Ahmedabad ...	2,100	18	.85
Kaira ...	1,510	49	3.24
Panch Maháls...	411	18	4.37
Broach ...	896	15	1.67
Surat ...	688	26	3.77
Thána ...	2,682	11	.41
Ahmednagar ...	1,285	10	.77
Khándesh ...	5,590	46	.82
Násik ...	2,220	46	2.07
Poona ...	1,488	6	.40
Sátára ...	1,316	24	1.82
Sholápur ...	1,131	52	4.59
Belgaum ...	1,302	25	1.92
Bijápur ...	1,892	74	3.91
Dhárwár ...	1,140	33	2.89
Kánara ...	518	7	1.35
Kolába ...	1,396	2	.14
Ratnágiri ...	575	9	1.56
Total ...	28,140	471	1.67

The percentages under this head are generally satisfactory and show an improvement on the previous year. The highest percentages, *viz.* 4.59 and 4.37, are those of Sholápur and Panch Maháls respectively, while Kolába, Poona, Thána, Ahmednagar, Khándesh and Ahmedabad have all less than 1 per cent. of arrested persons released without trial. Altogether 25,610 persons were disposed of by trial during the year, 22,385 being under Indian Penal Code and 3,225 under class VI, of whom 14,469 under the former and 2,777 under the latter head were convicted, and 7,916 and 448 respectively were discharged or acquitted.

The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and to those disposed of by trial have, under Indian Penal Code, slightly increased from 59.09 and 60.88 in the year 1896 to 63.23 and 64.64 in the year under report. Under class VI also, the percentages have improved from 82.17 and 83.36 to 84.87 and 86.10 respectively in the year 1897. These results are satisfactory. Under "Murders" the percentages of convictions to arrests and persons disposed of by trial have slightly improved from 30 and 31 to 32 and 33; while under "Attempts at murder and culpable homicides," they have fallen from 46 and 47 to 39 and 39. The percentages under "Dacoities" are practically the same as last year, viz. 44 and 45. Under "Robberies" they have improved from 54 and 56 to 60 and 61. Under "House-breaking with intent to commit thefts," "Thefts" and "Receiving stolen property," there is a general improvement. The year's results when compared with the average percentages of the past three years show that under "Murder," there is a little difference, the percentages being 32 and 33 as against 31 and 35, the average percentages; while under "Attempts at murder and culpable homicide" the year's percentages are 39 and 39 as against 45 and 47. Under "Dacoities," "Robberies," "House-breaking with intent to commit thefts" and "Thefts" the year's results are as under as compared with the average percentages:—

Heads.	1897.		Average percentages of past three years.	
	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.
Dacoities	44.90	45.91	35.76	37.73
Robberies	60.08	61.97	54.96	57.46
House-breaking with intent to commit thefts	73.38	74.04	70.16	73.94
Thefts	76.64	78.14	69.93	71.63

Under "Receiving stolen property," there is a small improvement from 71 and 72 to 72 and 73 in the year 1897. The number of persons pending at the close of the year was 1,910 under "Indian Penal Code" and 1,982 under "all classes" as compared with 2,039 and 2,129 respectively in 1896.

6. In accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 10 of Government Resolution No. 1503, dated 26th February 1894, on the Annual Police Administration Report for 1892, I give below a table showing in comparative form the percentage results of the working of the Police with regard both to persons and cases. It shows a general improvement over the results of the previous year as also over the average results of the last three years. These results are gratifying as indicating that, notwithstanding the difficulties of the year and increase in crime and the number of persons to deal with the Police have been more successful in coping with it:—

Real Penal Code cases.	1896.	Average of 3 years.	1897.
<i>Cases.</i>			
Investigated	8,985	8,704	12,325
Brought to trial	5,720	5,673	8,775
Convicted	5,016	4,914	7,982
Acquitted	734	759	793
Not sent for trial... ..	3,223	3,016	4,504

Real Penal Code cases.			1896.	Average of of 3 years.	1897.
<i>Percentages.</i>					
Brought to trial to disposed of	...	...	63.99	65.17	65.85
Convicted to sent for trial	..	...	87.23	87.23	90.96
Convicted to disposed of	...	...	55.82	55.82	59.90
Not sent for trial to disposed of	...	...	35.87	33.56	33.80
<i>Persons.</i>					
Arrested by Police	...	...	14,114	12,965	22,886
Disposed of by trial	...	...	13,698	12,614	22,385
Convicted	...	...	8,340	7,844	14,469
Acquitted or discharged	...	...	5,358	4,970	7,916
Released without trial	...	...	385	321	438
<i>Percentages.</i>					
Convicted to arrested	...	...	59.09	60.50	63.22
Convicted to tried	...	...	60.88	62.18	64.63
Aquitted or discharged to tried	...	...	39.11	39.40	35.35
Released without trial to arrests	...	..	2.72	2.47	1.91

7. The figures relating to property show a large increase in the amount of property stolen during the year under report, viz. Rs. 12,27,677 as against Rs. 8,44,040 in 1896. Including value of property stolen in pending cases of the previous year, the total amount to be accounted for during the year by the Police was Rs. 14,31,709 as against Rs. 10,53,136 in the year before. The amount of property recovered was Rs. 5,71,175 as compared with Rs. 3,38,450 or a percentage of 39.89 against 32 in the preceding year. The amount of stolen property remaining unrecovered at the close of the year was Rs. 3,54,071, or an excess of Rs. 8,302 over that of the previous year. In the year 1896 the excess over the preceding year was Rs. 36,011. Property was stolen in 12,309 cases and recovered in 8,719, giving a percentage of 70.83 as against 68.11 in the preceding year.

8. These statements have been introduced in the report for the first time in accordance with Government Resolution No. 8720, dated 16th December 1896, Judicial Department. Being new, they caused considerable difficulty and delay in the compilation. Parts III and IV, which had to be prepared by the Police, were received with the District Administration Reports, but Parts I and II, for the compilation and preparation of which the offices of the District Magistrates were responsible, were much delayed, being received in this office between March and May 1898.

The total amount of reported crime in the Presidency proper as entered in Statement A, Parts I and III, is 34,914, whereas the number accounted for in the Supplementary Statement No. I is 26,701. Similarly the amount of property reported stolen during the year under report as shown in Statement C, which contains property involved in cases dealt with in Statement A, Parts I and III, is Rs. 12,46,792, while the amount shown in column 2 of the Property Stolen and Recovered (Memorandum of Supplementary Statement No. I) is Rs. 12,27,677. This difference is, no doubt, due in a great measure to the omission on the part of Subordinate Magistrates to send to the Police summary orders in all direct cases they disposed of without the intervention of the Police, the result being that the Police accounted in their Supplementary Statement No. I only for such cases and the property involved in them in which the final orders were sent to them by the Magistrates. It may also be in a certain degree due to some cases sent by the Magistrates to the Police for investigation not having been entered in Supplementary Statement No. I. In the Ahmedabad District it came to notice this year that all the cases sent by Magistrates to the Police for investigation were not brought on to the crime register. Only such cases in which

the Magistrates considered the evidence sufficient and in which they ordered the accused to be sent up for trial were brought to the register. Consequently such cases only appeared in Supplementary Statement No I. This procedure being irregular and objectionable as giving an incorrect idea of the amount of actual crime in the district, I have given orders to the Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, directing that all cases referred to the Police for investigation must in future be duly accounted for in Supplementary Statement No. I. I am addressing District Magistrates regarding the omission on the part of Subordinate Magistrates to send their final orders to the Police.

Of the 34,914 reported cases, 26,816 were Police and 8,098 Magisterial cases. Of the 26,816 cases the Police investigated 28,402 during the year 1897 including 1,847 cases of the previous year. The number of cases not investigated under Section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 261. 7,157 cases were ordered on the final reports of the Police to be struck off as false or mistaken or non-cognizable. In 327 cases the Magistrates themselves sent for the accused and tried the case, but convictions were obtained in only 66 such cases. 1,028 were under investigation by the Police and 4,523 cases remained undetected. 14,363 cases were brought to trial during the year and 652 cases were pending before the Courts from the previous year, making a total of 15,015 cases. Convictions were obtained in 11,117 cases, while 2,909 ended in discharge or acquittal. Of the latter, 2,044 cases were declared never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact. 201 were proved to be non-cognizable. Of the 8,098 Magisterial cases, 973 were referred to the Police for investigation. The total amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 12,46,792, the recoveries amounting to Rs. 5,62,050, which included recoveries to the amount of Rs. 22,408 from property stolen in previous years.

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

Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.		Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police etc. etc.		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.	74.18	Northern Division...	93.86	Central Division ..	70.90	Central Division.	72.21	Northern Division	55.87	Northern Division.	76.74	Northern Division	23,119 3 0
Central Division ..	62.88	Central Division ...	92.18	Northern Division..	62.60	Northern Division.	62.96	Southern Division.	44.25	Southern Division.	71.08	Southern Division	78,888 4 0
Southern Division	58.33	Southern Division ..	90.18	Southern Division.	57.86	Southern Division.	62.18	Central Division.	31.45	Central Division.	68.78	Central Division.	2,41,979 16 10

The results given in the table show that the Northern Division again stands first, the Central Division second and the Southern Division last. Taking each test separately, the Northern Division maintained its position with regard to convictions in cases disposed of, with a percentage of 74.18, the percentages in the Central and Southern Divisions have improved to 62 and 58 as compared with 59 and 53 in the previous year. In the matter of convictions to cases brought to trial also, the Northern Division comes first with a percentage of 93, the Central and Southern Divisions following closely with 92 and 90 respectively. With regard to the disposal of persons, the Central Division has obtained the highest percentages, viz. 70 and 72 as compared with 62 and 64 in the previous year, which are 5 points better than the average percentages of the Presidency Proper. With regard to recoveries of property stolen, the results obtained in all the three Divisions are more satisfactory than those of the year before. The Northern Division shows the highest percentage of recoveries, viz. 55, as compared with 31 of last year. The percentages in the Central and Southern Divisions have improved from 25 and 31 to 31 and 41 respectively. The average percentages of recoveries for the last three years in each Division stand as under :—

Northern Division ...	...	...	...	52.25
Central Division ...	...	...	...	34.74
Southern Division ...	...	...	...	37.90

Thus, with the exception of the Central Division, there is an improvement during the year under report on the average of stolen property recovered. The figures of stolen property remaining unrecovered at the close of the year under report show large variations when compared with those of the year 1896. The Northern and Southern Divisions show a large decrease of Rs. 27,793 and Rs. 21,296, while the Central Division has an increase of Rs. 57,391, which is contributed to by all the districts in that Division except Khandesh, which shows a decrease of Rs. 42,982. The decrease in the Northern Division is general except in Ahmedabad. In the Southern Division there is a decrease in Bijápur, Kolába and Kánara but an increase in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri.

Excluded Cases.

10. The following table shows the percentage of excluded cases in each district:—

District.	Number of cases for disposal (Column 4).	Excluded cases, columns 5 (a), 5 (b).	Percentages.
Ratnágiri	1,134	746	65.78
Kánara	761	386	50.72
Ahmednagar	1,271	641	50.43
Kolába	1,658	830	50.06
Sholápur	1,241	606	48.83
Thána	2,435	1,128	46.32
Poona	1,758	732	41.63
Belgaum	1,348	516	38.27
Sátára	1,933	678	35.07
Broach	1,013	355	35.04
Bijápur	1,282	446	34.78
Násik	2,600	883	33.96
Dhárwár	1,762	543	30.81
Kaira... ..	1,690	513	30.55
Khándesh	4,533	1,165	25.70
Ahmedabad	1,595	407	25.51
Surat... ..	792	178	22.47
Panch Maháls	426	53	12.44
Total	29,232	10,806	36.96

The total number of excluded cases is 10,806 out of 29,232 dealt with by the Police during the year. The percentage of cases excluded is 36 as compared with 43 in the previous year. The highest percentage is 65.78 in the Ratnágiri District and the lowest percentage is that of the Panch Maháls District, viz. 12.44. Out of 3,140 cases disposed of by Magistrates direct in "all classes," 1,373 or 43 per cent. were excluded as compared with 36 per cent. in Police cases; in 1896 the percentages were 40 in Magisterial direct cases and 43 in Police cases. With the exception of a slight increase in the percentages of excluded cases in Panch Maháls, Kánara and Kolába, there is a falling off in the percentages of excluded cases in all districts.

Maliciously false complaints.

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

District.	Number of maliciously false complaints under "all classes."	Number of prosecutions instituted.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Pending.
Ahmedabad ..	33	21	6	8	7 + 4 cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn.
Broach	18	9	2	7	In 2 cases prosecutions were withdrawn; in 2 more cases complaints had to be lodged.
Kaira	36	19	1	4	14 + 3 cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn.
Panch Mahals ...	2	...	...	...	In one case complaint had to be lodged. In the other case the accused absconded.
Surat	9	2	2	...	+ 2 cases in which complaints had to be lodged.
Thána	84	28	5	10	13 + 20 cases in which prosecutions had to be instituted.
Ahmednagar ...	28	16	5	6	5.
Khándesh	46	34	9	4	21 + 12 cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn.
Násik	122	40	14	16	10 + 9 cases in which complaints had to be lodged.
Poona	36	15	1	6	8 + 2 cases in which complaints had to be lodged.
Sátára	102	30	5	7	18.
Sholápur	12	8	...	...	3.
Belgaum	47	16	8	5	3 + 2 cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn.
Bijápur	43	18	3	5	10 + 6 cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn.
Dhárwár	37	14	1	6	7 + 14 cases were pending with the Police for collecting evidence and in 7 cases prosecutions were withdrawn.
Kánara	20	10	...	6	4 + 3 cases in which complaints had to be lodged.
Kolába	53	15	1	8	6 + 1 case which is pending with the Police for collecting evidence
Ratnágiri	15	3	2	...	1.
Total	743	293	65	98	130 + 36 in which prosecutions were withdrawn, 39 cases in which complaints had to be lodged, and 15 cases were pending with the Police for collecting evidence, in one case, the accused absconded.

The number of cases which have been classed as "Maliciously false" (Class B) has slightly decreased from 764 to 743. Prosecutions were instituted in 293 cases, comprising 80 cases in which sanction was accorded by Magistrates and 213 cases in which prosecutions were instituted at the instance of the District Superintendents of Police, as compared with 252 cases composed of 62 and 190 respectively in the preceding year. Convictions were obtained in 65 cases as against 81, and 98 ended in discharge or acquittal. 130 cases were pending at the close of the year. In 152 cases sanction of Magistrates to prosecute was applied for and accorded in 95 only. In 51 cases it was refused and in the remaining 6 cases their orders were not received before the close of the year. In 80 cases prosecutions were instituted as sanctioned by the Magistrates, in 14 they were subsequently withdrawn for want of evidence, and in one case prosecution could not be undertaken as the sanction was not received in time. 20 cases ended in conviction and 20 in discharge or acquittal. 40 cases were pending at the close of the year. The District Superintendents of Police at their own instance accorded sanction in 288 cases, but in 22 cases prosecutions had to be withdrawn for want of evidence

in 33 complaints could not be lodged before the close of the year, and 15 cases were pending with the Police. In 213 cases proceedings were undertaken with the result that 45 ended in conviction, 78 in discharge or acquittal and 90 were pending at the close of the year. In 87 maliciously false cases which were pending at the close of 1896, proceedings were undertaken during the year under report with the result that 23 cases ended in conviction and 33 in discharge or acquittal. In 16 cases prosecutions were withdrawn, 5 were pending, 3 were dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, one ended by the death of the accused and in one the accused absconded. In 68 instances only was Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, applied and compensation to the amount of Rs. 1,153-15 was awarded. Last year the number was 73 and compensation to the amount of Rs. 1,229 was given. The same difficulty of getting convictions in maliciously false cases is again reported. Out of no less than 743 cases declared to be maliciously false, the offence was brought home in 65 cases only. The difficulty of proving that the complainant knew the complaint to be false is no doubt very great, but as long as those who to suit their own malicious and evil purposes find they can, as at present, make use of the Criminal Courts to secure the end they have in view with comparative impunity, so long will these deliberate outrages against justice and the community be practised and remain a blot on criminal administration. The few convictions obtained yearly impose no appreciable restraint on the evil practice, and thus the large number of maliciously false complaints continue from year to year undiminished and unchecked. Whatever difficulty there may be in obtaining convictions under Section 182 or 211, Indian Penal Code, the same cannot be said in regard to applying Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Several District Magistrates admit the desirability of this provision of law being more freely used, and yet it has been applied during the year under report in 68 cases only. It is difficult to understand why in view of the deterrent effect that might be exercised this section is not more fully made use of by Magistrates.

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

	Cases reported.		Cases for disposal.		Cases disposed of.		Cases convicted.		Cases investigated by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .		PERCENTAGES OF							
											Cases investigated by the Police <i>suo motu</i> or otherwise to those reported.		Cases ended in conviction to those investigated by the Police <i>suo motu</i> or otherwise.		Cases ended in conviction to those disposed of by trial.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.		
Excise Law	1,234	2,033	1,285	2,057	1,228	2,030	1,169	1,896	1,076	1,583	90	79	87	86	84	92		
Opium Act	185	262	197	268	181	263	169	220	185	234	97	97	90	84	93	87		
Salt and Customs Act... ..	261	540	262	542	254	540	248	505	99	229	38	42	90	89	97	93		

Before reviewing the above figures I would beg to mention that the last year's table was compiled from the old Statement A, Part I, while this year's table has been prepared from the revised Statement A, Parts I and III.

It will be seen that the offences under the Excise Laws have increased from 1,234 to 2,033, under the Opium Act from 185 to 262 and under the Salt and Customs Acts from 261 to 540. The increase is general and very considerable, but is chiefly noticeable under the Excise Laws and Customs Acts. The increase is in all the Divisions but is largest in the Northern Division, which shows 1,124 cases in the year under report as compared with 570 in 1896. Panch Mahals, Surat and Thana are the chief contributors to this increase. The increase in the above crime has been attributed to various causes, viz. to increased vigilance on the part of the Police in detecting cases, to the poorer classes collecting Mhowra flowers for food owing to scarcity, to greater facilities for illicit distillation on account of the Police having their hands full with plague duties, and being unable therefore to patrol as usual. The causes given are somewhat conflicting, but the increase is probably chiefly due to the Police having their hands so full with famine and plague duties and the large amount of crime

generally to be dealt with, that they had not sufficient time to efficiently patrol and keep a watch over this class of offences. In all 2,835 cases under the Acts specified above were taken up by the Police and Abkiri Departments. Of these 514 were detected and investigated by the District Police alone as against 383 in the previous year. Of the 544 cases, 519 were brought to trial, 444 ending in conviction, and 55 ending in discharge or acquittal.

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

Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. H. Kennedy—from 1st January to 31st December 1897.

Personal Assistant.

Mr. F. L. Goldsmid—from 1st January to 31st May 1897.

Mr. C. A. B. Beatty—from 1st June to 31st December 1897.

Districts.	Names of Officers.	PERIOD.		
		From	To	
NORTHERN DIVISION.	<i>Superintendents.</i>			
	Ahmedabad	Mr. W. G. Clabby	1st January 1897	30th November 1897
		" E. H. Ingle	1st December "	10th December "
		" J. R. Tregear	11th do. "	31st do. "
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Ahmedabad	Mr. E. F. Grey	1st January "	10th do. "
		" E. H. Ingle	11th December "	31st do. "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
	Kaira ...	Mr. E. H. Ingle	1st January "	23rd November "
		" H. R. Hame	24th November "	31st December "
	Broach ...	Mr. T. G. Foard	1st January "	31st do. "
	Panch Maháls	Mr. R. P. Lambert	1st do. "	31st do. "
	Surat ...	Khán Bahádur Nanabhai Cavasji.	1st do. "	31st do. "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Thána ...	Mr. W. A. Dubois	1st do. "	3rd November "	
	" D. G. Ommanney	4th November "	29th do. "	
	" F. T. V. Austin	30th do. "	31st December "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. D. G. Ommanney	1st January "	31st do. "	
<i>Superintendent.</i>				
Ahmednagar.	Mr. R. E. Enthoven	1st January "	10th January "	
	" L. H. Spence	11th do. "	31st December "	
<i>Superintendent.</i>				
Khándesh...	Mr. E. A. Bulkley	1st do. "	19th April "	
	" H. Pogson	23rd April "	6th November "	
	" W. A. Dubois	7th November "	31st December "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent, Western Division.</i>			
	Mr. Luck	1st January "	31st do. "	

District.	Names of Officers.	PERIOD.	
		From	To
CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.	<i>Assistant Superintendent, Eastern Division.</i>		
	Khândesh... { Mr. H. Pogson 1st January 1897	12th June 1897.	
	" W. Heyland 13th June "	26th October "	
	" E. Priestley 27th October "	6th November "	
	" H. Pogson 7th November "	31st December "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Násik ... { Mr. H. M. Gibbs 1st January "	7th November "	
	" D. Davies 8th November "	31st December "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. T. S. Greenaway 1st January "	30th July "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Poona ... { Mr. M. Kennedy 1st do. "	31st December "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. J. A. Guider 1st do. "	12th July "	
	" F. A. M. H. Vincent 20th July "	24th November "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Sátára ... { Mr. R. MacTier 1st January "	31st December "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
Mr. W. Hayland 18th November "	31st do. "		
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Sholápur ... { " T. J. B. Thatcher 1st January "	31st do. "		
Belgaum ... { Mr. E. V. Mackay 1st do. "	31st do. "		
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Bijápur ... {	Mr. W. J. Holland 1st do. "	10th March "
		" D. Davies 11th March "	11th May "
		" Rustomji Kotwál 12th May "	4th June "
		" H. R. Hume 5th June "	16th August "
		" D. Davies 17th August "	3rd November "
		" Rustomji Kotwál 4th November "	8th do. "
		" J. E. Down 9th do. "	31st December "
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. Rustomji Kotwál 11th February "	11th November "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Dhárwár... {	Mr. J. B. D. Adams 1st January "	8th do. "
		Ráo Bahádur R. S. Jaykar 9th November "	15th do. "
		Mr. W. J. Holland 16th do. "	31st December "
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent 1st December "	31st do. "	
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Kánara ... {	Mr. J. W. Fellowes 1st January "	31st August "	
	" G. F. Keatinge 1st September "	6th December "	
	" J. W. Fellowes 7th December "	31st do. "	
Kolába ... {	Mr. E. F. Green 1st January "	19th August "	
	" S. M. Edwardes 20th August "	23rd do. "	
	" H. R. Hume 24th do. "	19th November "	
	" E. F. Green 20th November "	31st December "	
Ratnágiri ... { Mr. J. E. Penton 1st January "	31st do. "		

Non-cognizable offences.

14. The subjoined table which is an abstract of Statement B, Parts I and 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 :—

District.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		Cases.									
							Number of persons appearing before Courts.		Discharged after appearance without trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted or Discharged.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Northern Division.																
Ahmedabad ...	17,357	23,491	21	8	12	02	49,153	63,358	4,242	5,304	4,128	5,301	6,972	9,630	8'45	8'30
Broach ...	5,815	5,400	53	10	89	19	4,992	5,433	1,187	22	1,205	1,070	1,000	1,000	23'24	19'10
Kaira ...	9,403	10,766	13	10	13	00	7,635	9,480	1,021	123	1,734	1,000	4,751	3,34	27'01	20'04
Panch Mahals ...	2,031	1,723	21	—	100	0	2,030	2,405	1,420	77	943	776	615	304	22'44	11'40
Surat ...	29,047	20,700	36	43	12	20	21,918	21,261	15,403	296	1,117	914	9,731	1,782	8'41	3'07
Thána ...	8,058	7,677	169	77	108	100	13,411	12,109	2,526	1,706	1,304	1,438	9,307	8,311	10'36	12'04
Total ...	71,811	69,763	302	146	62	20	110,076	123,091	29,857	7,090	10,651	11,409	23,416	9,774	9'07	9'31
Central Division.																
Ahmednagar ...	4,170	13,265	70	47	107	23	7,044	5,687	1,629	671	1,334	1,840	4,121	3,221	23'00	12'16
Khândesh ...	7,634	11,388	29	115	80	101	13,177	14,701	1,300	5,728	1,718	1,690	10,007	1,800	13'01	11'30
Násik ...	10,604	8,981	123	19	130	31	15,675	12,250	4,202	544	2,344	3,190	6,000	4,406	22'25	16'04
Poona ...	11,773	12,411	210	7	86	06	19,078	17,157	2,382	414	7,249	7,408	7,770	3,400	34'06	14'31
Sátára ...	10,774	9,994	74	9	68	10	9,381	11,228	1,551	107	1,788	2,623	5,937	5,814	19'06	22'39
Sholapur ...	7,369	10,454	12	17	18	16	9,794	9,214	580	829	1,321	2,048	6,006	1,362	15'08	12'15
Total ...	62,238	70,683	626	214	1	30	72,869	70,267	12,082	5,841	17,481	18,763	41,709	19,683	23'09	16'06
Southern Division.																
Belgaum ...	2,245	2,651	122	74	548	279	3,687	4,146	927	64	979	1,270	2,739	1,578	20'56	10'26
Bijapur ...	1,036	1,505	37	49	550	225	1,504	1,774	324	20	206	534	1,102	460	21'24	16'40
Dhárwár ...	5,848	3,216	52	113	93	51	4,106	4,234	638	119	334	1,093	2,475	1,155	22'76	24'10
Kánara ...	1,411	1,631	11	28	77	159	1,975	2,063	403	9	579	302	1,140	408	19'18	17'06
Kolába ...	3,486	4,131	56	57	152	137	5,379	5,246	477	1,517	617	678	4,140	1,204	11'55	13'04
Ratnágiri ...	6,099	3,411	168	224	877	801	8,208	4,243	644	314	509	703	3,120	970	18'00	17'04
Total ...	17,775	16,545	461	613	259	270	20,119	21,908	3,391	1,972	3,704	4,794	13,723	8,727	18'00	11'00
GRAND TOTAL.	141,809	156,896	1,299	973	90	62	208,034	216,264	39,710	16,064	21,869	26,016	67,908	34,904	18'09	16'28

The number of non-cognizable offences has increased from 141,809 to 156,896 in the year 1897. The increase has taken place chiefly in the Central Division, the Northern and Southern Divisions showing a decrease from 71,811 and 17,775 in 1896 to 69,763 and 16,545 respectively in 1897. The decrease in Surat of 8,397 cases is attributed to the fact that in the previous year a large number of persons did not pay the newly imposed house-tax. In Panch Mahals and Thána there is a decrease of 358 and 381 cases respectively, which in the former is accounted for in some measure by a falling off in the number of offences under the Municipal Act, owing to the timely payment of Municipal taxes. Ahmedabad shows an increase from 17,357 to 23,491, and Kaira from 9,403 to 10,766 in the year under report due to offences under the Municipal Act. In the Southern Division the figures of crime vary considerably—Belgaum, Bijapur, Kánara and Kolába show a rise from 2,245, 1,036, 1,411 and 3,436 to 2,651, 1,505, 1,631 and 4,131, respectively, in the year under report, while in Dhárwár and Ratnágiri there is a falling off of 2,332 and 688 cases, respectively. The rise in Belgaum is explained as being due to a number of cases in which payment of Municipal taxes was neglected owing to the distress caused by famine, and also to 145 cases having been taken up under the Village Sanitation Act. In Bijapur and Kánara, it is due to a large number of complaints having been filed against defaulters in respect to house-tax under the Municipal Act. The increase (viz. of 18,365 cases) in the Central Division is general except in the Násik and Sátára districts. Ahmednagar shows a rise of no less than 14,095 cases due principally to non-payment of Municipal taxes on account of scarcity. In Khândesh there is an increase of 3,749 cases which the District Magistrate is unable to explain. Násik and Sátára show a decrease of 1,643 and 1,780, respectively. In 973 cases the Police were employed in making enquiries as against 1,239 in the year 1896. This is not a large number for the whole Presidency, and it gives a percentage of 62 as against 90 in the previous year. The falling off is satisfactory as

showing that the Magistracy do not unnecessarily burden the Police with enquiries into non-cognizable crime. The highest percentage in this respect is in Ratnágiri, viz. 8.61 as compared with 3.97 in the year before. 215,284 persons appeared before Courts as against 203,054 in the preceding year. Of these, 15,504 were discharged without trial, 34,364 discharged or acquitted after trial and 35,016 convicted. The corresponding figures in 1896 were 33,710, 87,908 and 31,866 respectively. The percentage of convictions to persons appearing before Courts was 16.26 as against 15.69 in the preceding year. The highest percentage is in the Central Division, viz. 26.68 as against 23.92 in the previous year. The Northern Division shows a percentage of 9.31 and the Southern Division 21.86 as against 9.67 and 13.80 respectively in the preceding year.

Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

15. During the year 1,144 prosecutions were undertaken and 736 persons required to give security, of whom 452 furnished security and 284 were sent to jail in default. The percentage of persons ordered to give security to those prosecuted has fallen from 70 to 64. On the other hand, the percentage of persons who had to go to jail in default of furnishing security has increased from 30 to 38. The most noticeable activity in regard to the provision of Chapter VIII has taken place in Ahmedabad and Kaira of the Northern Division, Dhárwár and Kánara in the Southern Division and Khándesh in the Central Division. The greatest falling off in cases is in Poona, Sátára and Sholápur of the Central Division, and in the latter two districts there has been a very considerable increase in crime during the year. I have remarked in my reviews on the separate districts regarding the insufficiency of crime-repressive measures which have been taken during the year under report. As regards Khándesh the increased activity shown in this respect is encouraging, but the number of cases taken up in view of the very remarkable increase of crime and especially of serious crime against persons and property is quite insufficient. Both this district and Násik swarm with bad characters, and I am drawing the particular attention of the Superintendents to undertaking crime-repressive measures on a systematic and thorough manner.

16. The following table as directed in paragraph 15 of Government Resolution on the Police Administration Report for 1889 shows the comparative number of persons for the year 1896 and 1897 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.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
Ahmedabad...	64	117	38	77	24 discharged, 16 pending.
Broach ...	42	43	33	26	8 discharged, 8 withdrawn, 1 pending.
Kaira ...	180	242	118	134	39 discharged, 13 withdrawn, 56 pending.
Panch Maháls ...	30	25	30	25	.....
Surat ...	14	29	12	22	3 discharged and 4 pending.
Thána ...	32	47	25	43	1 discharged, and 1 pending, 1 withdrawn, 1 absconded.
Total ...	362	503	256	327	75 discharged, 78 pending, 22 withdrawn, 1 absconded.
Ahmednagar ...	45	73	43	62	11 discharged.
Khándesh ...	28	85	12	57	20 discharged, 1 withdrawn, 7 pending.
Násik ...	35	54	19	22	32 discharged.
Poona ...	172	130	136	95	33 discharged, 2 pending.
Sátára ...	83	47	74	36	8 discharged, 3 pending.
Sholápur ...	63	21	40	8	10 discharged, 3 pending.
Total ...	426	410	324	280	114 discharged, 15 pending, 1 withdrawn.

District.	NUMBER OF PERSONS,				REMARKS.
	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
Belgaum	40	55	14	48	5 discharged, 2 pending.
Bijapur	24	25	5	5	2 discharged, 16 pending, 1 withdrawn, 1 died.
Dhárwár	11	65	3	26	39 discharged.
Kanára	10	42	7	16	7 discharged, 17 pending, 2 absconded.
Kolába	31	41	23	34	4 discharged, 2 withdrawn, 1 pending.
Ratnágiri	12	3	12	...	3 pending.
Total	128	231	64	129	57 discharged, 39 pending, 3 withdrawn, 1 died, 2 absconded.
GRAND TOTAL	916	1,144	644	736	246 discharged, 132 pending, 26 withdrawn, 3 absconded, 1 died.

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

District.	Number of cases under Chapter VIII.	Number of convictions under Chapter VIII.	INDIAN PENAL CODE CASES, COLUMN 6.		Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
			1896.	1897.			
Ahmedabad	117	77	739	814	105	...	
Broach	43	26	502	567	65	...	
Kaira... ..	242	134	610	912	302	...	
Panch Mahals	25	25	205	217	12	...	
Surat... ..	29	22	237	299	62	...	
Thána	47	43	724	884	160	...	
Ahmednagar	73	62	321	541	220	...	
Khándesh	85	57	1,321	2,693	1,372	...	
Násik... ..	54	22	769	1,476	707	...	
Poona... ..	130	95	825	921	96	...	
Sátára	47	36	699	1,026	327	...	
Sholápur	21	8	320	569	249	...	
Belgaum	55	43	472	730	258	...	
Bijapur	25	5	603	635	27	...	
Dhárwár	65	26	820	1,053	233	...	
Kánara	42	16	257	275	18	...	
Kolába	41	34	415	507	62	...	
Ratnágiri	3	...	156	332	176	...	
Total	1,144	736	10,030	14,481	4,451	...	

17. The following table gives the number of accused persons who were identified during the year as having been previously convicted and adjudged as

habitual offenders in accordance with paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 3285, dated 20th June 1892, Judicial Department:—

District.	Number of accused persons convicted under "All Classes."	Number of accused identified as having been previously convicted.	Number of accused adjudged as "Habitual Offenders."	Remarks.
Ahmedabad	1,266	82	19	
Broach	514	52	41	
Kaira	883	126	11	
Panch Maháls	294	59	6	
Surat	529	46	16	
Thána	1,521	85	25	
Ahmednagar	859	87	59	
Khándesh	3,534	236	129	
Násik	1,592	171	7	
Poona	1,073	122	49	
Sátára	844	42	41	
Sholápur	471	10	10	
Belgaum	676	99	67	
Bijápur	853	63	29	
Dhárwár	650	46	46	
Kánara	309	44	23	
Kolába	981	94	20	
Ratnágiri	397	29	20	
Total	17,246	1,493	618	

618 accused persons were classed as "habitual offenders" as against 469 in the previous year. The number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted is 1,493 as compared with 915 in the preceding year. This is a considerable and satisfactory improvement and would seem to indicate that the identification and classification of habitual offenders is receiving more careful attention. The very unequal results, however, would seem to show that in some districts the matter is not receiving all the attention it should. For instance, in Sholápur and Násik, out of 471 and 1,592 persons convicted, respectively, only 10 and 7 were classed as habitual offenders, while in Ahmednagar and Belgaum out of 859 and 676 convicts 59 and 67 respectively were classed as "habituals." The attention of Superintendents of districts in which the matter does not appear to have been sufficiently attended to will be invited to the standing orders.

Statement E (corresponding to old Statement C.)

18. During the year a Police guard consisting of 1 head constable and 3 constables was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3728, dated 12th May 1897, Judicial Department, for the survey records at Broach and the appointment of the special Inspector in the Khándesh District was done away with. The total sanctioned force of the Presidency Proper as shown in State-

ment E now consists of 15,455 officers and men, which number includes 11 men supplied to the Baroda Cantonment by the Broach and Kaira Districts in pursuance of Government Resolution No. 1745, dated 12th March 1897, Political Department. This shows an increase of 733 over the strength of the previous year, which is chiefly due to the incorporation of 707 Abkari Police for the first time in the district statements and to the inclusion of clerical establishment and Cantonment Police supplied to Baroda by Broach and Kaira, temporary Opium Police in Surat, and Police Probationers. With the exception of Panch Mahals and Broach, Superintendents' clerical establishments have not been included in the district statements as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 9, dated 3rd January 1898, Judicial Department. The attention of the District Superintendents has been drawn to this point. The total force as shown above was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 30,10,716. This gives an increase of Rs. 2,66,326 over the corresponding figures for the previous year, which is principally due to the inclusion of the cost of the Abkari Police, of the Superintendents' clerical establishments in the Panch Mahals and Broach Districts and to the payment of grain compensation throughout the year in some districts.

The force was distributed as follows :—

Engaged in prevention and detection of crime	...	...	7,786
Jail guards	...	...	203
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	...	...	3,001
Town duties	...	...	2,036
Cantonment duties	...	...	242
Employed in Courts	...	...	195
Reserve	...	...	1,902
Inspector-General, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police including Police Probationers	...	...	30
Total			15,455

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

District.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF FORCE.	
				To area.	To population.
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Ahmedabad	1,156	3,940	921,712	4.64	10,84.36
Broach	488	1,453	341,490	7.10	16,90.54
Kaira	720	1,609	871,589	4.40	23,87.91
Panch Mahals	696	1,588	313,417	4.03	795.
Surat	898	1,662	619,989	2.65	1,039.98
Thána	846	3,935	819,580	7.09	1,470.72
<i>Central Division.</i>					
Ahmednagar	794	6,645	888,755	12.10	1,630.74
Khándesh	1,736	10,907	1,460,851	10.28	1,378.16
Násik	811	5,940	813,582	13.75	1,952.
Poona	1,307	5,369.4	1,067,800	10.59	2,106.1
Sátára	1,021	4,988	1,225,989	8.05	1,989.59
Sholápur	621	4,512	750,689	11.18	1,818.
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Belgaum	708	4,657	1,013,261	14.15	3,079.82
Bijápur	685	5,095	796,339	13.3	1,860.6
Dhárwár	872	4,535	1,051,314	13.29	3,083.03
Kánara	702	3,910	443,351	9.70	1,107.57
Kolába	555	2,137	591,872	6.23	1,741.
Ratnágiri	769	3,922	1,105,926	10.7	3,005.
Total	15,386	77,443.4	15,163,506	9.94	1,917.53

The sanctioned force of the Presidency Proper was temporarily augmented during the year under report by the enlistment of men for famine and plague duties. Approximately 1,248 men were entertained on famine duty in the marginally noted districts, of whom about 654 men were during the year transferred to plague duty in the same districts, the remainder being discharged or absorbed in the same or other districts by filling up vacancies in the regular force. Additional Police for plague were enlisted in all districts except Panch Maháls and Ratnágiri to the extent of 1,644 men inclusive of the 654 men transferred from famine duty, the largest number employed being in Sholápur 278, Poona 252, Násik 180, Khándesh 173, and Ahmednagar 160 men. A considerable number of the permanent force were transferred on plague duty from one district to another, Sátára, Dhárwár, Surat and Thána receiving the largest number, *viz.*, 145, 113, 108 and 80, respectively.

It was found feasible towards the end of the year to reduce 244 of the additional Police employed on plague duties.

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

District.	Strength of Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number departmentally punished.	Total punishments in 1897.	Average for the last three years.	Percentages of punishments in 1897 on total strength.
Ratnágiri ...	768	...	20	20	24	2.60
Kánara ...	701	2	24	26	70	3.70
Kolába ...	554	2	24	26	22	4.69
Belgaum ...	705	4	80	84	75	11.91
Khándesh ...	1,733	20	194	214	389	12.34
Bijápur ...	684	3	89	92	78	13.45
Ahmedabad ...	1,153	26	130	156	194	13.52
Kaira ...	719	6	104	110	87	15.29
Sátára ...	1,018	9	153	162	223	15.91
Ahmednagar ...	792	7	129	136	98	17.17
Panch Maháls ...	695	12	118	130	113	18.70
Násik ...	803	13	140	153	134	18.91
Broach ...	487	3	93	96	96	19.71
Thána ...	844	7	160	167	63	19.78
Dhárwár ...	870	6	175	181	154	20.80
Surat ...	897	7	188	195	122	21.73
Sholápur ...	623	8	130	138	76	22.15
Poona ...	1,305	10	333	343	190	26.28
Total ...	15,357	145	2,284	2,429	2,217	15.81

The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 2,429 as against 2,290 in the previous year. The former number includes 145 judicial punishments and 2,284 departmental punishments. Judicial punishments increased from 96 to 145 during the year under report. Khándesh and Ahmedabad are mainly responsible for the increase. Departmental punishments show an increase from 2,194 to 2,284. Of departmental punishments 202 were dismissals, *viz.* 20 officers and 182 men as compared with 11 and 132 respectively in the previous year. Other departmental punishments increased from 2,051 in the year 1896 to 2,082 in the year 1897. Of these 415 were officers and 1,667 men as compared with 424 and 1,627 respectively in the preceding year. The figures of departmental punishments this year show apparently an increase of 90 over those of the previous year. But this is explained by the fact that this year's figures include for the first time extra drill punishments in accordance with the printed instructions on the statement. If for purposes of comparison with previous year extra drill punishments be excluded, the total number of

punishments for 1897 would probably be below the averages of the last few years. Poona with a total of 343 punishments and Ratnágiri with 20 only represent the extremes of the districts. The latter district maintains the reputation it has always enjoyed of possessing a respectable well behaved set of men. There is no difficulty in obtaining good recruits, and the work is light. Poona has not the same facilities in regard to obtaining good recruits. Crime is heavy and the duties of the Police are very arduous, and it is essential that in so important a centre of Police administration, a high standard of discipline and efficiency should be maintained. The punishments for the year are 153 in excess of the average for the past 3 years, but considering Mr. Kennedy's excellent administration of the district and close supervision of his men, it may safely be assumed that the large number of punishments was necessary. In Sholápur, Surat and Thána there has been a noticeable increase in punishments of 62, 73 and 99 respectively over the average of the past 3 years, while in Khándesh and Sátára there has been a decrease of 175 and 61 respectively with a corresponding falling off in results. The percentage of punishments on the total strength of the Presidency Proper is 15.81 as against 15.62 in the year 1896.

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

District, according to joint percentages of Columns 4 and 6.	Number of men.	REWARDS.			
		By promotion.	Percentages.	By money including good service tickets.	Percentages.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sátára	1,018	9	.88	84	82.51
Ahmednagar	792	...	...	59	74.49
Thána	844	1	.11	438	51.89
Khándesh	1,733	6	.34	746	43.04
Panch Maháls	635	3	.43	276	39.71
Surat	897	7	.78	344	38.25
Kolába	554	1	.18	184	29.60
Ratnágiri	768	...	...	225	29.29
Belgaum	705	2	.28	188	26.66
Kaira	719	1	.13	163	22.67
Poona	1,805	28	2.14	258	19.77
Kánara	701	6	.85	133	19.10
Broach	487	...	...	97	19.91
Ahmedabad	1,153	1	.08	219	18.99
Sholápur	623	4	.64	83	13.80
Násik	809	2	.24	103	12.73
Bijápur	684	3	.43	78	11.11
Dhárwár	870	1	.11	60	6.89
Total	15,357	75	.48	3,722	24.23

The number of rewards by promotion has slightly risen from 71 to 75. Surat, Sátára and Kánara show an increase of 5, 7 and 6 respectively in this respect, while in Belgaum alone there is a decrease of 9. The number of money rewards including good service tickets amounts to 3,722. Of this total, good service tickets which are shown this year for the first time amount to 3,115, viz. 645 by Magistrates and 2,470 by Superintendents. Eliminating good service tickets 607 money rewards were granted in 1897 as compared with 325 in the previous year. The increase is explained by 219 rewards earned by the Abkári Police having been included in the figures for 1897 as the Abkári Police force has this year for the first time been shown in the sanctioned strength of the District Police. The District Police obtained 253 rewards as against 249 in the previous year in cases under Salt, Customs,

Opium and Abkari Acts. In Surat 58 officers and 41 men were rewarded with money by the Surat Municipality in connection with the detection of plague cases.

Education.

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

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		PERCENTAGE OF ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Ratnágiri ...	162	606	140	448	86·41	73·92	76·56	74·69
Ahmednagar ...	172	620	152	377	88·37	60·80	66·79	63·76
Dhárwár ...	207	663	159	403	76·81	60·78	64·59	52·98
Kánara ...	157	544	136	313	86·62	57·53	64·05	66·81
Sátára ...	219	799	149	453	68·03	56·69	59·13	61·47
Broach ...	106	381	92	194	86·79	50·91	58·72	53·35
Kára ...	147	572	119	295	80·95	51·57	57·57	55·71
Násik ...	187	622	156	296	83·42	47·58	55·87	49·49
Kolába ...	110	444	80	225	72·72	50·67	55·05	59·36
Poona ...	255	1,050	188	494	73·72	47·04	52·56	47·70
Belgaum ...	156	549	120	235	76·92	42·80	50·35	49·45
Sholápur ...	124	499	79	215	63·70	43·08	47·19	52·37
Khándesh ...	375	1,358	224	564	59·73	41·53	45·47	38·11
Bijápur ...	157	527	97	206	61·78	39·08	44·29	40·59
Ahmedabad ...	255	898	182	323	71·37	35·97	43·79	42·37
Thána ...	180	664	133	225	73·88	33·88	42·41	43·43
Surat ...	180	717	139	218	77·22	30·40	39·79	44·79
Panch Maháls ...	141	554	89	138	63·12	24·90	32·66	17·78
Total ...	3,290	12,067	2,434	5,622	73·98	46·58	52·45	49·46

The number of officers and men who can read and write during the year under report was 2,434 and 5,622 respectively as against 2,408 and 5,162 in the previous year. The material improvement among men is attributable chiefly to the fact that educated men of the Abkari Department (who preponderate) have this year for the first time been included in the sanctioned strength in accordance with instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 9 of 3rd January 1898, Judicial Department. This cause has effected an improvement in the percentage of most of the districts, both for the year and as compared with the average of the past three years. The greatest improvement, *viz.*, of 15 per cent., is noticed in Panch Maháls. This is satisfactory though the district is still very backward in point of education. Ratnágiri has, as usual, the highest percentage, *viz.*, 76·56. Sholápur, Surat, Kolába, Kánara, Sátára and Thána show a falling off of 5, 5, 4, 2, 2 and 1 per cent. respectively, which

in Sholápur, Kolába and Thána is attributed to the inclusion in the sanctioned strength of the Abkári Police who in these districts are for the most part said to be illiterate. In Surat the difficulty of getting suitable educated men and in Kánara and Sátára a higher test of education are given as the causes. To secure greater uniformity in this latter respect for the future, I have issued circular instructions laying down the degree of education which, for the purpose of this report, should, in future, entitle men to be regarded as "educated."

Recruiting.

22. The number of vacancies has considerably increased, *viz.* from 126 in the year 1896 to 238 in the year under report. Some difficulty was experienced during the year under report in obtaining suitable recruits, due probably to the prevalence of plague in many districts and the disagreeable duties devolving on the Police in connection with plague operations.

23. The following table shows the prevalence of sickness in the force in each district during 1896 and 1897:—

District.	Percentage of Sick.	
	1896.	1897.
Ahmedabad	45·67	50·67
Broach	37·8	21·72
Kaira	25·60	16·92
Panch Maháls	61·33	80·82
Surat	43·21	27·74
Thána	40·4	40·70
Ahmednagar	13·29	13·82
Khándesh	24·51	15·27
Násik	44·49	51·45
Poona	37·99	32·84
Sátára	41·16	72·36
Sholápur	17·	20·
Belgaum	14·64	15·27
Bijápur	9·6	22·33
Dhárwár	83·65	49·88
Kánara	48·14	63·62
Kolába	12·65	79·07
Ratnágiri	12·8	63·28

The percentages show large variations especially in Panch Maháls, Surat, Sátára, Sholápur, Bijápur, Dhárwár, Kánara, Kolába and Ratnágiri. They are due chiefly to difference in system of calculating percentages in each district. In previous years the percentage of sickness was calculated on the total sanctioned strength exclusive of the Abkári Police as given in Statement D (old) to the number of sick men, which was arrived at in each district according to its own system, some taking into account only in-door patients, some including in-door and out-door patients together, while others omitted or included re-admissions into hospitals. This year the percentages have been calculated on the actual strength entered in columns 4 and 5 of Statement F' (new) which contains the Abkári Police, to the number of in-door and out-door patients together, exclusive of re-admissions. The year's percentages taken on a uniform method render comparison with previous years difficult. The system will be observed in future years and a circular order on the subject has been issued.

Drill and Ball practice.

24. The following table shows the number of marksmen in each district for the years 1896 and 1897:—

District.	Number of marksmen.	
	1896.	1897.
Ahmedabad	35	12
Broach	51	16
Kaira	63	...
Panch Maháls	66	7
Surat	42	3
Thána	144	21
Ahmednagar	54	41
Khándesh	95	25
Násik	57	16
Poona	76	23
Sátára	46	13
Sholápur	44	20
Belgaum	32	19
Bijápur	94	33
Dhárwár	57	...
Kánara	19	2
Kolába	23	5
Ratnágiri	37	14
Total ...	1,035	270

There is a great falling off in the number of marksmen from 1,035 to 270 in the year under report, which is observable in all the districts, especially in Thána, Khándesh, Poona, Násik, Sátára, Broach and Bijápur. This remarkable falling off is not due to any decline in the standard of shooting, but to the fact that the qualifying standard for marksmen has been raised during the year from 25 to 30 points, and also to the fact that so many men were almost exclusively employed on famine and plague duties that only comparatively few were available to compete. Owing to the same cause drill has been much interfered with in some districts. Of the 18 districts 16 competed, Kaira and Dhárwár having been exempted, as the men were mostly on plague duties. Of the 16 districts, 14 won 23 out of the 25 Presidency prizes; no men having qualified for the remaining two prizes, the amount was added to the prizes for the Mounted Police. Khándesh carried off 2 prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 120, Násik $2\frac{1}{2}$ of Rs. 63-5-4, and Ahmedabad 2 of the value of Rs. 45. Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Bijápur obtained 3 prizes each, of the aggregate value of Rs. 40, 60 and 72 respectively. Poona got $2\frac{1}{2}$ of Rs. 42-5-4. Of the remaining $5\frac{1}{2}$ prizes, Broach secured 2, Ratnágiri and Thána 1 each

and Belgaum 1½. Among the Foot Police, the competition was held with B. L. S. B. carbines, both the 1st and 2nd prizes being won by the Khándesh Police. Among the Mounted Police 2 competitions were held, one with B. L. S. B. carbines and the other with revolvers. In the former, Bijápur won the first prize and Násik the second, while in the latter, Ahmedabad carried off the first two prizes and Poona secured the third prize.

Statement G.

25. The subjoined table gives the different castes of the officers and men composing the force as compared with 1896 :—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Christians	70	74	64	64
Mahomedans	1,093	1,118	3,775	3,828
Bráhmíns	477	479	914	1,014
Maráthas	819	847	3,375	3,508
Rajputs	114	98	386	322
Bhils	116	120	689	665
Kolis	45	51	361	388
Pársis, Jews, Zoroastrians	43	44	18	17
Sikhs and Gurkhas	1	...	2	3
Lingáyats and Jains	53	47	146	184
Banias	17	17	15	16
Hindus of other castes	366	403	1,567	1,830
Total	3,214	3,298	11,312	11,849

The predominance of Mahomedans in the Force still continues, their numbers having increased both among officers and men. Hindus of other castes have increased from 366 officers and 1,567 men to 403 and 1,830 respectively. There has also been an increase of Brahmíns and a slight increase of Maráthas and Kolis.

Supplementary Statement No. II.

26. The total number of licenses issued or renewed for dealing in arms and ammunition, possessing or carrying of arms, &c., in the Presidency Proper has again increased from 19,354 to 20,459. Of these, 3,617 were issued in the Northern Division, 7,823 in the Central Division, and 9,014 in the Southern Division. The general increase noticed in the Presidency Proper is shared by the Northern and Central Divisions, the Southern Division showing a decrease from 9,569 to 9,014. The increase in the Northern Division is small, viz. from 3,165 to 3,617, which is almost entirely accounted for by the increase in the Ahmedabad District and is noticed in the review. The increase of 1,508 licenses in the Central Division is very marked and is mostly noticeable in Khándesh and Sholápur. In the latter district a large number of licenses was granted during the year under report to protect property of the people during famine and plague. The Southern Division shows a decrease from 9,569 to 9,014, which is observed in all the districts except Belgaum. The largest decrease is found in Kolába and Bijápur. The number of licenses for fire-arms alone has increased from 14,139 to 14,743, and that for other arms from 4,616 to 5,912. Ratnágiri continues to have the largest number of licenses issued for possessing fire-arms, viz. 3,919. 144 cases as against 134 in the year 1896 were taken up in all under the Arms Act. In 90 cases fines to the aggregate amount of Rs. 1,204-4-0 were imposed.

The large and increasing number of licenses granted for fire-arms has been adversely commented on by several Superintendents. There can, I think, be no doubt that the number of licenses in force to possess arms is much in excess of the necessities of the case, and are a source of danger to the community, for they are apt to fall into the hands of criminal and bad characters.

The inspections of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition have, on the whole, been satisfactorily performed by superintendents and their subordinates.

The following table 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 of Police.	Remarks.
<i>Northern Division.</i>			
Ahmedabad	5	4	1 inspected by the Assistant Superintendent. Inspectors examined all.
Broach	3	3	Inspectors examined all the shops.
Kaira	4	4	Do. do.
Panch Maháls... ..	3	3	Do. do.
Surat	3	3	Do. do.
Thána	13	8	3 inspected by Assistant Superintendent. Inspectors examined all the 13 shops.
<i>Central Division.</i>			
Ahmednagar	39	31	Inspectors inspected 25.
Khándesh	34	5	4 were inspected by the Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors examined 31 shops.
Násik	16	8	Inspectors examined 13.
Poona	47	14	26 were examined by the Assistant Superintendent. Inspectors examined 44 shops.
Sátára	23	18	Inspectors examined all the shops.
Sholápur	32	...	Inspectors inspected 20 shops.
<i>Southern Division.</i>			
Belgaum	20	16	All were inspected by the Inspectors.
Bijápur	9	3	3 were inspected by the Assistant Superintendent and all by the Inspectors.
Dhárwár	18	15	Inspectors examined all the shops.
Kánara	11	3	Do. do.
Kolába... ..	5	5	All the shops were inspected by Inspectors.
Ratnágiri	27	9	Inspectors examined 26 shops.

Supplementary Statement No. III.

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

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
<i>Northern Division.</i>				
Ahmedabad	10	10	...	
Broach	6	6	...	
Kaira	2	1	1	
Panch Maháls... ..	6	4	2	
Surat ... ..	...	...	...
Thána	7	6	1	
Total	31	27	4	
<i>Central Division.</i>				
Ahmednagar	5	5	...	
Khándesh	6	5	1	
Násik	8	6	2	
Poona	11	*13	...	
Sátára	13	†9	5	
Sholápur	3	3	...	
Total	46	41	8	

* Includes two prisoners who had escaped from jail in 1896, and recaptured in 1897.

† Includes one escape of the previous year.

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
<i>Southern Division.</i>				
Belgaum ...	5	*7	...	* Includes two escapes of last year.
Bijápur ...	5	5	...	
Dhárwár ...	8	6	2	
Kánara ...	1	†1	...	
Kolába ...	3	1	2	
Ratnágiri ...	5	†5	1	† Includes one escape from last year.
Total ...	27	25	5	
GRAND TOTAL ...	104	93	17	

The above return shows a net reduction of 6 in the number of prisoners escaped during the year 1897. The Southern Division shows a decrease of 22, while in the Northern and Central Divisions there is an increase of 7 and 10. The decrease in the Southern Division is explained by a large number of prisoners having escaped last year from the Dhárwár Jail. Of the 104 prisoners escaped during the year as against 110 in the previous year, 93 were recaptured, including 6 who had escaped in the year 1896. Three prisoners escaped from jails, 15 from lock-ups, 54 from the District Police and 32 from the Village Police as compared with 42, 13, 38 and 17 respectively. There is a decrease of 39 in the number of escapes from jails, while the District and Village Police are responsible for 16 and 15 more escapes respectively during the year under report. The percentage of recaptures to escapes was 83 as against 80 in the year before.

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

Districts.	Officers.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
		Number of Stations.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.	Number of Outposts.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Ahmedabad ...	Mr. Clabby ...	7	7	...	32	32	...
	„ Ingle ...		...	7		...	32
	„ Tregear ...		...	7		...	32
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>						
	Mr. Grey ...	4	3	1	12	9	3
„ Ingle ...	1		3	2		10	
Broach ...	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Mr. Foard ...	7	7	...	16	16	...	
Kaira ...	Mr. Ingle ...	9	9	...	23	23	...
	„ Hume ...		1	8		2	21

District.	Officers.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
		Number of Stations.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.	Number of Out-posts.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Panch Maháls ... Surat ...	Mr. Lambert ... Khán Bahádur Nánabhái Káwasji ...	6 10	6 7	... 3	33 38	29 25	4 13
Thána ...	Mr. Dubois ... „ Austin ...	7 {	6 1	1 6	27 {	13 8	14 19
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i> Mr. Ommanney ...		6	4		2	18	11	7
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Ahmednagar ...	Mr. Spence ...	13	13	...	32	32	...
	Mr. Bulkley ... „ Pogson ... „ Dubois ...	6 {	5 4 3	1 2 3	34 {	5 10 10	29 24 24
	<i>Assistant Superintendent, W. D.</i> Mr. Luck ...		7	7		...	38	38	...
Khándesh ...	<i>Assistant Superintendent, E. D.</i> Mr. Pogson ... „ Heyland ...	9 {	6 ...	3 9	50 {	17 ...	33 50
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Násik ...	Mr. Gibbs ... „ Davies ...	16 {	10 5	6 11	67 {	18 15	49 52
Poona ...	Mr. Kennedy ...		10	15		...	33	26	7
		<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i> Mr. Guider ... „ Vincent ...	5 ...	... ...	... ...	6 1	6 ...
Sátára ... Sholápur ... Belgaum ...	Mr. MacTier... „ Thatcher ... „ Mackay...	14 8 12	14 8 9	... ... 3	39 20 43	32 14 37	7 6 6
Bijápur ...	Mr. Holland ...	10 {	3	7	51 {	13	38
	„ Davies ...		4	6		5	46
	„ Hume ...		...	10		1	50
	„ Down ...		1	9		2	49
	„ Rustomji Kotwál ...		5	5		23	28

Districts.	Officers.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
		Number of Stations.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.	Number of Outposts.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
Dhárwár ...	Mr. Adams ...	16	13	3	45	33	12
Kánara ...	{ Mr. Fellowes ... " Keatinge ...	{ 11	{ 4 *4	{ 7 7	{ 42	{ 23 *5	{ 19 37
Kolába ...	{ Mr. Green ... " Hume ...	{ 10	{ 10 ...	{ ... 10	{ 29	{ 25 ...	{ 3 28
Ratnágiri ...	Mr. Penton ...	12	12	...	36	36	...

* Two Police Stations and 2 outposts which were inspected by Mr. Fellowes were also inspected by Mr. Keatinge.

Districts.	Name of the Superintendent and his Assistant.	Number of serious crimes reported during the year 1897.	Number of serious crimes in which personal investigations were made and scenes visited.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Ahmedabad ...	{ Mr. Clabby ...	27	20
	{ " Ingle ...	1	1
	{ " Tregear ...	1	1
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	{ Mr. Grey ...	14	11
	{ " Ingle ...	1	...
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Broach ...	Mr. Foard ...	25	13
Kaira ...	{ Mr. Ingle ...	62	36
	{ " Hume ...	5	3
Panch Maháls Surat ...	Mr. Lambert ...	13	5
	Khán Bahádur Nanabhai Kawasji ...	13	8
Thána ...	{ Mr. Dubois ...	17	8
	{ " Ommanney ...	3	3
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. Ommanney ...	18	5
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Ahmednagar ...	{ Mr. Spence ...	101	39
	{ " Enthoven ...	1	...

Districts.	Name of the Superintendent and his Assistant.	Number of serious crimes reported during the year 1897.	Number of serious crimes in which personal investigations were made and scenes visited.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Khándesh ...	Mr. Bulkley	58	8
	„ Pogson	54	7
	„ Dubois	12	7
	<i>Assistant Superintendent, W. D.</i>		
	Mr. Luck	163	54
	<i>Assistant Superintendent, E. D.</i>		
	Mr. Pogson		
	„ Heyland... ..	100	22
	„ Priestley	53	12
		6	4
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Násik ...	Mr. Gibbs	75	17
	„ Davies	9	*5
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. Greenaway	†3	†3
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Poona ...	Mr. Kennedy... ..	23	7
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. Guider	7	5
	„ Vincent... ..	1	1
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sátára ...	Mr. MacTier	84	24
Sholápur ...	„ Thatcher	80	32
Belgaum ...	„ Mackay	69	35
Bijápur ...	Mr. Holland	7	6
	„ Davies	8	1
	„ Hume	6	3
	„ Down	6	2.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. Rustomji	26	21
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Dhárwár ...	Mr. Adams	97	50
	Ráo Bahádur R. S. Jaykar	3	1
	Mr. Holland... ..	13	7
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. Vincent	1	1
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Kánara ...	Mr. Fellowes... ..	36	17
	„ Keatinge	1	...

* Includes one case occurred in Mr. Gibbs' time.
† Occurred in Mr. Gibbs' time.

Districts.	Name of the Superintendent and his Assistant.	Number of serious crimes reported during the year 1897.	Number of serious crimes in which personal investigations were made and scenes visited.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Kolába	Mr. Green	19	7
	" Hume	3	1
Ratnágiri	Mr. Penton	20	8

Anthropometry.

29. (1) The staff employed in this branch remains the same as in the previous year, viz. one Inspector, 3 head constables 1st class, and one clerk. These are all skilled measurers. The number of qualified measurers working in the districts has decreased from 116 in 1896 to 113 in the year under report. The following table shows the distribution of the qualified measurers :—

District.	No. of Qualified Measurers.	District.	No. of Qualified Measurers.
Ahmedabad	7	Belgaum	5
Broach	4	Bijápur	6
Kaira	2	Dhárwár	4
Panch Maháls	5	Kánara	6
Surat	4	Kolába	3
Thána	5	Ratnágiri	2
Abmednagar	13	B. B. & C. I. Railway	0
Khándesh	6	G. I. P. Railway	2
Násik	5	Rajputána-Málwa Railway... ..	2
Poona	11	Southern Marátha Railway. ..	2
Sátára	6		
Sholápur	13		
			113

(2) The skilled measurers travel in the district and supervise the work of, and test the cards prepared by, the qualified measurers and, when at headquarters, work in the office. In the year 1897, 7,071 prisoners were measured by the qualified measurers of the districts as against 4,358 in the year 1896. The increase is satisfactory. 1,269 cards were received from the Bombay Town Police, 1 from the Lower Provinces, 17 from the Central Provinces, 1 from the North-West Provinces and 3 from the Punjab; these, together with the cards of 70 prisoners measured in 1896 but whose cards were received in the Anthropometrical Central Bureau in 1897, make the total of 8,432 cards received in 1897 as compared with 5,873 in the preceding year. Inclusive of the balance at the end of the year 1896, viz. 12,106, the total number of cards in the Central Bureau at the close of 1897 was 20,538, which comprises 18,440 cards of prisoners at large and 2,098 of prisoners in jails.

(3) Duplicates of 7,071 cards were sent to Bombay for record and triplicate cards of such prisoners as belonged to other provinces were sent to their Bureaus as stated below :—

Name of the Province.	No. of Cards sent.
North-West Provinces—Allahabad	32
Lower Provinces, Bengal, Calcutta	1
The Punjab—Phillour	5
Madras Presidency—Madras	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—Amraoti	6
Central Provinces—Nagpur... ..	2
	47

The number similarly sent in the previous year was 111.

(4) 357 cards of unidentified prisoners were forwarded to this office for identification as compared with 316 in the year 1896. Of this number, 57 prisoners were identified as having been previously convicted as compared with 41 in the year before. Of the 57 persons identified, 33 received enhanced punishment, 7 persons received less punishment on reconviction, 2 received similar punishment, 8 were discharged and 7 were sentenced under Chapter VIII and not liable to enhanced punishment.

(5) 265 prisoners who were measured by the District Police were locally identified without reference to the Central Office. They were all reconvicted during the year. During the year 25 men locally instructed passed as Qualified Measurers and were granted certificates. Excepting the B. B. & O. I. Railway and Kolába, all the districts have now been supplied with anthropometrical instruments.

(6) The qualified measurers in districts now work well and make very few mistakes. The measurements of almost all prisoners are tested by skilled measurers before measurements are accepted for record.

(7) The number of measurement cards received from the District Police for identification is still small; but this is due in a great measure to an insufficient number of instruments. No more instruments have been purchased during the year, as the present system of Anthropometry is about to be abolished in favour of Finger Tip Impression system. The introduction of the latter system is pending the deputation to Calcutta of the Police officers from this Presidency to learn its working. It has been suggested by the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, that 5,000 finger impressions should be collected to admit of successful classification, and this is now being done. I hope, before the end of the year, the new system will have been introduced. In the interim, finger tip impressions and anthropometrical measurements are being taken simultaneously.

Court Prosecutors and Court Jemádárs.

30. Since this system was first introduced by me at Sátára in 1892, it has gradually been spreading and developing and the results are distinctly encouraging. During the year under report, the 6 Court Prosecutors sanctioned by Government conducted 548 cases as compared with 645 in the preceding year, 82 per cent. of the cases ending in conviction as compared with 81 per cent. in the previous year and 78 in the year 1895. There were during the year under report 169 Court Jemádárs, who conducted 5,183 cases as compared with 3,691 in the previous year, and 3,176 in 1895, obtaining 78 per cent. of convictions as compared with 72 in 1896. The number of cases conducted by these officers would have been still greater had the demands in connection with plague measures not interfered with their work.

It is very desirable in my opinion that investigating officers and Court Prosecutors should be used exclusively for their particular duties and should be specially selected and trained according to their aptitude for either branch. There are still several districts in which officers are sometimes used as Court Prosecutors and sometimes as investigating officers, the reason given being that officers cannot always be spared for conducting prosecutions, and that a sufficient number of qualified officers is not available. My unhesitating reply to the former contention is that there must be faulty organisation if one officer cannot be spared for each táluka. It also means that in some cases, as no one can be spared to conduct the prosecution, the cases are left to take their chance, badly prepared and unwatched, which is distinctly undesirable. The remedy for the second difficulty is the establishment of Police Training School at District head-quarters. I started this system some time ago at Sátára with the result that after the first year I had in reserve a staff of trained men ready to fill up any vacancy which might occur. I am taking up the matter and hope soon to introduce similar schools in every district.

I would strongly urge that instead of only 6 Court Prosecutors as at present for certain districts, Government should sanction the appointment of a

Court Prosecutor for each district. The work done by the Court Prosecutor in Khándesh in 1897 was quite inadequate, and I am addressing the Superintendent on the subject.

Village Police.

31. The Village Police are reported to have rendered assistance to the District Police on altogether 2,362 occasions, and to have had their services specially recognised by grant of rewards in 76 instances. On 278 occasions they were reported for neglecting to assist the District Police, and were punished in 221 instances.

In a few districts the Superintendents report that they are a useful body, but the preponderating opinion of most Superintendents, an opinion which is endorsed by some of the District Magistrates, is that they are inefficient, useless and untrustworthy. I cannot endorse this sweeping condemnation, and am of opinion that if properly organised and controlled they contain the material for a very valuable auxiliary force. Their habits and intimate local acquaintance afford them special facilities for knowing everything that goes on in their villages and the surrounding country, and there is no doubt that they could, were they so inclined, give the District Police much valuable information. That they do not give the District Police assistance at least to anything like the extent they might, is, I believe, due to the fact that they have not sufficient inducement to do so. Many of them in some parts of the country belong to the predatory and criminal tribes, and their sympathies are naturally with the criminals; if not closely supervised and allowed to get out of hand, they are inclined to join bands of dacoits or harbour and assist the offenders and mislead the Police instead of helping them. The remuneration they receive for performing Police duties is so inadequate as to be of little value to them, and I very much doubt whether their services are as a rule sufficiently recognised when they do assist the Police. The fact that during the year under report the Village Police were rewarded on only 76 of the 2,342 occasions on which they are reported to have assisted the Police would seem to justify this conclusion. To secure a more efficient and reliable Village Police, four things are in my opinion essential—better remuneration, a more liberal system of rewards, sufficient control, and enforcement of responsibilities.

Prosecution of Police Officers.

32. Six men were dismissed for receiving bribes and 8 for suppressing crimes. In Ahmedabad a second class head constable, who was tried for bribery, extortion, &c., and convicted, was on appeal acquitted and reinstated. In Ahmednagar a Chief Constable was dismissed for extortion, and three men were dismissed for similar misconduct in Sholápur. In Khándesh one constable was convicted of robbery and another of cheating. In Sátára a Chief Constable, Jemádár and two constables were convicted of torturing and murdering an accused and were sentenced—two to death, one to transportation for 10 years and the other for 7 years, but a retrial being ordered by the High Court they were all acquitted and reinstated.

Riots.

33. During the year under report four riots took place. Two of them occurred in the Bulsár Taluka of the Sarat District. In one of them a Chief Constable with his two orderlies was assaulted while making enquiries about plague cases. Ten persons were arrested and convicted, one of them being subsequently acquitted on appeal. The other took place during the detection of some cases of illicit distillation. About 300 villagers assaulted the Police. 30 arrests were made, but the case fell through. The third riot took place at Vesáwa in the Bassein Taluka of the Thána District. Some two hundred fishermen assaulted Mr. Hudson, 1st Class Magistrate, the Plague Mámlatdár and their attendants. Mr. Hudson rode to Santa Cruz whence he obtained the assistance of some of the Bombay Light Horse who were encamped there, and quickly quelled the disturbance. 79 persons were arrested, 53 of them being convicted, besides 50 persons who were supposed to be ring-leaders were bound over to keep the peace. The fourth, a serious riot, took place between the partizans

of two of the numerous factions existing in Gajendragad in the Ron Táluka of the Dhárwár District. In order to suppress it the Police had to fire, killing one man and wounding three. Four persons were arrested and the names of 32 persons who took an active part in the riot were ascertained, but absconded, and their whereabouts are not known.

34. In conclusion, I append a table showing the dates of despatch from the District Superintendent of Police's offices of their annual administration reports and the dates of their receipts in my office through the District Magistrates. They are dealt with without delay and the necessary references made to the various Superintendents. But in judging of the date of last references, I have to remark that it is of course impossible to make references to all districts simultaneously. That can only be done after each report has in turn been scrutinized. The number of references made to District Superintendents of Police was 266 or 87 more than in the previous year. In addition, 89 references had to be made to the District Magistrates in connection with their returns.

Name of District.	Date of the report.	Date of receipt in Inspector-General of Police's office through the District Magistrate.	Last reference from the Superintendent in connection with Annual Report.	Number of references made from the Inspector General's office in connection with Annual report to the Superintendent.
Ahmedabad ...	21st February 1898.	4th March 1898.	13th July 1898 ...	19
Broach ...	18th February "	9th March "	11th August, " ...	11
Kaia ...	18th February "	16th March "	20th June " ...	8
Panch Maháls ...	11th March "	19th March "	28th June " ...	10
Surat ...	26th February "	7th April "	7th July " ...	14
Thána ...	4th February "	12th February "	30th June " ...	17
Ahmednagar ...	18th February "	26th February "	28th May " ...	12
Khándesh ...	5th February "	10th February "	23rd July " ...	23
Násik ...	10th February "	15th March "	20th May " ...	11
Poona ...	2nd March "	11th March "	27th May " ...	11
Sátára ...	3rd February "	15th February "	25th June " ...	22
Sholápur ...	15th February "	26th March "	20th May " ...	13
Belgaum ...	16th February "	23rd February "	6th July " ...	26
Bijápur ...	28th February "	10th March "	10th July " ...	11
Dhárwár ...	18th February "	25th February "	15th July " ...	20
Kánara ...	21st April "	29th May "	16th July " ...	13
Kolába ...	3rd February "	21st February "	28th June " ...	16
Ratnágiri ...	4th February "	14th March "	18th July " ...	9

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 J. E. DOWN,
 Acting Inspector-General of Police.

SIND.

No. 2063 OF 1898.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office, Karachi,
27th August 1898.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Police in the Province of Sind, together with separate reviews of the reports of the five districts and tabulated statements of statistics prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 9, dated 3rd January last, in addition to supplementary Statement No. I for each district.

Some difficulty was experienced in the offices of the District Superintendents of Police in the compilation of the statistics in the new forms prescribed by the Government of India, and all the reports were in consequence submitted considerably after the proper date. The new forms have entailed an amount of clerical labour upon the Police offices in Sind, which with their other work they can ill-afford. The recrudescence of plague in Sind, also, to some extent interfered with their submission by the District Magistrates.

2. The following table shows the comparative amount of cognizable crime reported to the Police during 1895, 1896 and 1897 :—

	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Reported cases, Column 3.	Real cases, Column 6.	Reported cases, Column 3.	Real cases, Column 6.	Reported cases, Column 3.	Real cases, Column 6.
Penal Code	7,206	4,172	7,575	4,245	7,028	3,855
Class VI	1,875	1,710	1,688	1,562	1,063	968
Total	9,081	5,882	9,263	5,807	8,091	4,823

The above table shows a conspicuous fall both in Penal Code cases and in those falling under Class VI, as compared with the previous year, the decreases under the former head, of reported and real cases, being 547 and 390 respectively, and those under the latter 625 and 594 respectively. Taking the several districts separately the Upper Sind Frontier District shows a slight rise of 23 in real Penal Code cases and 22 in real cases under Class VI. Thar and Parkar shows a slight fall of 5 in real Penal Code cases and Hyderabad a fall of 70 in Penal Code cases and 32 in cases under Class VI. The decreases in Shikarpur and Karachi are striking. In the former the number of real Penal Code cases fell by 219 and those under Class VI by 53, while in the latter the real Penal Code cases were 119 and those under Class VI 531 less than in the year 1896. The results in these two districts cannot be taken to indicate any real decrease in crime. As plague was prevalent in both districts for a great part of the year and as the energies of the Police were to a very large extent engaged in carrying out measures for its suppression, the fall in figures must, it is feared, be attributed to less careful supervision over the criminal classes and failure to report crime and to less care being devoted to the checking of petty nuisances than to any real falling off in the number of offences.

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

Offences.	Columns 6 and 14.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.
Murders	66	50	73
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	25	26	26
Dacoities	8	7	13
Robberies	35	70	48
House-breakings with intent to commit theft ...	954	1,094	1,016
Thefts including cattle thefts	2,329	2,251	2,001
Receiving stolen property	142	138	183
Cases under the Indian Penal Code:—			
Abetments ... ..	...	...	...
Class I	368	264	329
" II	391	362	385
" III	1,123	1,301	1,183
" IV	30	19	15
" V	2,828	2,688	2,521
Total Indian Penal Code Cases ...	4,740	4,634	4,433
Other cases—			
Class VI	1,895	1,811	1,101
Grand Total	6,635	6,445	5,534

Compared with the preceding year the figures show a fall of 201 in real Penal Code cases and of 710 in cases falling under Class VI, or a total decrease of 911. The fall in Penal Code cases was mostly confined to Classes III and V (*viz.* serious and minor offences against property) the decreases being 118 and 167 respectively, for which the districts of Karáchi and Shikárpur are mainly responsible. Cases under Classes I (offences against the State) and II (serious offences against the person), on the other hand, rose by 65 and 23 respectively. With the exception of a slight decrease of 15 under the former class in Shikárpur and of 8 under the latter in Thar and Párkar the rise is noticeable in all the districts, especially in Hyderabad, where the number of offences against the State was 64 in excess of the preceding year's figure, due chiefly to petty riots.

A large number of murders were committed during the year under report, being 23 in excess of the number in the preceding year. The increase is general in all districts with the exception of Thar and Párkar. The Upper Sind Frontier shows the largest increase proportionately, the number being 14 compared with 5 in 1896, which was an abnormally low number. In Hyderabad 22 murders were committed as against 13 in the preceding year; and the increases in Karáchi and Shikárpur were 2 and 7 respectively. Dacoities were more numerous, the number being 13 as compared with 7 and 8 in the two preceding years. This is mainly due to the Shikárpur District, which was free from dacoities in the year 1896, having had no less than six reported cases during the year, and this serious form of crime shows signs of increasing. Cases of receiving stolen property rose from 138 to 183. Of these 117 were disposed of by trial and convictions were secured in 90—(a large number remaining pending)—, which though a smaller figure than last year is satisfactory considering the smaller number of theft cases reported. Robberies,—house-breaking with intent to commit theft, and thefts, on the other hand, fell by 22, 78 and 250 respectively, principally in Karáchi and Shikárpur. The proportion of undetected cases has however increased with the falling off of reported cases of house-breaking and theft. This may fairly be attributed to the demands which the plague epidemic made upon the time of the Police and Magistracy. With many of the men and some of the best Police officers employed on duties connected with the plague, detection had to be left to inferior Police officers, the supervision over whom was much relaxed.

Class VI shows a striking decrease of 710, the number of real cognizable cases reported having fallen from 1,562 to 963, and of cases disposed of direct from 219 to 133. The greater portion of this large decrease is found in the Karáchi District alone, where the number of cases reported and taken up direct was only 171 as compared with 929 in the year 1896. For the reason already given, the Magistrates and Police had little time to devote to petty offences, and many of the large towns were to a great extent deserted during the plague, thus reducing the number of petty nuisances. Other cases in the same class were those under the Gambling Act, 41 convictions, Excise 54, Opium 11, Salt and Customs 107, Arms 78, Police 102, Conveyance 26 and Forest 16. Besides these there were 270 convictions in cases of vagrancy taken up by the station officer *suo motu*.

4. Taking real direct cases alone, the total number disposed of under all classes was 711 as against 638 in the year 1896 and 753 in the year 1895; of this the number under the Penal Code was 578 against 389 in 1896 and 568 in 1895. Excepting Karáchi, in which the number is stationary, the increase is general in all districts and is especially noticeable in Hyderabad. The proportion of convictions was however smaller compared with the preceding year, being 33 per cent. as against 40 per cent. of Penal Code cases and 44 per cent. against 60 per cent. of cases under all classes, and it seems probable that more care should be exercised in the Hyderabad District in taking up cases direct.

5. Excluded cases constitute a very large proportion of those dealt with by Magistrates direct, *viz.* 688 out of 1,270, and as in the previous year the large number in Shikárpur is noticeable. Of 381 per cent. cases in this district convictions were secured in only 57, and no less than 306 were excluded, the bulk of them being cases under classes I and V.

6. The number of pending cases under all classes has fallen from 1,039 to 953 and those under the Penal Code from 985 to 901, *viz.* 873 and 838, respectively. In the several districts separately the pending cases under the two heads were:—

			Penal Code,	All Classes,
Karáchi	...	1896 ...	223	232
		1897 ...	223	232
Hyderabad	...	1896 ...	315	320
		1897 ...	290	304
Shikárpur	...	1896 ...	350	360
		1897 ...	279	298
Thar and Párkar	...	1896 ...	40	43
		1897 ...	57	61
Upper Sind Frontier	...	1896 ..	57	66
		1897 ...	52	53

The figures in the Shikárpur District are an improvement on those of the preceding year, though still high as are those in the Karáchi and Hyderabad Districts. Of the total number of pending cases 396 were under investigation by the Police and 557 were before the Courts.

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

Real Penal Code Cases.	1896.	Average of 3 years.	1897.
<i>Cases.</i>			
Investigated	3,778	3,693	3,534
Decided by trial	2,430	2,321	2,170
Convicted	2,173	2,072	1,923
Acquitted	257	249	247
Not sent for trial	1,344	1,368	1,359
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Brought to trial to disposed of	64.32	62.85	61.40
Convicted to sent for trial	89.42	89.27	88.62
Convicted to disposed of	57.51	56.11	54.41
Not sent for trial to disposed of	35.58	37.04	38.46
<i>Persons.</i>			
Arrested by Police	4,798	4,806	5,014
Disposed of by trial (including persons pending from preceding year)	4,657	4,491	4,601
Convicted	2,794	2,689	2,592
Acquitted or discharged	1,863	1,802	2,009
Released without trial	156	184	153
<i>Percentages.</i>			
Convicted to arrested	58.02	55.95	51.10
Convicted to tried	59.99	59.88	56.34
Acquitted or discharged to tried	40.00	40.12	43.66
Released without trial to arrests	3.25	3.83	3.05

Compared with the figures of last year, the results show a falling off. Although the number of arrests exceeded that of the previous year and also the triennial average, the convictions obtained were considerably fewer. The only improvement apparent is the smaller number of persons who were released without trial, but the other percentages are unfavourable.

The percentages of cases in which convictions were secured to cases disposed of and those sent for trial show a falling off compared with the figures of 1896 and the average of 3 years. The principal heads of crime under which these unfavourable results are found are murders, attempts at murder and culpable homicides, robberies and thefts. The table given on the reverse of Supplementary Statement No. 1 shows the degree of success attained in dealing with cases and criminals under these heads. The percentages against dacoities, house-breaking with intent to commit theft and receiving stolen property, on the other hand, compare favourably with the preceding year.

8. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 2,83,499 which, added to the value of property involved in pending cases from the previous year disposed of in the year under report, viz. Rs. 33,814, aggregated Rs. 3,17,313 for recovery. Of this amount Rs. 1,08,492, or 34.19 per cent. was recovered as against 32.41 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered, viz. 64.63, is a slight improvement on last year's figure. The amount of property involved in pending cases at the end of the year, viz. 1,04,892, is extraordinarily large, being nearly double the amount shown at the end of the preceding year, viz. 59,060. The greater portion of this large increase belongs to Hyderabad, however, where no less than Rs. 47,721 are alleged to have been stolen in one dacoity, which the District Superintendent believes to be a very exaggerated estimate.

Considering the percentages of both property and cases in each district individually, Karachi shows the greatest degree of success achieved, having a percentage of 43.00 in regard to property recovered and 70.21 in the number of cases in which recoveries were effected. Thar and Parkar which showed the lowest percentage last year is now very nearly equal to Karachi, having secured the same percentage of recoveries, viz. 43.00, but its percentage of cases, 58.14, is still lower than all the others, though a decided improvement on last year. Upper Sind Frontier shows a somewhat smaller figure than it did last year, but still maintains the very satisfactory percentage of 41.69 (as against 41.65) and keeps its place next to Karachi in regard to its cases of recoveries, with a percentage of 68.80 against 61.82 in the preceding year. There is little or no difference in the figures relating to value in the two remaining districts, but the percentages of cases have risen from 58.67 and 53.85 to 64.76 and 61.59 respectively.

General results of working of Police.

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

Year.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of property recovered to property 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
1897	63.75	91.65	61.30	63.33	31.19	61.63	104,892
1896	69.46	93.25	67.44	61.31	32.41	60.44	59,060

The percentages in the first four columns show a general falling off.

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

	Column 4.	Excluded Cases.	Percentage.
Shikarpur	2,963	1,504	50.63
Thar and Parkar	651	316	48.54
Upper Sind Frontier	561	267	47.60
Hyderabad... ..	2,433	1,046	42.99
Karachi	1,442	488	33.84
	8,056	3,621	44.95

The percentage of excluded cases under those dealt with by the Police has risen from 43.72 in the year 1896 to 44.95 in the year under report. There has been an increase in all districts except Karachi which shows an improvement on last year and continues to maintain a very satisfactory figure. Shikarpur continues to have the largest proportion, exceeding even last year's percentage. Thar and Parkar has resumed its place next to Shikarpur with a percentage of 48.54 and Upper Sind Frontier and Hyderabad have also risen slightly. Out of the total number of Police cases for disposal (including Class VI), viz. 9,174, 3,727 or 40.63 per cent. were excluded against 37.66 in the preceding year. The direct cases excluded have (column 13) been dealt with in paragraph 4 above and represent a percentage of 49.51 on the total number as compared with 51.92 in 1896.

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

Number of maliciously false cases under all classes.	Number of cases in which sanction to prosecute false complainants was applied for.	Number of cases in which sanction was accorded by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which sanction was refused.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were undertaken as sanctioned by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending before Magistrates at close of year.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn for want of evidence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
523	204	106	98	86	28	17	41	10

The number of these cases has fallen by 181 as compared with the preceding year; the fall is general except in Upper Sind Frontier where the number of cases was the same. There was a very large decrease in Shikárpur of 134, which is satisfactory though there still continue to be more in that district than in the other four combined. The number of cases in which sanction to prosecute was applied for did not decrease proportionately, the number being 204 compared with 233; of these, sanction was accorded in 106 cases as against 115, prosecution was undertaken in 86 against 107 and convictions secured in 28 or 33 per cent. compared with 39 or 36 per cent. last year. The small proportion of cases in which prosecutions could be undertaken is regrettable, but the reasons are apparent from the district reports. Even when prosecutions can be brought convictions are extremely difficult to obtain, especially in the more serious cases. Nor can Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code be as freely applied as would be desirable, as it can only be used after a trial, and nearly all the flagrantly false complaints are decided to be so after the preliminary enquiry by the Police or Magistrate. This section, however, might have been more fully used as it was only applied in the Hyderabad and Shikárpur districts to any noticeable extent; the total number of cases in all districts being 124 as against 114 in the preceding year. Besides the above cases in which Magistrates sanctioned prosecutions there were 23 cases in which prosecutions were sanctioned by the District Superintendents of Police themselves, out of which 9 ended in conviction, making a total of 109 prosecutions and 37 convictions, 21 of which belong to Shikárpur alone.

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

District.	Column 7.	Undetected.	Percentage.
Karáchi	731	207	28·32
Thar and Párpár ..	278	83	29·86
Upper Sind Frontier ...	242	80	33·06
Hyderabad	1,097	453	41·29
Shikárpur	1,186	536	45·19
Total	3,534	1,359	38·45

Taking the proportion of undetected cases as a whole, the figure is not so good as it was last year. The smaller districts of Thar and Párpár and Upper Sind Frontier have however markedly improved, the percentages having fallen from 49·05 to 29·86, and from 42·85 to 33·06 respectively. Karáchi shows a slight improvement, but the record of Hyderabad has risen from 26·69 to 41·29, and that of Shikárpur is again too high.

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

Sessions cases.

District.	Number of cases committed during the year including those pending from preceding year	Number of cases tried during the year.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending.
Karachi ...	21	20	15	5	4
Hyderabad ...	*47	41	31	10	6
Shikarpur ...	†68	61	43	21	4
Thar and Parkar ...	‡10	9	7	2	1
Upper Sind Frontier ...	9	6	6	...	3
Total ...	158	110	102	38	18

* Including 4 cases pending from the preceding year and exclusive of two cases transferred to the Karachi Sessions Court. The figure 14 given as pending last year was a clerical mistake.

† Including 10 pending cases of preceding year.

‡ Including 2 pending cases of 1896.

Of the total number of cases before the Sessions Court 142 cases were committals during the year under report, an increase of 5 as compared with the number in the preceding year (*viz.* 137 and not 147 as erroneously shown in last year's statement, owing to the 10 pending cases having been included twice over against Hyderabad). A larger number of cases were consequently tried, *viz.* 140 against 135 and convictions secured in 102 as compared with 96.

The increase is shared by Karachi, Shikarpur and Thar and Parkar.

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

District.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.	
		From	To
Karachi ...	<i>Commissioner of Police.</i>		
	Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., I. C. S. ...	1st January 1897 ...	21st October 1897.
	Mr. R. Giles, M.A. ...	22nd October 1897 ...	1st November 1897.
	The Honourable Mr. H. E. M. James, I C. S. ...	2nd November 1897.	31st December 1897.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. C. McIver ...	1st January 1897 ...	31st December 1897.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan ...	1st January 1897 ...	2nd January.
	Vacant ...	3rd January ...	11th February.
	Mr. W. Rook ...	15th February ...	31st December.
Hyderabad ...	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. J. B. W. Biddle ...	1st January ...	28th October.
	Mr. E. C. Cox ...	29th October ...	31st December.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. O. C. G. Hayter ...	10th June ...	6th August.
Shikarpur ...	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. L. H. Spence... Mr. J. V. Cooke ...	1st January ... 5th January ...	4th January. 31st December.

District.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.		
		From	To	
Shikárpur ...	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i> Mr. C. S. Marston ...	1st January	31st December.	
	<i>Probationary Assistant Superintendent.</i> Mr. O. C. G. Hayter ...	1st January	17th June 1897.	
	<i>Superintendent.</i> Mr. C. E. S. Steele, (District Magistrate and <i>ex-officio</i> Superintendent). Mr. E. C. Cox ... Mr. J. B. W. Biddle ...	1st January 1st February 28th October	31st January. 27th October. 31st December.	
Thar and Párkar ...	<i>Superintendent.</i> Mr. J. V. Cooke ... Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan ...	1st January 5th January	4th January. 31st January.	
	<i>District Magistrate und ex-officio Superintendent.</i> Mr. H. C. Mules ... Mr. M. D. Mackenzie ...	*1st February 14th April	13th April. 31st December.	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i> Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan ... Mr. O. C. G. Hayter ... Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan ...	1st February 11th August 11th November	10th August. 10th November. 31st December.	
	Upper Sind Frontier ...			

* The Post of Superintendent was transferred to Thar and Párkar and the District Magistrate was made *ex-officio* Superintendent, vide Government Resolution No. 870 of 1st February 1897.

15. The following is an abstract of the information contained in Statement Non-cognizable crime. B, Parts I and II, regarding non-cognizable crime:—

District.	Total Number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		PERSONS.				Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.			
							Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Convicted.				Acquitted or Discharged.	
							1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.			1896.	1897.
Karáchi	4,627	4,296	16	49	*3	*1	8,001	*6,576	2,148	1,323	5,528	668	26.84	20.12
Hyderabad	3,408	3,476	9	12	*3	*3	6,680	6,411	1,328	1,182	3,566	*4,308	23.79	18.44
Shikárpur	6,141	5,888	44	30	*7	*0	8,839	†9,179	2,015	1,664	6,599	1,516	22.67	19.13
Upper Sind Frontier	704	702	39	22	5.5	3.1	1,184	†1,258	393	295	643	416	28.12	23.45
Thar and Párkar	645	743	10	1	1.6	*1	1,138	†1,274	807	352	829	143	28.28	27.63
Total ..	15,583	14,885	118	120	*8	*8	24,822	24,698	6,181	4,816	17,305	7,251	24.69	10.50

* Of these 8,568 were concerned in cases compounded or withdrawn.

† Do. 5,701 do.
‡ Do. 511 do.
§ Do. 754 do.

16. From the above figures it will be seen that non-cognizable offences have fallen somewhat from the high figure they attained in the year 1896. The decrease is principally noticeable in Karáchi and Shikárpur. Thar and Párkar on the other hand shows a large increase from 645 to 743 and in Hyderabad also the number has risen slightly. A slightly smaller number of persons appeared before the Courts as compared with the preceding year, viz. 24,698 as against 24,822; and the number of convictions has also decreased from 6,131 to 4,816. Proportionately, therefore, the convictions show a much larger decrease, being only 19.50 per cent. as against 24.69 in the preceding year. The percentages have fallen in all districts except Thar and Párkar. The number of persons

acquitted or discharged, *viz.*, 7,251, is exclusive of those concerned in cases compounded and withdrawn, numbering 10,552 in all the districts, whereas last year's figure included them.

Security for good behaviour.

17. The following comparative table shows the number of persons 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		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
Karachi	49	19	36	17	
Hyderabad	67	65	33	18	
Shikarpur	207	181	140	99	
Upper Sind Frontier	67	66	56	58	
Thar and Parkar	42	53	38	53	
	432	384	803	245	

The figures shown above indicate a still further decline in the application of the provisions of Chapter VIII, for which Karachi and Shikarpur are chiefly responsible. The number of prosecutions in Karachi is strikingly small compared with other districts or even with the preceding year, while the small proportion of persons required to give security out of those sent up, and the large number of cases pending, shows dilatoriness on the part of the Magistrates in the Hyderabad District. Shikarpur still continues to make best use of the chapter and the number of prosecutions in Thar and Parkar has also risen from 42 to 53, in all of which the accused persons were ordered to furnish security. Details of these cases are shown in the following table :—

Particulars.	Karachi.		Hyderabad.		Shikarpur.		Upper Sind Frontier.		Thar and Parkar.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Number of persons prosecuted	49	19	67	65	207	181	67	66	42	53
Number of persons ordered to give security after conviction	36	17	33	18	140	99	56	58	38	53
Number of persons who furnished security	10	8	16	13	88	34	23	23	7	7
Number of persons sent to Jail because of their failure to furnish security	28	12	17	5	102	64	33	35	31	46
Number of persons pending at the close of the year	6	2	18	33	18	44	...	...	2	...

NOTE.—The above figures are exclusive of pending cases of 1896 which were dealt with as follows :—

Karachi.—3 sent to Jail.
1 discharged.
2 still pending.

6

Hyderabad.—3 furnished security.
1 sent to Jail.
3 discharged.
11 pending.

18

Shikarpur.—9 furnished security.
6 sent to Jail.
3 discharged.

18

1 case of 1895, in which accused absconded, still shows as pending.
Thar and Parkar.—2 convicted and ordered to furnish security.

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

District.	Number of accused convicted, <i>vide</i> column 23 of Supplementary Statement No 1 against all classes.	Penal Code only.	Number of persons identified as having been previously convicted.	Number of persons classed as habitual offenders.
1	2	3	4	5
Karachi	1,025	632	67	48
Hyderabad	939	721	136	43
Shikarpur	1,139	811	77	107
Upper Sind Frontier	399	257	38	24
Thar and Parkar	211	171	31	20
Total	3,713	2,592	349	242

19. The strength of the Police in Sind at the end of 1897 stood at 4,195, a decrease of 18 as compared with the preceding year, which is due to the abolition of 21 Foot constables, (1 Head constable and 20 constables) formerly working with the Sind gang, (Government Resolution No. 4150, dated 30th September 1897), and the addition of 3 constables (1 Head constable and 2 constables), to the distillery guard in the Hyderabad District (Government Resolution No. 1448 of 22nd February 1897). There has been no change in the number of superior officers, except that the Probationary Assistant Superintendent shown in the Shikarpur District last year appears as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, in the year under report, and the appointment of a District Superintendent of Police to Thar and Parkar to re-organise the Police force has been made a permanency (*vide* Government Resolution No. 870, dated 1st February 1897), while the Police officer in charge of the Upper Sind Frontier Police was made Assistant Superintendent instead of Superintendent. The total cost of the Police during the year under report was Rs. 9,67,938 as compared with Rs. 9,65,454 in 1896, a slight increase principally owing to extra Police having been temporarily entertained in Karachi, Hyderabad and Shikarpur with the sanction of Government during the year, to cope with the additional heavy duties imposed by the pague. The transfer of the Probationary Assistant from Shikarpur to Hyderabad has also affected the cost in those districts, respectively.

20. The following table shows the strength of the Police and the proportion of the number engaged on prevention and detection of crime in the several districts to the area and population respectively :—

District.	Sanctioned strength.	Employed on prevention and detection of crime.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME.	
					To Area.	To Population.
Karachi	1,311	979	14,272	571,951	14.58	584.22
Hyderabad	1,084	684	8,280	876,535	12.11	1281.48
Shikarpur	1,002	653	8,075	903,426	12.37	1391.16
Thar and Parkar	519	400	13,439	340,324	33.60	850.81
Upper Sind Frontier	279	230	2,607	174,548	11.33	758.90
Total	4,195	2,946	46,673	2,871,784	15.84	974.81

The distribution of Police is shortly as follows :—

Distribution of Police.	Guards at Central and Subsidiary Jails ...	71
	Reserve	445
	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries or escorts to prisoners and treasure; and policemen on orderly duty	725
	Engaged in prevention and detection of crime (in rural areas)	2,103
	On town, municipal and harbour duty (also engaged on prevention and detection of crime)	793
	In cantonments (also engaged on prevention and detection of crime)	45
	Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.	8
		4,195

21. 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 1897.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishments in 1897 on total strength.
Karachi	1,309	9	216	225	100	17.10
Hyderabad	1,082	21	264	285	243	26.24
Shikarpur	1,000	24	259	283	206	18.30
Upper Sind Frontier	278	1	58	59	81	21.22
Thar and Parkar	518	5	93	98	78	18.92
Total ...	4,187	60	830	950	798	22.63

The number of punishments inflicted on members of the Police force continues to rise, being 74 above last year's figure, and 152 in excess of the three years' average.

The increase in Karachi is due to the large number of district Police brought into Karachi for plague duty, the stricter supervision over them, and the impossibility, owing to their long hours of duty, to punish them otherwise than by fine.

The number of punishments in the Shikarpur and Hyderabad districts continues to be regrettably large. The Commissioner has commented in his review of the Thar and Parkar District on the Superintendent's views as regards fining the men. The Commissioner is of opinion that this form of punishment is too common in several of the Sind Districts and cannot tend to improve the honesty of the lower grades. In extra drill, the Superintendents have a punishment available which is sufficiently distasteful to the Sindhi. It is hoped that an improvement in this respect will be observable next year. The Commissioner notes with satisfaction the decreased number of punishments in the Upper Sind Frontier District which, with the increased efficiency, is to be ascribed to the better discipline obtained by the present Assistant Superintendent.

Rewards. 22. The following table shows the number of men who have been rewarded for good service:—

Districts.	Number of Men.	REMARKS.			
		By Promotion.	Percentage.	By Money, &c.	Percentage.
Karachi	1,309	24	18.33	3	.23
Hyderabad	1,082	4	.37	...	...
Shikarpur	1,000	9	.90	14	1.40
Upper Sind Frontier	278	2	.72	18	6.50
Thar and Parkar	578	...	...	5	.97
Total	4,187	33	.93	40	.96

There is room for increased notice being taken of good work done by individual policemen.

The number of resignations has increased greatly as compared with last year, and is noticeable in all districts excluding Upper Sind Frontier. No specific reason has been assigned for the increase, but it may generally be attributed to the very heavy work thrown on the men in nearly all the districts during the past year. The type of men who present themselves for enlistment has not materially improved, and being nearly all Baluchis and Sindhis, they are impatient of drill and dislike serving at any distance from their homes, and the facility with which the labourer can earn a living by agriculture in Sind induces them to surrender without hesitation the benefits of the few years of service they may have put in. To quote the words of Mr. McIver "any attempt to increase the efficiency or to improve discipline produces a crop of resignations."

The number of persons discharged on pension or gratuity was 75 against 60 in the preceding year.

There were 45 vacancies at the end of the year as follows:—

Karachi	19
Shikarpur	24
Thar and Parkar	2
	45

against 111 last year.

23. The percentage of admissions into hospital has risen considerably in all districts except Hyderabad, the highest proportion being that shown by Shikarpur, where the number of persons attending the Hospital represented no less than 72.02 of the actual strength; the cause being the unusual prevalence of fever in the cold weather. Malarial fever was the cause of the rise in percentage in the other districts also.

Education.

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

Districts.	Sanctioned strength.		Able to read and to write.		Percentage of those 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.		
Karachi	242	1,067	159	129	65.70	12.09	22.00	20.98
Hyderabad	250	817	140	163	63.64	19.24	28.40	25.62
Shikarpur	184	816	124	180	67.33	22.06	30.40	29.00
Upper Sind Frontier	40	216	29	65	72.50	30.09	36.72	35.02
Thar and Parkar	104	414	52	53	50.00	12.80	20.27	20.66
Total ..	700	3,360	504	590	63.80	17.56	26.36	24.96

A larger proportion of officers and men were able to read and write than in the year preceding, viz. 504 and 590 as against 472 and 505 in 1896, which shows a steady rate of progress of education amongst the members of the force. Notwithstanding this progress, however, the type of really educated men that apply for enlistment in the Police is generally complained of by the Superintendents. The better men seek places in other and better paid departments, while the ordinary constables seldom reach more than a very elementary stage of education.

25. The drilling of the force, though capable of much improvement, may be considered to be fairly satisfactory, in the armed branch, in all the districts with the exception perhaps of Thar and Párkar, where, however, the armed branch is of a different nature, and has different duties from that in other districts. That of the unarmed branch and Mounted Police is not of a high standard. All the districts entered for the shooting competition, the foot-police of Karáchi carrying off four of the Provincial prizes, of Rs. 30, 25, 15 and 10 respectively, and a gold badge, and Thar and Párkar a prize of Rs. 10. Of the Mounted Police those in the Karáchi District secured three of the Provincial prizes of 20, 10 and 10 respectively, with a gold badge, and the Shikárpur District one prize.

The number of men who qualified as marksmen were—

Karáchi	...	...	...	44
Hyderabad	...	...	...	35
Shikárpur	...	...	...	41
Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	32
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	16

Castes.

26. The different castes of the officers and men composing the force for the years 1896 and 1897 were as follows:—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Christians	11	15	1	6
Mahomedans	574	569	2,550	2,517
Brahmins	31	30	170	183
Maráthas	19	15	146	139
Rajputs	5	1	29	23
Sikhs	2	5	26	39
Bhils	1	...	5	...
Lohanas	29	46	11	34
Hindustani-Hindus	15	12	117	117
Zoroastrians	...	1	...	...
Jews	1	1	...	...
Koris	1	1	...	...
Khatri	2	7	3	15
Chotri	5	3	7	16
Koli	...	...	2	2
Malhi	...	...	1	1
Other Hindus	100	86	230	230
Total	796	792	3,298	3,321

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

District.	Number of shops licensed to sell Arms and Ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Superintendent of Police.	REMARKS.
Karáchi	27	27	Regularly inspected by the Police Inspectors.
Hyderabad	11	9	Do.
Shikárpur	15	12	Do.
Upper Sind Frontier	3	2	Do.
Thar and Párkar	2	1	Do.

The total number of licenses of all kinds inclusive of the above, as compared with the preceding year, was 4,095 against 4,153, the decrease being due chiefly to a smaller number of "Miscellaneous" and "Other Arms" licenses having been granted in Karáchi District. Fewer cases were instituted under the Arms Act than in 1896, and only in the districts of Karáchi and Hyderabad; the total amount of fines imposed is, therefore, only Rs. 366 against Rs. 1,139 in the preceding year.

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

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
Karáchi	10	6	4	
Hyderabad	14	*12	3	* Includes one of the preceding year.
Shikárpur	19	†16	5	† Includes two of the preceding year.
Upper Sind Frontier... ..	3	†4	2	Of these one was a prisoner, who escaped in 1885, one in 1893 and one in 1896.
Thar and Párkar	6	5	1	
Total	52	43	15	

Of the total number of escapes, namely 52, 8 were from jails, 11 from lock-ups and 33 from Police custody. The percentage of recaptures to escapes was 82.70 against 92.50 in the year 1896.

Stations and outposts visited.

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

District.	Officers.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
		Number of Stations in charge of each officer.	Visited.	Not visited.	Number of outposts in charge of each officer.	Visited.	Not visited.
Karáchi ...	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. C. McIver ...	25	5	20	108	15	93
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. Rook ...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. J. B. W. Biddle...	26	19	7	62	31	31
	" E. C. Cox ...	"	7	19	"	15	47
Shikárpur ...	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. L. H. Spence ...	21	...	...	87	...	...
	" J. V. Cooke ...	"	21	...	"	77	10
Thar and Párkar ...	<i>Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. E. C. Cox ...	22	10	12	67	22	45
	" J. B. W. Biddle...	"	7	15	"	9	58
Upper Sind Frontier ...	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
	Mr. J. V. Cooke ...	8	...	8	37	...	37
	" A. H. M. Ostrehan ...	"	6	2	"	30	7
	Mr. O. C. G. Hayter...	"	...	8	"	...	37

* Of these 66 were actually visited and the men belonging to the remaining 11 were sent for by the District Superintendent of Police to his Head-quarters and inspected.

General Remarks.

30. During the year the Police executed 5,428 warrants, and served 79,771 summonses and notices.

The year was an exceptional one on account of the plague which prevailed to a greater or less extent in all the districts of the Province with the exception of the Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier, in which only one local and six imported cases occurred.

The attention of the Police, both officers and men, was very fully taken up in measures for the suppression of the epidemic. Their duties in this connection were very varied and attended with considerable danger. Although the work of suppressing plague in towns badly affected was to a slight extent only in the hands of the Police officers, they did especially good work in regulating the disposal of the dead bodies and in the guarding of property. In other places not seriously attacked, though in great danger, such as Shikárpur and Lárkána, the Police arrangements for keeping fugitives from entering the town were effectual. Although there were individual failures, the Police may be said to have behaved very well throughout the plague.

Special Police were employed as sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 2473, dated 26th March 1897, in the districts of Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur, respectively, to the number shown below:—

Karáchi ...	...	...	...	50
Hyderabad	...	...	...	100
Shikárpur	...	...	...	50

Before the beginning of August all these extra men were discharged owing to the decrease of plague. Towards the end of the year a fresh batch of 50 policemen had again to be employed to control the plague operations at Kotri, and the cordon round that place proved signally successful.

With such heavy and unusual calls upon their attention it is not surprising that the supervision of the Police over crime and the criminal classes was not so close or effective as in previous years, and crimes of a minor description were often not reported or noticed. This has reduced the total amount of crime reported during the year when compared with former years. But it must also be borne in mind that the seasons in 1897 were favourable ones, and the bumper-inundation caused an unprecedented area of land to be brought under cultivation. The criminal classes, many of whom only thieve when they have nothing else to do, were thus fully employed. In Sind the amount of crime varies very directly with the goodness or otherwise of the seasons, particularly in the Shikárpur District.

R. GILES,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, for the Presidency Proper, for the year 1897.

2278-13

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PRISONERS.											Remarks showing the difference between					
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.						Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.										
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
1. Murders ...	60	296	356	8	68	288	193	60	138	78	98	4	8	1	108	78	63	466	517	10	356	131	149	4	19	23	18	13	640	574	134	4 { 3 died, 1 lunatic.	8 { 3 died, 4 approved, 1 lunatic.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	27	130	157	6	51	79	70	8	60	45	30	—	—	—	70	45	45	151	196	—	171	67	26	—	2	2	2	—	198	173	67	2 died ...	—	
3. Dacoities ...	276	673	896	26	90	563	580	307	200	189	171	2	1	1	691	188	776	2,766	3,543	48	3,559	1,221	833	11	77	38	61	7	3,630	3,740	1,228	23 withdrawn...	17 { 7 died, 8 approved, 2 transferred, 1 died, 1 withdrawn.	
4. Robberies ...	89	674	763	48	370	604	389	169	166	140	169	11	9	2	341	141	44	623	567	13	476	395	76	6	62	37	37	7	654	563	302	3 { 1 died, 2 withdrawn	2 { 1 died, 1 withdrawn.	
5. Housebreaking with intent to commit theft ...	518	4,833	5,350	137	1,149	3,600	3,465	2,065	1,418	1,334	598	9	4	4	3,489	1,338	117	3,253	3,369	26	3,157	2,341	168	1	183	134	127	53	3,503	3,234	3,401	3 died.	6 { 4 escaped, 3 died, 1 lunatic.	
6. Thefts ...	827	11,346	12,167	469	4,394	6,948	6,389	1,394	3,008	4,730	805	309	139	170	129	6,509	4,869	221	10,016	10,237	179	9,712	7,689	336	15	1,263	1,266	1,338	466	11,503	10,950	8,365	3 died.	10 died.
7. Receiving stolen property ...	30	649	689	9	144	423	416	3	413	399	20	16	3	14	12	436	408	38	1,009	1,045	12	999	732	33	—	74	74	66	45	1,119	1,065	777	—	1 died.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																		
Abetments Class I ...	61	654	715	44	368	296	241	18	223	19	68	—	—	—	276	227	229	1,153	1,382	30	1,295	827	51	21	652	673	347	127	2,355	2,142	664	—	6 died.	
.. II ...	317	2,099	2,416	133	1,064	1,036	902	162	729	65	327	179	101	78	68	969	616	423	2,392	2,724	66	2,323	967	230	24	598	563	631	142	3,296	3,943	1,072	11 { 6 died, 3 withdrawn	16 { 1 approved, 1 escaped, 1 withdrawn, 7 died.
.. III ...	699	6,892	7,782	273	1,808	4,986	4,613	2,508	2,077	1,791	943	130	92	26	14	4,641	1,811	998	7,417	8,410	128	7,140	4,314	1,115	20	617	687	611	121	9,047	7,751	4,132	23 { 23 withdrawn, 6 died, 2 transferred.	20 { 4 escaped, 9 died, 2 lunatics, 3 approved, 6 withdrawn.
.. IV ...	20	294	314	12	211	77	81	3	48	9	24	162	129	23	21	64	60	19	199	211	14	165	67	12	6	234	240	236	36	561	521	192	1 approved.	6 withdrawn.
.. V ...	1,044	12,993	14,937	692	5,736	6,167	7,517	1,813	6,702	5,369	1,108	1,331	673	426	321	7,976	5,705	317	11,731	13,098	298	11,442	8,089	412	48	1,617	3,640	3,569	667	12,729	12,011	9,587	3 died.	11 { 10 died, 1 lunatic.
Total ...	3,362	23,534	26,146	1,046	9,363	16,481	13,235	4,204	6,775	7,921	1,474	1,569	1,265	629	431	13,968	6,413	1,979	22,917	24,795	439	23,385	14,486	1,910	114	5,969	6,073	5,266	1,363	30,849	29,228	15,561	48	68
Other Offences. Class VI ...	169	2,967	3,096	43	367	2,506	2,653	69	2,606	2,341	144	1,363	169	1,124	1,025	2,617	2,369	69	2,256	2,344	23	2,236	2,777	72	25	2,853	2,652	2,269	6,227	6,077	3,046	9 { 3 died, 3 escaped, 3 approved.	12 { 6 escaped, 4 died, 2 approved.	
Grand Total ...	2,531	26,701	29,332	1,089	9,730	16,987	14,888	4,273	11,281	10,262	1,618	2,149	1,373	1,767	1,496	17,575	11,809	2,089	26,972	29,140	471	25,610	17,246	1,962	139	6,817	6,936	5,747	3,643	37,066	34,365	2,068	54	77

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 3 (a).	Column 5 (b)	Column 3 (a).	Column 5 (b)
Not investigated under Section 167 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	2	257	2	268
Compounded	30	406	30	406
Disposed of under Section 167, Criminal Procedure Code	1	11	2	11
Turned out non-extractable	9	511	9	525
Disposed of under Section 95 of Indian Penal Code	—	49	—	41

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 3 (a).	Column 5 (b)	Column 3 (a)	Column 5 (b)
Declared maliciously false	—	97	—	644
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	—	830	—	7,023
Disposed of under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code	—	28	—	26
Total	—	1,055	—	7,773

67

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

Column 11 of last year's statement against "Total"...	...	2,315
<i>Add—</i>		
43 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year	....
1 case of murder which was discharged by the Sessions Court was taken up again on appeal by the High Court.	...	
One of the cases shown in Class I was disposed of under Sections 224 and 353, Indian Penal Code, making two separate cases, hence an increase of one case in Class II	... ..
2 cases received from Class VI	... ..
<hr/>		47
47		<hr/>
Column 2 of this year's statement against "Total"...	...	2,362
Column 11 of last year's statement against Class VI	...	165
<i>Add—</i>		
3 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year	...	
3 cases which were through mistake omitted last year were accounted for during the year under report	... ..
<hr/>		6
6		<hr/>
		171
<i>Omit—</i>		
1 case transferred to Class IV	... ..
1 case transferred to Class V	... ..
<hr/>		2
2		<hr/>
Column 2 of this year's statement against Class VI	...	169
Column 11 of last year's statement against "Grand Total"	...	2,480
<i>Add—</i>		
46 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year	...	
1 case of murder which was discharged by the Sessions Court was taken up again on appeal by the High Court	... ..
One of the cases shown in Class I was disposed of under Sections 224 and 353, Indian Penal Code, making two separate cases, hence an increase of one case in Class II	... ..
3 cases which were through mistake omitted last year were accounted for during the year under report	... ..
<hr/>		51
51		<hr/>
Column 2 of this year's statement against "Grand Total"	...	2,531

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

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

Column 24 of last year's statement against "Total"	...	2,039
<i>Omit—</i>		
3 persons were disposed of under Land Revenue Code	...	
20 persons were omitted as the cases against them turned out non-cognizable	... ..
35 persons were transferred to His Highness the Nizám's territory	... ..
2 persons were struck off as they were incorrectly shown in the previous year's statement	... ..
3 persons who were erroneously shown in Column 24 of last year's statement were omitted, one being convicted of a non-cognizable offence during the year and the other two being entered in Column 25 of this year's statement	... ..
		63
		<hr/>
		1,976
		<hr/>

Add—

2 persons concerned in the extra case caused by the disposal of one case under Sections 224 and 353 Indian Penal Code ...

1 received from Class VI

3

3

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

1,979

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

90

Omit—

One person transferred to Class IV

1

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

89

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

2,129

Omit—

63 persons as detailed above

63

2,066

Add—

2 persons concerned in the extra case caused by the disposal of one case under Sections 224 and 353 Indian Penal Code ...

2

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

2,068

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

Percentages, Presidency Proper.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	39·06	58·59	32·35	33·98
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	64·28	75·	39·18	39·18
3. Dacoities	31·86	72·30	44·90	45·91
4. Robberies	41·00	83·33	60·08	61·97
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	38·30	94·14	73·33	74·04
6. Thefts	73·91	94·56	76·64	78·14
7. Receiving stolen property	94·47	95·15	72·33	73·27
Abetments—	100·	100·	100·	100·
Class I	82·15	88·78	39·74	40·84
„ II	62·41	77·22	38·72	40·09
„ III	38·95	86·72	59·13	60·42
„ IV	76·47	81·25	33·16	35·67
„ V	71·62	94·42	73·94	75·41
Total for I. P. C. Cases	59·90	90·96	63·23	64·64
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	94·28	97·29	84·87	86·10
Grand Total	65·30	92·32	65·93	67·30

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 1896.
Rs. 2,01,623-12-11	Rs. 12,27,677-0-9	Rs. 14,31,700-13-6	Rs. 5,71,175-11-5	39·59	533	11,476	12,300	8,719	70·83	Rs. 3,54,071-0-7	Rs. † 4,797-1-6

* 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 in pending cases of previous year, which were excluded this year, having been omitted.

† Of this, Rs. 2,468-5-3 were recovered.

APPENDIX B.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, for the Northern Division, for the year 1897.

Main table with columns for Description of Crime, Police Cases, Direct Cases, Total Number of real cognizable Cases, Persons arrested by the Police, and Persons otherwise arrested. Includes rows for Murders, Attempts at murder, Dacoities, Robberies, etc.

Table titled 'Details of excluded Cases' with columns for Total, Grand Total, and various case categories like 'Not investigated under Section 157 (b), C. P. C.'.

Explanation of the difference between the figures of Column 11 of previous year's statement and those in Column 11 of this year's statement. Includes text about undetected cases and transfers.

Explanation of the difference in the figures of Column 24 of previous year's statement and those in Column 24 of this year's statement. Includes text about persons transferred and omitted.

Explanation of the difference against several heads and classes in 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	43.58	65.38	25.80	38.96
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	69.23	81.81	31.03	31.03
3. Dacoities	34.28	66.66	28.72	30.68
4. Robberies	68.29	80.	56.19	57.84
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	40.43	93.12	71.90	73.62
6. Thefts	77.79	94.35	71.53	72.55
7. Receiving stolen property ...	92.34	92.34	68.31	69.52
Abetments—				
Class I	81.25	83.87	26.28	26.79
" II	71.34	83.55	36.11	37.26
" III	41.53	90.52	61.66	63.81
" IV	100.	100.	32.65	32.65
" V	79.07	94.03	68.57	66.50
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	66.22	91.82	57.26	58.52
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	79.04	98.14	87.52	89.16
Grand Total ...	74.18	93.86	62.60	63.94

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Per-cent-ages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Per-cent-ages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1896.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs.	Rs.
*36,364 7 3	2,03,363 12	2,23,972 9 54	1,56,627 6 74	66.57	213	3,030	3,243	2,424	74.74	28,569	1056

* 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. 306-11-0 were recovered.

APPENDIX C.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Central Division, for the year 1897.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.											Remarks showing the difference between							
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.						Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.						Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .							Persons otherwise arrested.					
	Pending from previous year, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (a)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Column 7 and (8 + 9).	Column 20 and (21 + 22 + 24).		
1. Murders ...	26	141	166	6	37	104	85*	26	66	36	40	1	1	...	85	36	18	222	240	8	140	68	79	3	6	9	4	...	240	153	88	1 died.	1 Person.			
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	48	54	3	20	26	23	...	21	16	8	...	...	...	23	15	7	46	53	...	44	19	9	...	2	2	2	...	55	46	19	...	4 { 2 died, 2 approvers.	
3. Dacoities ...	129	463	597	14	51	417	400	234	160	123	132	...	...	...	400	123	442	1,900	2,342	28	1,599	813	709	11	26	37	31	7	2,379	1,630	820	...	6 { 5 approvers, 3 died.	
4. Robberies ...	66	429	485	26	146	288	245*	131	113	96	68	7	8	2	1	247	97	32	346	367	9	309	205	48	5	46	51	51	5	418	360	210	1 died.	1 died.		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	246	2,830	3,428	74	577	1,803	1,601*	574	686	644	314	2	...	3	1	1,663	646	56	1,650	1,708	9	1,618	1,313	78	1	62	63	56	22	1,769	1,676	1,235	1 died.	5 { 2 died, 1 lunatic.		
6. Theft ...	830	6,673	6,063	202	2,065	3,620	3,341*	788	2,552	2,399	467	83	83	60	49	3,391	2,447	62	5,197	5,248	94	4,892	4,099	156	8	529	537	522	242	5,760	6,514	4,341	1 died.	7 died.		
7. Receiving stolen property ...	12	217	229	3	46	171	161	3	153	155	19	7	...	7	7	163	162	12	415	427	1	399	322	27	...	35	35	27	23	402	424	344	...	...
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																				
Abetments ...	...	291	308	14	137	141	130	19	114	108	27	43	32	11	8	141	113	46	424	472	10	434	327	23	21	319	340	325	54	312	719	281	...	5 died.	
Class I ...	109	760	909	46	350	350	308*	68	241	182	135	59	32	27	19	336	261	72	644	716	15	574	269	124	3	206	208	200	45	924	773	812	1 died.	6 approvers, 1 lunatic.		
Class II ...	493	2,664	4,159	130	861	2,633	2,466*	1,582	1,082	903	562	65	52	13	8	2,479	971	541	4,340	4,661*	53	3,943	2,506	673	20	331	351	336	74	5,232	4,279	2,579	2 died.	17 { 6 died, 5 approvers.		
Class III ...	7	179	133	1	92	94	23	3	21	15	19	87	87	30	16	43	31	10	73	83	2	81	32	...	...	169	169	167	29	242	245	62	...	...
Class IV ...	459	6,504	6,963	249	2,821	3,863	3,673*	850	2,622	2,651	620	601	544	207	173	2,860	2,826	63	5,806	5,877	98	5,507	4,503	184	14	1,039	1,633	1,614	619	7,540	7,211	6,022	1 died.	7 died.		
Total	1,000	11,337	12,433	450	6,111	7,226	6,800*	2,313	4,284	3,916	1,363	855	577	278	226	6,278	4,143	753	11,266	12,031	178	10,628	7,536	1,204	46	2,663	3,721	2,642	710	14,700	13,270	8,246	4 died.	29 { 19 died, 10 approvers, 1 lunatic.		
<i>Other Offences.</i>					6,370																															
Class VI ...	23	671	903	11	134	74	728	13	710	693	40	331	39	293	260	1,020	972	24	967	991	6	967	837	18	1	859	829	812	712	1,850	1,520	1,649	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,128	12,908	13,336	470	6,235	7,973	7,223*	2,326	5,000	4,608	1,393	1,186	616	670	306	7,298	5,114	777	12,233	13,020	184	11,500	8,373	1,222	50	3,521	3,560	2,490	1,422	16,610	15,090	9,796	4 died.	29 { 19 died, 10 approvers, 1 lunatic.		

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
N-4 investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	...	147	...	149
Compounded	1	60	1	60
Disposed of under Section 217, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable	19	144	14	113
Disposed of under Section 96 of the Indian Penal Code	5	17	6	14
Declared unconstitutionally false	40	394	41	395
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	3-6	3,005	3-11	3,002
Disposed of under Section 201 of the Criminal Procedure Code	14	54	15	52
Total	4-9	4,111	4-70	4,223

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

Column 11 of last year against "total" ...	...	...	1,083
Add 13 undetected cases of the previous year brought to trial this year ...	...	...	13
Column 2 of this year's statement against "total" ...	...	...	1,096
Column 11 of last year against Class VI ...	...	...	31
Add 1 undetected case of 1896 brought to trial in the year under report ...	...	...	1
Column 2 of this year's statement against Class VI ...	...	...	32
Column 11 of last year's statement against "grand total" ...	...	...	1,114
Add 14 cases as detailed above ...	...	...	14
Column 2 of this year's statement against "grand total" ...	...	...	1,128

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

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

Column 24 of last year's statement against "total" ...	...	...	797
Omit 9 persons as the cases against them turned out non-cognizable	...	...	...
„ 35 persons transferred to His Highness the Nizam's Territory ...	...	...	44
Column 18 of this year's statement against "total" ...	...	...	753
No difference in Class VI—	...	...	...
Column 24 of last year's statement against "grand total" ...	...	...	821
Deduct 44 persons as detailed above ...	...	...	44
Column 2 of this year's statement against "grand total" ...	...	...	777

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, 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	42.85	62.06	36.02	33.92
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	65.21	71.42	43.18	43.18
3. Dacoities	30.75	74.09	49.78	50.84
4. Robberies	39.18	84.95	64.26	66.34
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	38.77	93.87	74.42	74.06
6. Thefts	71.77	93.96	80.48	82.11
7. Receiving stolen property	96.27	98.10	80.5	80.70
Abetments—				
Class I	80.76	88.98	51.00	52.76
" II	59.09	75.51	45.86	46.04
" III	39.05	89.00	62.50	63.53
" IV	66.21	71.42	38.55	39.50
" V	72.17	93.94	78.97	80.45
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	59.33	91.40	69.55	72.03
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ...	95.05	96.64	86.02	86.55
GRAND TOTAL ...	62.88	92.16	70.90	72.21

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Per-cent-ages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Per-cent-ages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1926.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs.
*1,12,337 6 8	6,06,326 14 6	7,17,714 5 2	2,25,642 14 6	31.48	410	6377	6267	4871	64.72	2,51,979 14 10	1,072†

* The difference in the value of 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. 354-6-9 were recovered.

APPENDIX D.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Southern Division, for the year 1897.

Description of Crime.	CASES.											PERSONS.																	Remarks showing the difference between							
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .							Persons otherwise arrested.			Total number of persons arrested.			Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.				
	Pending from previous years whether in the 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 6, 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.						
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
1. Murders	22	93	116	1	15	78	68	23	44	23	31	8	2	1	...	69	28	28	135	163	1	130	34	31	1	12	13	13	176	143	47	1 Lunatic.	1 Lunatic.			
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	12	29	41	2	7	22	21	8	17	12	11	...	...	...	...	21	12	13	34	47	...	40	21	7	...	...	...	47	40	21	1 suicide.	1 approver. 2 died.			
3. Dacoities	70	167	237	18	29	138	155	56	76	53	95	2	1	1	...	156	58	330	680	1,010	9	884	354	112	...	61	51	50	1,061	934	354	23 withdrawn.	5 2 transferred.			
4. Robberies	20	164	184	11	93	71	53	31	20	16	27	3	3	...	...	53	16	7	73	80	1	65	31	13	...	33	33	...	113	98	31	2 withdrawn.	1 withdrawn. 2 escaped.		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	128	1,251	1,379	39	322	929	852	541	310	298	167	3	2	1	1	...	853	299	33	770	803	8	720	533	72	...	24	24	24	1	827	744	534	1 died.	3 1 died.	
6. Thefts	251	2,924	3,175	170	1,371	1,553	1,342	306	1,034	996	293	99	50	46	33	...	1,391	1,025	81	2,141	2,222	48	2,049	1,552	123	...	376	384	373	66	2,606	2,422	1,634	2 died.	2 died.	
7. Receiving stolen property	8	96	104	3	26	70	72	...	72	69	3	2	1	1	...	73	70	19	191	210	4	203	134	2	...	17	17	17	11	227	220	145	.....	1 died.	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																				
Abettments	29	201	229	15	147	54	47	4	43	41	20	24	14	10	5	...	57	46	53	309	362	10	346	162	5	...	297	287	276	20	649	622	162	.....	1 died.
Class I	132	529	651	47	257	272	238	48	184	137	109	66	35	31	17	...	269	144	96	540	636	20	528	207	85	19	211	230	210	73	866	738	280	6 2 with-drawn.	3 1 with-drawn. 2 died.	
Class II	222	1,644	1,860	80	579	1,065	977	495	453	348	230	22	15	7	1	...	984	349	395	1,687	2,082	34	1,851	950	188	...	182	174	5	2,264	2,025	955	30 4 died. 2 transferred.	9 6 with-drawn. 1 lunatic.		
Class III	11	115	126	10	91	24	14	1	13	10	11	39	31	8	4	...	22	14	3	74	77	12	55	18	10	6	100	108	104	15	183	159	33	.....	8 2 died. 1 lunatic.
Class IV	359	3,985	4,343	226	1,869	2,116	1,851	645	1,204	1,157	397	435	295	140	76	...	1,991	1,233	122	2,622	2,744	60	2,531	1,823	150	14	1,233	1,247	1,197	187	3,991	3,728	2,010	2 died.	.....
Class V																																				
Total	741	6,475	7,216	378	2,943	3,532	3,128	1,193	1,897	1,694	767	586	390	186	103	...	3,324	1,787	669	5,233	5,902	136	5,312	3,161	438	39	2,014	2,053	1,862	300	7,955	7,274	3,461	38 10 died. 25 with-drawn. 2 transferred. 1 approver.	16 7 died. 7 with-drawn. 2 Lunatic.	
<i>Other Offences.</i>	73	656	729	19	127	529	503	50	452	434	80	435	34	401	361	...	904	795	15	906	921	14	873	705	33	17	827	844	830	628	1,765	1,703	1,333	1 died.	1 died.	
Grand Total	814	7,131	7,945	397	3,070	4,061	3,631	1,243	2,349	2,118	847	1,021	424	597	464	...	4,228	2,582	684	6,139	6,823	150	6,165	3,866	471	56	2,841	2,897	2,792	928	9,720	8,977	4,794	39 11 died. 25 with-drawn. 2 transferred. 1 approver.	17 8 died. 7 with-drawn. 2 Lunatic.	

CO

Details of excluded Cases.

Not investigated under Section 157 (b), C. P. C.	2	71	2	73
Compounded	11	107	11	168
Dismissed under Section 247, C. P. C.	2	72	2	73

Details of excluded Cases.

Declared maliciously false	80	178
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	293	2,222
Dismissed under Section 247 of the C. P. C.	7	100

Total.		Grand Total.	
Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b)	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
80	178	37	178
293	2,222	311	2,347
7	100	2	100

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

Column 11 of last year's statement against "Total" ...	...	728
<i>Add—</i>		
12 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year ...	...	12
1 case received from Class VI ...	...	1
Column 2 of this year's statement against "Total" ...	...	741
Column 11 of last year's statement against Class VI ...	...	70
<i>Add—</i>		
1 undetected case of previous year brought to trial this year ...	...	1
3 cases which were through mistake omitted last year were accounted for during the year under report ...	...	3
		<u>4</u>
		74
<i>Deduct—</i>		
1 case transferred to Class V ...	...	1
Column 2 of this year's statement against Class VI ...	...	73
Column 11 of last year's statement against "Grand Total" ...	...	798
<i>Add—</i>		
13 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial this year ...	...	13
3 cases which were through mistake omitted last year were accounted for during the year under report ...	...	3
		<u>16</u>
Column 2 of last year's statement against "Grand Total" ...	...	814

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

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

Column 24 of last year's statement against "Total" ...	...	676
<i>Omit—</i>		
2 persons struck off as they were incorrectly shown in the previous year's statement...	...	2
3 persons who were erroneously shown in Column 24 of last year's statement were omitted, one being convicted of a non-cognizable offence during the year and the other two being entered in Column 25 of this year's statement ...	...	3
2 persons were omitted as the case against them turned out non-cognizable ...	...	2
		<u>7</u>
7		
Column 18 of this year's statement against "Total" ...	...	669
No difference in Class VI.		
Column 24 of last year's statement against "Grand Total" ...	...	691
<i>Omit—</i>		
7 persons as detailed above ...	...	7
Column 18 of this year's statement against "Grand Total" ...	...	694

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	32·35	50·	25·75	26·15
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	57·14	70·62	52·5	52·5
3. Dacoities	34·19	69·73	53·96	40·04
4. Robberies	30·18	80·	46·26	47·69
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	34·97	96·12	72·91	74·02
6. Thefts	74·21	96·32	73·93	75·74
7. Receiving stolen property	95·83	95·83	64·42	66·00
Abetments—	100·	100·	100·	100·
Class I	87·23	95·34	45·37	47·10
" II	53·36	69·02	37·58	39·20
" III	35·61	76·99	50·15	51·32
" IV	71·42	76·92	27·27	32·72
" V	62·45	96·09	70·27	71·63
Total for I. P. C. Cases	53·83	88·77	57·85	59·50
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws,	86·28	96·01	79·39	80·75
Grand Total	58·33	90·16	60·86	62·18

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Per-centage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Per-centage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1896.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
65,276 15 0	4,18,986 6 1	4,74,263 5 1	2,09,904 7 4	44·25	210	2,569	2,779	1,974	71·03	78,532 4 9	13,240 1 6

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

† Of this amount, Rs. 1,908-4-0 were recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Sind, for the year 1897.

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.					Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.		Total number convicted within the year.			
	Pending from previous years, whether in the 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, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.					Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	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	31	32	
1 Murders ...	16	83	99	1	11	72	64	8	56	40	23	2	1	1	...	65	40	10	210	4220	1	180	83	36	8	26	29	23	5	249	208	59	
1 Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	6	41	47	1	15	26	17	...	17	14	14	1	1	...	17	14	8	32	40	1	27	17	13	...	2	2	...	...	42	27	17	
1 Dacoities ...	15	102	117	6	49	44	43	5	39	26	10	0	5	4	...	47	28	15	87	69	6	63	29	...	...	...	...	...	136	63	29	
1 Robberies ...	24	1,449	1,693	64	434	1,015	61,065	659	345	306	193	1	...	1	...	1,098	396	42	704	7,746	80	624	390	67	6	69	74	62	54	820	644	444	
1 House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	491	6,308	6,804	243	1,444	1,847	61,712	847	1,171	1,003	843	321	187	164	69	1,846	1,152	108	2,053	2,159	62	1,925	1,319	189	28	784	612	728	252	2,970	2,673	1,990	
1 Thefts ...	40	2,80	379	24	166	174	6,116	7	108	68	83	10	1	9	2	125	90	20	291	801	8	227	124	66	1	37	639	34	9	359	261	133	
1 Receiving stolen property ...																																	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																	
Abetments ...	61	27	88	11	150	117	105	17	69	71	30	418	205	312	61	317	123	65	503	638	16	619	183	69	45	2,601	2,706	2,454	196	3,334	2,073	379	
Class I ...	113	774	787	67	344	340	4,279	24	249	200	117	91	46	45	25	324	225	123	910	11,032	20	826	362	177	10	249	290	221	62	1,322	1,047	424	
Class II ...	27	1,709	2,021	81	948	1,143	11,122	675	440	374	221	8	46	40	16	1,162	400	71	944	9,105	43	849	614	163	10	245	252	22	91	1,320	1,181	606	
Class III ...	2	60	62	2	35	12	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	6	7	6	39	45	...	35	7	19	...	46	46	46	19	91	61	28	
Class IV ...	509	4,908	5,417	294	2,005	2,243	7,029	659	1,384	1,262	518	648	367	273	96	3,201	1,358	135	2,618	2,653	74	2,322	1,526	254	39	1,293	1,132	1,218	397	3,844	3,540	1,923	
Total ...	1,024	7,028	8,056	449	3,173	3,543	2,536	1,350	2,170	1,923	901	1,270	658	678	190	4,113	2,118	249	5,016	5,413	153	4,601	2,502	637	104	1,565	4,669	4,211	745	10,081	8,522	3,257	
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI ...	55	1,003	1,118	11	93	96	2,936	2	964	942	62	146	13	133	124	1,009	1,066	60	1,293	6,723	14	1,262	1,121	72	1	192	183	171	146	1,534	1,443	1,267	
Grand Total ...	1,084	8,031	9,174	499	3,266	4,523	4,494	1,361	3,126	2,865	963	1,416	701	711	314	5,203	3,179	1459	6,307	6,769	167	5,863	3,713	709	105	4,747	4,822	4,292	911	11,617	10,225	4,624	

33

Cases.

a. 1 case abandoned owing to death of 1 accused and escape of 3.

b. 1 case abandoned owing to accused having absconded.

c. 1 case abandoned owing to 1 accused having died.

Persons.

d. 1 turned Queen's evidence 1 escaped, 1 died, 1 pardoned.

e. 4 escaped.

f. 4 escaped, 1 died.

g. 1 died, 2 escaped.

Cases.

A. 1 case abandoned, 1 case disposed of by the death of 1 accused, the escape of another, and a third having turned Queen's evidence.

i. 1 case disposed of by death of two and escape of seven accused.

j. 3 cases abandoned, 1 accused having died and 1 absconded.

k. 3 cases disposed of by escape of accused.

Total ... 7

Persons.

l. 3 died, 4 escaped, 1 turned Queen's evidence, 1 pardoned.

m. 2 died, 8 escaped.

n. 1 died, 2 escaped.

o. 4 escaped, 1 died.

Total ... 27

p. 1 case closed as non-cognizable.

q. 3 cases kept on dormant file owing to accused having absconded.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 6 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 6 (b).
Not investigated under Section 147 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	...	4	...	4
Compounded	...	2	...	2
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	...	33	...	33
Turned out non-cognizable
Disposed of under Section 96, Indian Penal Code
Declared innocently false
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law
Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code
Total	445	3,173	479	3,266

* There is a difference of 44 cases compared with column 11 of the statement accompanying the Report for 1896, owing to 44 undetected cases of the preceding year having been detected and brought to trial during the year under report, as shown below—

Karachi	5
Hyderabad	19
Mikkarpur	14
Tar and Pitar	2
Upper Sind Frontier	4
Total	44

† Increase of 2 persons compared with column 29 of last year's statement, due to 2 persons in Sukkar District having been transferred to the non-cognizable system and 1 person in Tar and Pitar accidentally omitted from last year's statement, added this year.

For details of variations see District Statements.

Percentages, Sind.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20, less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	62.50	71.43	44.86	46.11
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	82.35	82.35	60.71	62.96
3.	Dacoities	...	...	54.55	66.67	42.03	46.03
4.	Robberies	...	...	60.47	68.42	41.12	45.36
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	30.45	88.70	59.18	62.50
6.	Thefts	...	...	63.26	92.49	66.23	68.47
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	75.86	81.48	52.77	54.63
<i>Indian Penal Code Cases.</i>							
	Abetments	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Class I	...	...	68.57	81.82	34.21	35.26
	„ II	...	...	71.68	80.32	42.34	43.83
	„ III	...	...	34.22	86.10	53.99	57.17
	„ IV	...	...	100.00	100.00	20.00	20.00
	„ V	...	...	62.38	91.32	63.61	65.72
	Total for I. P. C. Cases	...	...	54.41	88.62	54.27	56.34
	Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	...	...	98.12	98.54	87.51	88.83
	Grand Total	...	...	63.75	91.65	61.30	63.33

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
33,814	2,88,409	8,17,313	1,08,492	84.19	382	2,816	1	2,067	64.03	1,04,892	* 1,378

* Of this amount Rs. 769 were recovered during the year in the Hyderabad District.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD.

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

Mr. Clabby from 1st January to 30th November, Mr. Inglo from 1st December to the 10th and Mr. Tregear from the 11th till the end of the year. The last named officer has submitted the report. Mr. Grey was acting in charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent from the 1st January to 10th December, and Mr. Ingle from that date to the end of the year, and Mr. Reinold was attached to the district as Police Probationer throughout the year.

2. The total number of cognizable cases under Indian Penal Code and Class VI together was 1,417 as against 1,398 in the previous year, an increase of 19 cases. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number of cases for disposal was 1,595 as against 1,503. Under Indian Penal Code alone, 1,186 cases were reported as compared with 1,070 in 1896. Including pending cases, the number for disposal was 1,329 as against 1,168. Increase occurred under the following heads: in robberies of 10, in cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft of 11, in thefts of 55, and in cases of receiving stolen property of 1. 1,054 true cognizable cases were reported under "all classes" as compared with 1,034 in the year before. Under Class VI, 231 cases were reported as against 328 in the preceding year. They comprised 4 under the Salt and Customs Acts, 93 under Abkari and Opium Acts, 38 under the Arms Act, 9 under the Gambling Act, 4 under Public and Local Nuisance, and 83 under other Acts, mostly under the Stage Carriage Act.

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 131 against 169 in the previous year, 44 being with the Police and 87 with the Magistracy. The improvement is noticeable though the number pending admits of still further reduction.

4. The number of excluded cases was 407 as against 402 in the year before, 385 being under Indian Penal Code and 22 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under "all classes" to cases reported was 25.61 as against 26.03 in the previous year. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates is 75.29 as against 56.98 in 1896. Of the 407 excluded cases, 33 were declared maliciously false. In 2 cases only was sanction of the Magistrate to institute prosecutions applied for and it was refused in each instance. In 25 cases the District Superintendent sanctioned prosecution, in 6 convictions were obtained, 8 ended in discharge or acquittal, 7 were pending and in 4 prosecution was withdrawn for want of evidence. In not a single instance was Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code applied to and compensation awarded either in the year under report or the previous year. No action was taken under Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, during the previous year also. In regard to this the District Magistrate remarks :—

"The fact is that action under this section is not generally suitable to such cases. If a complaint is frivolous or vexatious, the Police ought to find it out when making their investigation. If a case after investigation by the Police comes before a Court and it is discovered that the evidence is all false, it is likely that the Police are as much to blame as the complainant."

The District Magistrate's criticism of the action of the Police is destructive, but it is difficult to believe that out of so large a number of excluded cases the Magistrates could find no cases in which the section could have been applied, and considering how valuable a check the section supplies if judiciously worked on vexatious and frivolous complaints, the District Magistrate might with advantage give such instructions as would tend to the more successful application of this provision.

5. Undetected cases numbered 130, a similar number to the previous year, and all were under the Indian Penal Code. The percentage of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of were under "all classes" 12.29 as against 13.94 in 1896; under Indian Penal Code, 15.91 as against 19.31 and under Class VI, 0 as against 37.

6. The Police had during the year to deal with 1,595 cases. Of these 407 were excluded and 130 remained undetected. 918 cases were decided by trial, of which 848 ended in conviction and 131 cases remained over at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial were respectively 80.22 and 92.37 as against 80.90 and 94.01 in the year before. Similar percentages under the Indian Penal Code give 76.49 and 91.10 as against 74.40 and 92.30 and under Class VI, 92.91 and 96.12 as against 97.34 and 97.71.

7. Under the Abkari and other laws, 98 cases were reported, of which 5 were under the Salt Act, 55 under the Abkari and 38 under the Opium Act. The District Police detected and investigated 21 cases, all of which were brought to trial, 18 ending in conviction and 3 in discharge or acquittal.

8. 1,934 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* under "all classes" as compared with 1,794 in the previous year. Including 163 persons pending from the year before, the number to be accounted for was 2,100 as against 1,857. Of that number, 18 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of .85 as against 2.10 in the preceding year. Under Indian Penal Code, the number of persons for disposal was 1,726 as against 1,409 in the previous year, of whom 18 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 1.04 as against 2.55 in 1896. Altogether 1,965 persons were disposed of by trial, 1,609 being under the Indian Penal Code, and 356 under Class VI, 961 under the former and 305 under the latter being convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial were under "all classes" 63.33 and 64.42 as against 62.62 and 64.41 in 1896; under Indian Penal Code, 58.95 and 59.72 as against 56.06 and 57.78, and under Class VI, 82.65 and 85.67 as against 82.85 and 84.69.

9. Magistrates disposed of under "all classes" 85 cases directly without the intervention of the Police as against 93 in the previous year, 64 being excluded; of the remaining 21 real cases convictions were obtained in 19 cases, a percentage of 90.47 as against 85.0 in 1896. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 75.29 as against 56.98 in the preceding year. 214 persons were arrested under "all classes" otherwise than by the Police, all under the orders of the Magistrates. Of the total number arrested 33 were convicted and none remained pending.

A noticeable feature of the above figures is the very large number of direct cases excluded as no offence. In some of these surely the provisions of Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code might with advantage have been applied. The very small percentage of arrested persons convicted in these direct cases would indicate that frivolous and vexatious complaints were not uncommon.

10. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 51,350 as compared with Rs. 47,882 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 7,874 which remained over at the close of the previous year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 59,224 as against Rs. 51,246. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 32,103 as against Rs. 21,619 or a percentage of 54.20 as against Rs. 42.18. Property was stolen in 762 cases and recovered in 580. The amount of property to be still accounted for at the close of the year under report was Rs. 12,663, being chiefly due, the District Superintendent explains, to two thefts in which property to the value of Rs. 4,774 was stolen, and others were pending at the end of the year. The Ahmedabad force recovered Rs. 1,790 worth of property stolen from other districts. The material improvement in regard to stolen property recovered is satisfactory.

11. The District Superintendent reports that the orders with regard to the general supervision and registration of bad characters were carefully attended to. No suspicious foreigners are known to have entered the district, and

some Patháns who have taken up their residence in the city and its suburbs are said to have given no trouble to the community at large. 113 persons were prosecuted as bad characters, 73 being bound over to give security, 16 going to jail in default and 16 were pending at the end of the year. Four persons pending from the previous year were bound over for security. The increased activity and improved results in regard to Chapter VIII proceedings during the year under report are satisfactory especially in view of the difficulty expressed in the previous year's report of obtaining sufficient evidence for conviction. Of 1,266 persons convicted during the year, only 82 were identified as having been previously convicted and 19 classed as habitual offenders. The Superintendent is unable to assign any explanation of these small numbers, and the figures would appear to indicate that the Police had not been sufficiently careful in enquiring into the antecedents of accused persons convicted.

12. forty-five cases were committed to the Courts of Session, including pending cases of the previous year. Thirty-seven were tried, 26 ending in conviction and 11 in acquittal or discharge; 8 were pending. In the above cases 122 persons were committed, 110 being tried, 53 convicted, 57 acquitted or discharged and 12 pending at the close of the year. The result shows an improvement on last year.

13. Six officers worked as Court Jamadárs during the year and conducted 594 cases, in which convictions were obtained in 452 or 77 per cent, as compared with 511 and 375 convictions in 1896. The results show an improvement on the previous year but considering the large number of cases for disposal during the year, twice the number of officers might have been employed on this duty with advantage. The amount of work done by the Court Prosecutor and the result was fair.

14. During the year the Village Police rendered assistance in 228 cases and were rewarded for their service in one case only. They have been reported to be an extremely useful body of men and of great service. Under those circumstances they might certainly have been encouraged by more liberal treatment than they have received during the year under report.

15. The total number of officers and men punished was 156 as compared with 322 in the previous year. The District Superintendent is unable to explain the large decrease in punishments but remarks that a greater number of dismissals and prosecutions under the District Police Act resorted to during the year may have produced a wholesome effect upon the force and prevented the commission of petty offences. Education was about stationary. The health of the force was not good. As regards drill the Inspector-General at his inspection noted that the drill of the City and Mounted Police was good, but that of the Head-quarters needed improvement. Only 4 of the Foot and 8 of the Mounted Police qualified as marksmen and 2 of the latter got the first two Presidency Prizes.

16. There were 5 vendors licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, the same number as in the previous year. Four of the shops were inspected by the District Superintendent and one by the Assistant. The Inspectors periodically examined all the shops. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 689 as against 574 in the previous year and covered 231 fire-arms and 760 arms; 38 cases were taken up under the Arms Act, 32 ending in conviction. Mr. Tregear has remarked on the increase of licenses for which he can give no explanation; observing they are granted at the discretion of the District Magistrate. Regarding this the District Magistrate writes:—

“The system I pursue is not to refuse to renew an old license without sufficient reason and not to grant a new license without sufficient reason. I am afraid there is a tendency for the number of licenses to increase under this system, but I do not think any other can be justly followed.”

Under the system there can be no doubt that the number of licenses to possess arms will largely increase yearly, but it is within the District Magistrate's power to control and restrict the number of licenses within limits which he may consider desirable. The public, I presume, are not entitled to claim licenses as a right which cannot be justly refused.

17. Ten prisoners escaped as against 5 in the previous year; 6 were from lockups, 2 from the custody of the District and 2 from that of the Village Police. All 10 were recaptured.

18. There were 44 serious crimes reported which comprised 14 murders, 9 attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 7 dacoities, 4 highway robberies between sunset and sunrise and 10 under other heads. Of the 27 which occurred in Mr. Clabby's time, he personally visited and investigated 20, leaving 7 unvisited. Mr. Ingle and Mr. Tregear each visited the 1 case which occurred while they were in charge. Of the Assistants, Mr. Grey visited 11 of the 14 crimes that occurred while he was acting as Assistant, and Mr. Ingle failed to visit that which occurred while he was in charge of the Assistant's office. Most of the serious crimes have been visited and the reasons for not visiting the remainder are good and sufficient. In addition, Mr. Clabby visited the scenes of 19, Mr. Tregear of one and Mr. Grey of 2 other crimes.

19. There were 11 Police Stations and 44 outposts during the year as against 11 stations and 43 outposts in the year preceding, a new outpost having been created at Paldi. Of the 7 stations in the charge of the District Superintendent, Mr. Clabby visited all and all the 32 outposts, while of the 4 stations and 12 outposts in the Assistant Superintendent's charge, Mr. Grey visited 3 and 9 respectively and Mr. Ingle 1 and 2.

20. The year was an uneventful one. Normal conditions prevailed and the fluctuations either as regards crime or its detection were so small as to call for no special comment. The District Magistrate observes that the percentage of convictions obtained in murder cases is as usual unsatisfactory, but he holds the jury system accountable for this result. On the whole, the Ahmedabad report is satisfactory.

KAIRA.

Mr. Ingle was in charge of Police Superintendent's office from 1st January till the 23rd of November and Mr. Hume from that date till the end of the year, and the report is submitted by him.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year, both under Indian Penal Code and Class VI together, was 1,574 as against 1,078 in the previous year, an increase of 496. Including pending cases, the number for disposal was 1,690 as against 1,174 in the year before. Under Indian Penal Code alone, 1,375 cases were reported as compared with 898 in 1896. Including pending cases the number for disposal was 1,482 as against 982. There was an increase in the following crimes: in dacoities of 4, in cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft of 128, in thefts of 148, and in cases of receiving stolen property of 58. The Superintendent attributes this very marked increase of serious crimes as chiefly due to the year being an unfavourable one. The District Magistrate remarks that it is in the main correctly attributed to the bad season and high prices prevailing, and that the thieving propensities of the poor class are brought into play by the presence of a bad year. Under Class VI, 199 cases were reported as against 180 in the preceding year. They comprised 27 under the Salt and Customs Acts, 160 under A'bkari and Opium Acts, and 12 under the Arms Act.

3. The total number of cases pending was 139 as against 115, 70 being with the Police and 69 with the Magistracy, the number of Indian Penal Code cases so pending being 69 and 59 respectively. The number of pending cases before the Magistrates and Police appear unnecessarily high and would seem to indicate that cases for final orders are not reported in good time.

4. The number of excluded cases was 513 as against 359 in the year before. Of this number, 485 were under Indian Penal Code and 28 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under "all classes" to cases reported is 31.06 as against 30.98 in the previous year. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates was 82.30 as against 29.24 in 1896. Of the total number of 513 excluded cases, 36 were declared maliciously false. In only 7 instances was sanction of Magistrates to institute proceedings applied for and

only accorded in 2 cases, being refused in the other 5. In neither of the two cases was conviction obtained. In 20 instances the District Superintendent accorded sanction to prosecute, but in only 1 case was conviction obtained, 3 resulting in discharge or acquittal, while 13 were pending at the end of the year, and in 3 cases prosecution was withdrawn for want of evidence. In one case only was Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code applied and compensation to the amount of Rs. 10 awarded.

The above results, as the District Magistrate observes, are unsatisfactory. The Superintendent remarks that more use might have been made of Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, and the District Magistrate agrees with him. It is to be hoped that these views may soon find expression in action calculated to bring about better results.

5. Undetected cases numbered 328 as against 183 in the year before, all being under Indian Penal Code. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of were, under "all classes," 31.89 as against 26.21 in 1896 and under Indian Penal Code 37.74 as against 32.03.

6. The Police had during the year to deal with 1,690 cases. 513 were excluded and 328 remained undetected. 709 cases were decided by trial, of which 650 ended in conviction, and 139 remained over at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial, were respectively 62.62 and 91.67 as against 69.28 and 94.17 in the previous year. Similar results obtained under Indian Penal Code were 55.35 and 89.07 as against 62.61 and 92.44, and under Class VI, 100 and 100 as against 97.74 and 99.23 in the previous year. These figures show a general falling off in results.

7. Under the A'bkári and other laws 187 cases, comprising 27 under the Salt Act, 92 under the A'bkári Act, and 68 under the Opium Act were reported, 49 of them being detected and investigated by the District Police, 44 being brought to trial and 38 convicted, 4 discharged or acquitted, and 2 remaining over at the close of the year.

8. 1,460 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* under "all classes" as compared with 1,007 in the previous year. Including 50 persons pending at the close of the previous year, the number to be accounted for was 1,510 as against 1,072 in 1896. Of these, 49 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 3.24 as against 6.15. Under Indian Penal Code the number of persons for disposal was 1,289 as against 894 in the previous year, of whom 46 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 3.56 as against 6.15 in 1896. Altogether 1,390 persons were disposed of by trial, 1,182 being under Indian Penal Code and 208 under Class VI, 692 under the former and 191 under the latter head being convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial were under "all classes" 61.19 and 63.52 as against 63.60 and 68.27 in the preceding year; under Indian Penal Code, 56.16 and 58.54 as against 60.42 and 64.93 in 1896, and under Class VI, 90.52 and 91.82 as against 79.19 and 84.56.

9. Magistrates disposed of under "all classes" 113 cases without the intervention of the Police as against 106 in the previous year, 93 being excluded. Of the remaining 20 real cases convictions were obtained in 17 cases, a percentage of 85 as against 38.66 in 1896. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 82.30 as against 29.24 in the preceding year. 346 persons under "all classes" were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 2 were arrested under the orders of the Magistrates. Of the total number arrested 63 were convicted and none remained pending.

10. The amount of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 32,323 as compared with Rs. 16,280 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 4,988 which remained over at the close of the previous year, the total to be accounted for was Rs. 37,311 as against Rs. 22,477 in the year before. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 14,552 as against Rs. 10,783 or a percentage of 39.00 as against 47.98. Property was stolen in 725 cases and recovered in 505,

and the Kaira Police recovered property to the amount of Rs. 295 which was stolen in other districts.

11. The District Superintendent reports that the orders with reference to the general supervision and registration of bad characters were carefully carried out. 188 persons were prosecuted as bad characters, of whom 118 were bound over to give security, 10 went to jail in default, 3 were discharged, prosecution was withdrawn against 13, and 54 remained pending, a similar number to that of the preceding year. Of the 54 pending cases of 1896, 16 were during the year under report bound over for security, 36 were discharged and 2 were still pending, having evaded arrest. The Superintendent complains of the delay in the Magistrate's Courts of disposing of cases under Chapter VIII. The District Magistrate observes that it is to be regretted so many cases were delayed in the Magistrate's Courts. Of 883 accused persons convicted, 126 were identified as having been previously convicted, and 11 were classed as habitual offenders.

12. Thirty-three cases including pending cases from the previous year were committed to the Courts of Sessions, 29 of them being tried. Of these, 21 ended in conviction, 8 in discharge or acquittal, and 4 remained pending. In connection with the above cases, 68 persons were committed, 63 of them being tried, 27 convicted, and 36 discharged or acquitted; 5 persons were pending trial at the year's close.

13. During the year 6 officers worked as Court Jamádárs. They conducted 379 cases as against 478 and obtained convictions in 294 cases or 78 per cent. The falling off in cases conducted by the trained officers is notwithstanding increase in crime considerable and in the absence of explanation must be regarded as unsatisfactory.

14. The Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police in 4 instances, and in 2 cases their services were recognized by rewards. The Superintendent makes the general complaint of the uselessness of the Village Police and observes that many of the men are old decrepit and totally unfit for any sort of work. The subject is certainly one which calls for early attention.

15. One hundred and ten officers and men of the force as compared with 85 last year were punished during the year. There has been a slight falling off in education; this is ascribed to the inclusion, during the year, of Abkári Police for the first time, most of whom are uneducated. The health of the force during the year was good. The Superintendent complains of the great difficulty he experiences in getting suitable recruits. The drill of the men at head-quarters, including their set-up, was found by the Inspector-General at his inspection to be good, while that of the Mehemadabad men was found to be defective. The Superintendent has taken steps to remedy this.

16. There were 4 vendors as against 5 in 1896 licensed to deal in arms and ammunition. All 4 shops were inspected by the Superintendent, and periodically by Inspectors. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 515 as against 521 in the previous year. They covered 118 fire-arms and 671 arms. Nine cases were taken up under the Arms Act, of which 7 ended in conviction.

17. Two prisoners escaped during the year as against 6 in 1896, 1 being from the custody of the District and 1 from that of the Village Police, one only being recaptured.

18. The number of serious crimes reported during the year was 67, comprising 25 murders, 19 attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 7 dacoities, 3 highway robberies between sunset and sunrise and 13 other crimes. Mr. Ingle visited the scenes of 36 of the 62 which occurred in his time, and Mr. Hume 3 of the 5 during his tenure of office. The reasons given by Mr. Ingle for not visiting the remaining 26 are sufficient and satisfactory.

19. Of the 9 Police Stations and 23 outposts Mr. Ingle visited all and Mr. Hume 1 station and 2 outposts.

20. The chief feature of the report for the year was the very large increase in cognizable crime which has not in my opinion been sufficiently account-

ed for by a bad season and high prices. The results in regard to detection, conviction and recoveries of stolen property all show a falling off. The District Magistrate observes :

“It is unsatisfactory that the percentage of success in dealing with offences against property is worse than last year, which in turn showed a falling off. The increased number of cases to be dealt with no doubt affected the quality of the work to a certain extent, but the number of undetected cases and the value of stolen property unrecovered will have a baneful effect and augurs badly for the future.”

On the other hand the District Magistrate considers that the year has been one of great difficulty, and when it is remembered that the Police had a large amount of plague prevention work to do, the results, on the whole, are not unsatisfactory.

PANCH MAHALS.

Mr. R. Lambert was Police Superintendent of the district throughout the year and has submitted the report.

2. The total number of cognizable cases under “all classes” was 402 as against 326 in the previous year, a rise of 76. Including pending cases from the year before, the number of cases for disposal was 426 as against 316 in the previous year. Under Indian Penal Code alone, 262 cases were reported as compared with 237 in 1896. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number for disposal was 281 as against 256. There was an increase of 1 in dacoities, of 14 in thefts and of 3 in murders, and a decrease of 2 in robberies, of 12 in house-breaking with intent to commit theft, and of 9 in cases of receiving stolen property. There were 352 cases of real crime which with cases from the preceding year left 373 cases of true crime for disposal. 110 cognizable cases under Class VI were reported during the year, comprising 130 under the Abkari and Opium Acts, 7 under the Arms Act, and 3 under Public and Local Nuisances. The number of cases under the Abkari and Opium Acts in the previous year was 74 and the District Superintendent claims that the increase is due to the zeal and energy of the Abkari and District Police who had been strictly warned to detect crime under that head. The District Magistrate, however, attributes it to the special exertions of one particular Abkari Inspector.

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 18 as against 20 in the previous year, 7 being with the Police and 11 with the Magistracy. These results show a very satisfactory disposal of cases both by the Magistrates and Police.

4. The number of excluded cases was 53 as against 36 in the year before, 47 being under Indian Penal Code and 6 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under “all classes” to cases reported was 12.43 as against 10.4 in the previous year. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates was 46.15 as against 28.57. Of the 53 cases excluded, 2 were declared maliciously false. In one the Magistrate’s order was not received till after the close of the year, and in the second case the complainant absconded. The one case pending from the previous year resulted in discharge. In no case was Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code applied during the year.

5. Undetected cases numbered 31 as against 33 in the year before, 30 being under Indian Penal Code. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of were under “all classes” 8.73 as against 11.38 in 1896; under Indian Penal Code, 13.88 as against 15.94, and under Class VI, 0.72 as against 0.

6. The Police had during the year to deal with 426 cases, of which 53 were excluded, 31 remained undetected, 324 were decided by trial, of which 314 ended in conviction, and 18 remained over at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial were respectively 88.45 and 96.91 as against 84.13 and 94.94 in the previous year. Similar percentages under Indian Penal Code were 81.94 and 95.16 as against 77.77 and 92.52, and under Class VI, 95.56 and 99.28 as against 100 and 100. The above figures show not only a high figure of

success in convictions, but they are an improvement all round except under Class VI, on last year's figures which were high, and are creditable to the Police.

7. Under the Abkari and opium laws 193 cases were reported, comprising 122 under the Abkari and 71 under the Opium Act. Of those, 27 were detected and investigated by the District Police, and all 27 cases ended in conviction.

8. 351 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* as compared with 323 in the previous year. Including 30 pending from the previous year, the number to be accounted for was 411 as against 341 in the previous year. Eighteen persons were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 4.37 as against 2.93 in the preceding twelve months. Under Indian Penal Code, the number of persons for disposal was 352 as against 293 in the previous year. Fifteen were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 4.26 as against 3.41 in 1896. Altogether 364 persons were disposed of by trial, 309 being under Indian Penal Code and 55 under Class VI, 241 under the former and 53 under the latter head being convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial were under "all classes" 75.97 and 80.77 as compared with 74.59 and 77.07 in 1896; under Indian Penal Code, 73.48 and 77.99 as against 72.22 and 75.00, and under Class VI, 89.84 and 96.36 as against 90.24 and 90.24 in 1896.

9. Magistrates disposed of 13 cases without the intervention of the Police as compared with 14 in the previous year, 6 being excluded. In all of the remaining 7 real cases convictions were obtained. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 46.15 as against 28.57 in the preceding year. 239 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 40 were arrested under the orders of the Magistrates. Of the total number arrested, 198 were convicted and none remained pending.

10. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 5,115 as compared with Rs. 8,336 in the preceding year. Including property pending from previous year worth Rs. 773, the total to be accounted for was Rs. 5,888 as against Rs. 8,622 in the year before. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 2,451 as against Rs. 4,575, a percentage of 41.72 as compared with 53.06. Property was stolen in 205 cases and recovered in 173. The Panch Mahals Police recovered property worth Rs. 74 stolen from other districts. The falling off in stolen property recovered is noticeable, and the District Magistrate observes that it must be remembered that the Police are handicapped in having so much surrounding foreign territory. This fact can scarcely be considered to explain diminished success in a particular year.

11. The District Superintendent reports that orders with regard to the general supervision and registration of bad characters were carefully attended to and that no influx of suspicious foreigners during the year was noticed. Twenty-five persons were prosecuted as bad characters as against 30 in the previous year, and all were called on to furnish security. Mr. Lambert writes:—

"I pay personal and special attention to this subject as I consider it a most useful suppressor of crime."

The successful results of prosecutions indicate the care and attention Mr. Lambert has paid to the matter. Of 294 convicted persons, 59 were identified as having been previously convicted and 6 only were classed as habitual offenders. This small number would appear to show that the classification of habitual offenders has not been sufficiently attended to and Mr. Lambert recognises this, as he says it has not been properly understood by taluka officers but that he intends giving his earnest attention to it next year.

12. Sixteen cases including pending cases of the previous year were committed to the Court of Sessions and 12 were tried, 10 ending in conviction, and 2 in discharge or acquittal; 4 cases were pending at the close of the year. The District Superintendent reports that of the 4 pending cases convictions have been obtained in 3 since the close of the year; the accused in the fourth case escaped from the Ahmedabad Central Jail and is still at large. In the above cases 31 persons were committed, 19 being tried and 14 convicted, 5 discharged or acquitted and 12 were pending at the year's end. Mr. Lambert thinks the above results

may be looked upon as satisfactory. I quite agree with Mr. Lambert; the results are very satisfactory and indicate that in serious crimes the Police were not only careful to arrest the right persons but to prepare the cases carefully and thoroughly.

13. During the year 6 officers worked as Court Jamádírs conducting 50 cases; they obtained convictions in 45 or 90 per cent. The results are undoubtedly good, but the proportion of cases conducted by trained officers to cases decided by trial during the year is very small, and considering the success with which these officers have conducted cases during the year it would be well if the Superintendent employed them more exclusively on this duty, as the average of cases conducted by each officer during the year was only about 9.

14. During the year the Village Police rendered assistance in 3 instances and on all 3 occasions their services were recognised by rewards in 2 cases and good-conduct ticket in one case. This is satisfactory so far as it goes, and encouragement of this sort, if practised more liberally, would doubtless do much to get better work out of the Village Police who, Mr. Lambert writes, are for the most part indifferent and apathetic as regards the duties and responsibilities. Mr. Lambert wrote in the course of the year to the District Magistrate suggesting that the Superintendent might be allowed powers over the Village Police under Section 76 of the District Police Act, IV of 1890 for 1 year as an experiment, but his suggestions were not approved of. Mr. Lambert, from his remarks, is evidently keenly alive to the defects of the Village Police system and every credit is due to him for his efforts to effect an improvement in it.

15. 130 officers and men were punished as compared with 149 in the previous year. There has been a decided and very satisfactory improvement in education, there being 89 officers and 138 men who can read and write now as against 72 and 73 respectively last year. Mr. Lambert writes that he is trying to induce well educated men to join the force and that he encourages education by promising promotion and examines them personally when on tour. The results of Mr. Lambert's efforts which have added 82 educated officers and men to the force in one year is most encouraging and creditable to that officer. The health of the force has improved. The Inspector-General at his inspection found the drill and turn-out of the men generally satisfactory. Only 6 of the Foot and 1 of the Mounted Police qualified as marksmen during the year as against 65 and 1 in 1896 and gained no prize in Presidency shooting. The falling off is considerable. This is explained to be due to so many of the Armed Police having been drafted on for plague duty in other districts and as Mr. Lambert has, much to his credit, always sent his best men on these special parties, the falling off is not to be wondered at. Under these circumstances an improvement may be looked for next year.

16. There were 3 licensed vendors in arms and ammunition as against 2 in the year before. All 3 shops were inspected by the District Superintendent and examined periodically by Inspectors. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 391 as against 399 in the previous year. They covered 159 fire-arms and 320 arms. Under the Arms Act 7 cases were taken up and all ended in conviction.

17. Six prisoners escaped from custody as against 2 in 1896, 5 being from the custody of the District and 1 from that of the Village Police. Four were recaptured which do not include escapes of the previous year.

18. There were 13 serious crimes comprising 4 murders, 5 attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 1 dacoity, and 3 under other heads. Of these 13 Mr. Lambert investigated 5, leaving 8 unvisited. The reasons given by him for not visiting the remainder are satisfactory. Mr. Lambert also visited and investigated 12 other crimes.

19. Of the 6 Police Stations and 33 outposts Mr. Lambert visited and inspected all the former and 29 of the latter, visiting 3 Police Stations and 6 outposts twice, and two, more than twice; he also visited 2 Police Stations and 6 outposts under the Rewa Kántha Agency.

20. Mr. Lambert brings to notice the good work done by the Police during the year in extinguishing 40 fires in the Government Forest Reserve, and adds

that he does not know whether the District Forest Officer has acknowledged in his report the assistance rendered by the Police to the Forest Department, and that the Forest Department does not always appear to adequately appreciate such assistance. The District Magistrate considers Mr. Lambert's strictures on the Forest Department are somewhat uncalled for, as the Forest Officer has in reports and in his Annual Report which the Superintendent does not see, always cordially acknowledged the assistance rendered by the Police.

21. In forwarding the report Mr. Dodoret, the District Magistrate, writes—

“On the whole, the Police have worked well during a somewhat trying year owing to scarcity and high prices prevailing * *. Mr. Lambert holds the just mean in the matter of awarding punishments. He is a zealous and energetic officer. But the District Magistrate has a final voice in certain matters and Mr. Lambert would be well advised to recognise this more fully than his zeal apparently allows him to do.”

22. Mr. Lambert has a good year's work to show. Results have improved and his report is in every way a creditable one. He is evidently an energetic officer who takes a keen interest in his work and exercises a close personal supervision in every branch.

BROACH.

Mr. Foard was in Police superintendence of the district throughout the year and submits the report.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year under “all classes” was 954 as against 882 in the previous year, a rise of 72. Including pending cases from the previous year, the number of cases for disposal was 1,013 as against 1,016 in the year before. Under Indian Penal Code alone 889 cases were reported as compared with 825 in 1896, and, including cases pending, the number for disposal was 947 as against 958 in 1896. The increase was in dacoities of 5, in cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft of 27, in thefts of 22, in cases of receiving stolen property of 9; while there was on the other hand, a decrease of 11 in robberies. The increase in the number of cases, the District Superintendent attributes to the scarcity and high prices which prevailed till the rainy season set in by which many of the poorer classes were no doubt driven to crime, and he further points out that of the 380 cases of theft reported, the property involved in 56 cases was under one rupee, and in many instances of practically no value, and the majority of these cases were reported thefts from fields. The decrease of 11 in robberies and the fact that not a single case of highway robbery was committed between sunset and sunrise is attributed by both the District Superintendent and the District Magistrate to the establishment of a proper system of patrols on all the principal roads and the building of patrol chaukis for the patrols who can readily be found either on the road or at the chaukis, instead of having to be looked for in the villages on either side of the road. Of the 954 reported cases, 622 were classed as true, an increase of 76 real cases over the year before. Under Class VI, 65 cases were reported as against 57 in the preceding year. They comprised 12 under the Salt and Customs Acts, 34 under the A'bkári and Opium Acts, 8 under the Arms Act, 7 under the Gambling Act, and 4 under the Public and Local Nuisances.

There is a decrease of 7 cases under the A'bkári and Opium Acts. On this subject, the Superintendent remarks that the Broach District affords no special facilities for the commission of offences under these Acts.

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 64 against 58 in the previous year, 50 being with the Police and 14 with the Magistracy. The small number of pending cases indicates that the rules regarding final reports and final orders are properly attended to in this district.

4. The number of excluded cases was 355 as against 389 in the year before. Of this number, 345 were under Indian Penal Code and 10 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under “all classes” to cases reported was 34.80 as against 38.09 in the previous year. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates was 75.32 as against 78.12 in 1896. Of the 355 cases excluded, 18 were declared maliciously false, but in only one instance was the sanction of a Magistrate to institute proceedings applied for, and this case ended

in discharge. In 12 cases the District Superintendent sanctioned prosecution, and conviction was obtained in 2, in 6 the accused were discharged and in 2 prosecution was withdrawn for want of evidence. In two cases, proceedings had to be instituted at the close of the year. In 3 cases Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied to and compensation to the amount of Rs. 100 awarded as against no instances in the previous year. The Superintendent of Police is of opinion that inasmuch as 119 cases in which 247 persons were concerned were classed as C after trial, it would appear that there was a very wide field for the application of Section 560, and had the section been applied more frequently he certainly thinks it would have been the means of deterring litigants from bringing such cases before the Courts and needlessly wasting the time of the Police and Magistrates. The District Magistrate writes: "The Magistrates have again been directed to make a more liberal use of this valuable section."

5. Undetected cases numbered 244 as against 272 in the previous year. All except one were under Indian Penal Code. The percentage of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of was under "all classes" 41·07 as against 47·80 in 1896, under Indian Penal Code 45·26 as against 51·61, and under Class VI, nil as against 2·27. The percentage of undetected cases shows a satisfactory fall, although it is still too high.

6. The Police had during the year to deal with 1,013 cases. 355 were excluded, and 244 remained undetected. 350 were decided by trial, of which 318 ended in conviction and 64 were pending at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year, and to those decided by trial, were 53·53 and 90·85 as against 47·62 and 91·55 in the previous year. Similar results obtained under Indian Penal Code were 49·35 and 90·16 as against 43·42 and 90·11, and under Class VI, 94·54 and 94·54 as against 97·72 and 100 in the previous year. There has been a decided improvement in percentage results, and the fact that convictions were obtained in every case of murder and culpable homicide is creditable to the Police.

7. Under the A'bkári and other laws, 46 cases were reported, 5 of which were detected and investigated by the District Police, 4 ending in conviction and 1 in discharge.

8. 838 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* as compared with 815 in the previous year. Including 58 persons pending from the year before, the number to be accounted for was 896 as against 881. Fifteen persons were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 1·67 as against 1·24 in the preceding year. Under Indian Penal Code, the number of persons for disposal was 782 as against 813 in the previous year. Thirteen were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 1·66 as against 1·35. Altogether 862 persons were disposed of by trial, 751 being under Indian Penal Code and 111 under Class VI, 420 under the former and 94 under the latter head being convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of were under "all classes" 58·54 and 59·62 as against 60 and 61·19 in 1896; under Indian Penal Code, 54·90 and 55·92 as against 57·9 and 59·15, and under Class VI, 83·18 and 84·68 as against 83·58 and 83·58 in the previous year.

9. Magistrates disposed of 77 cases without the intervention of the Police as against 32 in the previous year. Fifty-eight were excluded. Of the remaining 19 real cases, convictions were obtained in 16, a percentage of 84·21 as against 57·14 in 1896. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 75·32 as against 78·12 in the preceding year. 190 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, in every instance under the orders of a Magistrate. Of the total number arrested 34 were convicted and none remained pending.

10. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 28,791 as compared with Rs. 36,763 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 11,767 which remained over from the year before, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 40,578 as against Rs. 58,481 in the previous year. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 23,903 as against Rs. 33,554, or a percentage of 58·91 as against 57·37 in 1896. Property was stolen in 444 cases and recovered in 280. Property to the value of Rs. 1,559 stolen in other districts was recovered by the Broach Police.

11. The District Superintendent reports that the orders regarding the general supervision and registration of bad characters were carefully attended to, and that there was no noticeable influx of suspicious foreigners during the year under report. Thirty-six persons were prosecuted as bad characters, 23 being bound over to give security, 14 going to jail in default, 8 were discharged, and in 4 instances prosecution was withdrawn and 1 case remained pending. There appears to have been less attention paid during the year to this provision of law and the results of cases were not altogether satisfactory. The Superintendent explains that the number of bad characters to be dealt with necessarily decreases yearly; but the argument does not appear sound, and if followed to its logical conclusion in Broach, would before very long practically result in the working of this Chapter being a dead letter.

Of 514 persons convicted during the year 52 were identified as having been previously convicted and 41 were classed as habitual offenders.

12. Including cases from the previous year 23 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions, 22 being tried, of which 18 ended in conviction, 4 in discharge or acquittal and 1 case remained pending. In these cases 56 persons were committed, 52 being tried, of whom 32 were convicted, 20 were discharged or acquitted, and 4 were pending. With regard to Sessions cases, Mr. Foard writes: "It would perhaps not be out of place to mention here that the Sessions Judge, on more than one occasion, complimented the Police in his judgment for the thorough way in which they had investigated cases tried by him."

13. Thirteen officers worked as Court Jamádárs during the year and conducted 279 cases as compared to 190 in the previous year, of which 208 or 74 per cent. ended in conviction. The increased employment of trained officers for the prosecution of cases is noticeable and satisfactory.

14. The Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police on 440 occasions, but were only rewarded in two cases. The Superintendent considers that the Village Police are very useful and frequently render prompt and valuable assistance to the District Police in the investigation of crimes. Under these circumstances it is to be regretted that so little encouragement is given them or recognition of their good work taken by the Superintendent.

15. Ninety-six officers and men were punished as compared to 103 in the previous year. There has been a continued improvement in the number of educated officers and men. The Inspector-General at his inspection found that the drill and general outturn of the men was fair; but that more attention should be paid to details such as smartness in marching and executing movements generally. Sixteen of the Foot Police qualified as marksmen and obtained the 14th and 16th Presidency prizes.

16. There were 3 vendors licensed to sell arms and ammunition whose shops were inspected by the District Superintendent and periodically examined by Inspectors. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 246 as against 305 in the previous year. They covered 116 fire-arms and 171 other arms. Eight cases were taken up under the Arms Act, of which 4 ended in conviction.

17. Six prisoners escaped from custody as against 1 in 1896, 2 being from the custody of the District and 4 from that of the Village Police; all were recaptured.

18. Twenty-five serious crimes were reported, comprising 9 murders, 6 attempts at murder and culpable homicides, 7 dacoities, and 3 under other heads. Of this 25, Mr. Foard investigated 13, leaving 12 unvisited. The reasons given by Mr. Foard for not visiting the remainder are satisfactory.

19. There were 7 Police Stations and 16 outposts, all of which were visited and inspected by Mr. Foard, 1 station and 4 outposts being visited twice, 1 station 6 times, 1 four times, and 1 five times during the year.

20. The year was not altogether a normal one, as though plague never got footing in this district yet the preventive arrangement against infected areas imposed a strain on the resources of the Police, interfering with their ordinary

duties; notwithstanding this and high prices prevailing tending to slight increase in crime, the normal standard of Police efficiency has been maintained, and the results are fairly satisfactory. Regarding Mr. Foard the District Magistrate writes: "I have great pleasure in recording my estimate of Mr. Foard as a Police Superintendent. He does his work thoroughly and is well acquainted with the Codes. He is devoted to duty and never spares himself. He is most patient in conducting enquiries and is actuated by a fine sense of justice."

I can endorse the above commendations. Mr. Foard's work is characterised by care, diligence, and thoroughness.

SURAT.

Khán Bahádur Nánábhái Káwasji was in charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police during the entire year, and has submitted this report.

2. Cognizable cases reported numbered 743 as against 604 in the previous year, a rise of 139. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number for disposal was 792 as against 653 in the year before. Under Indian Penal Code alone, 430 cases were reported as compared with 351 in 1896, and including pending cases, the number for disposal was 470 as against 387. The only notable increase under any head was one of 67 under theft. There were 299 true offences as compared with 237 in the previous year, an increase of 62, said to be due to the high prices ruling on account of famine elsewhere. Under Class VI, 313 cases were reported as against 253 in the preceding year, comprising 15 under the Salt and Customs Acts, 291 under the Ábkári and Opium Acts, 1 under the Arms Act, 1 under the Gambling Act, and 5 under Public and Local Nuisances. An increase of 66 in cases under the Ábkári Act, the District Superintendent attributes to the Kali Paraj people, who being in want of food on account of the prevailing scarcity took to illicit distillation which the Police being fully occupied with Plague duty were unable to satisfactorily cope with. Twelve cases in which money to the amount of Rs. 1,848 was involved may be attributed to plague operations as was also one riot case.

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 29 as compared with 48 in the previous year, 12 being with the Police and 17 with the Magistracy. These figures show a satisfactory disposal of cases within the year.

4. The number of excluded cases during the year was 178 as against 158 in the year before, 152 being under Indian Penal Code and 26 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under "all classes" to cases reported was 20.59 as against 23.01 in the previous year. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates was 10.62 as against 26.76. The small number of excluded cases to reported is noticeable. The Superintendent remarks that he exercised strict scrutiny over cases submitted for exclusion, and his careful attention to the matter appears to have contributed to the desirable result obtained. Of the 178 excluded cases 9 were declared maliciously false. In 3 instances, sanction of Magistrates to prosecute was applied for, but accorded in none. In 4 cases the District Superintendent accorded sanction to prosecute, and convictions were obtained in 2. In 3 cases Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied, and compensation to the amount of Rs. 13 awarded as compared with 3 cases in the preceding year.

5. Undetected cases numbered 17 as against 10 in 1896, all being under the Indian Penal Code. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of were under "all classes" 2.90 as against 2.23 in the previous year; under Indian Penal Code, 5.78 as against 4.16, and under Class VI, 0.00 as against 0.43.

6. The Police had during the year to deal with 792 cases. 178 were excluded and 17 remained undetected. 563 were decided by trial, of which 555 ended in conviction, and 29 remained over at the end of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial were respectively 94.87 and 98.05 as against 94.85 and 97.69 in

the previous year. Similar results obtained under Indian Penal Code were 91.15 and 97.45 as against 89.81 and 95.09, and under Class VI, 98.62 and 98.62 as against 99.56 and 100.

These results are satisfactory. The high percentage of convictions obtained last year have been even more than maintained, and the result is creditable to the care shown by the Police in collecting evidence, and sending up cases, especially when it is remembered the large amount of additional work thrown on them during the year owing to plague measures.

7. Under *Ābkāri* and other laws 574 cases were reported, of which the District Police detected and investigated 51, 50 being brought to trial, 43 convicted, 6 discharged or acquitted, and 1 pending at the close of the year. The large increase of 295 *Ābkāri* cases the Superintendent attributes to the poor people taking advantage of the Police being so fully engaged almost throughout the year on plague duties largely engaged themselves in illicit distillation, mhowra flowers being easily available.

8. 673 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* as compared with 492 in the previous year. Including 15 pending at the close of the previous year, the number to be accounted for was 688 as against 524 in the year before. Twenty-six persons were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 3.77 as compared with 4.77 in the preceding year. Under Indian Penal Code, the number of persons for disposal was 508 as against 360 in the previous year, of whom 22 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 4.33 as against 6.66 in 1896. Altogether 651 persons were disposed of by trial, 478 being under Indian Penal Code and 173 under Class VI, 364 under the former and 165 under the latter being convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial, were under "all classes" 78.13 and 81.25 as against 75.98 and 79.91 respectively in 1896; under Indian Penal Code, 72.80 and 76.15 as against 67.91 and 72.98, and under Class VI, 93.22 and 95.37 as against 93.20 and 93.78. In persons as in cases notwithstanding the increased number to be dealt with, the high percentages of last year have been more than maintained in the year under report.

9. Magistrates disposed of 160 cases without the intervention of the Police, as against 71 in the previous year, 17 being excluded; of the remaining 143 real cases, convictions were obtained in 141, a percentage of 98.60 as against 100 in 1896. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 10.62 as against 26.76 in the preceding year. 504 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 249 were arrested under the orders of the Magistracy. Of the total number arrested, 420 were convicted, and 4 remained pending at the close of the year.

10. Under serious crimes, might be noted two riots, which took place during the year. One occurred in the village of Bhagdākhurda in the Balsār Tāluka, while enquiries were being made in connection with some plague cases in the village. The Chief Constable with his two orderlies was assaulted, the former being severely wounded. Ten persons were arrested and convicted. The other occurred during the detection of some cases of illegal distillation in the village of Gandaria. About 300 villagers assaulted the Police. Thirty arrests were made but the case fell through.

11. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 36,290 as against Rs. 14,290 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 1,246, which remained over at the close of the year before, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 37,537 as against Rs. 16,582 in 1896. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 33,638 as against Rs. 11,584, a percentage of 89.61 as against 69.85. Property was stolen in 252 cases, and recovered in 222. The increase in the amount of property stolen was to a great extent due to one theft of Rs. 23,000. Property to the amount of Rs. 2,032 stolen in other districts was recovered by the Surat Police. Mr. Nanabhai claims, and with good reason, that the above is a satisfactory result. A percentage of 89.61 of stolen property recovered in 88 per cent. of cases is a measure of success which is highly creditable to the force of the district.

12. The District Superintendent reports that the orders with regard to the general supervision and registration of bad characters were carefully attended to, and that there was no influx of suspicious foreigners into the District during the year. twenty-nine persons were prosecuted as bad characters, 22 being bound over to give security, 17 of whom went to jail in default, 3 were discharged, and 4 were pending at the close of the year. Mr. Nanabhai writes that he issued stringent instructions to the Inspectors and Chief Constables to devote their particular attention to the provisions of Chapter VIII. The result has been a satisfactory increase in number of persons bound over, but there is still room for further activity in this direction. Of 529 persons convicted during the year, 46 only were identified as having been previously convicted, and 16 classed as habitual offenders. Sufficient attention does not appear to have been paid to this duty, and the Superintendent has been requested to exercise more supervision in the matter.

13. Including cases pending from the previous year the number of cases committed to the Court of Sessions was 18, of which 17 were tried, 13 ending in conviction, 4 in discharge or acquittal, and 1 remained pending. The percentage of cases convicted to those sent up for trial being 72.22 as against 55.15 in 1896. In the above cases, 30 persons were concerned, of whom 24 were tried, 17 convicted, 7 discharged or acquitted and 6 pending. The percentages of persons convicted to those tried was 70.83. The above results show a noticeable and satisfactory improvement on the previous year.

14. During the year 14 officers worked as Court Jamádárs and conducted 349 cases as compared with 173 in the previous year, of which 330 or 94.5 per cent. ended in conviction. This is an excellent record of work, and the much greater use made of these trained officers during the year is satisfactory. As 566 cases were disposed of by trial during the year, a still further use of them might be made with advantage.

15. During the year the Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police in four cases only, and their services were recognized by reward in 2 cases and in 2 by good-conduct tickets. This is as it should be, but their services might probably be more often made use of with benefit as the Superintendent writes that they have been found very useful in patrolling at night and communicating intelligence of crimes.

16. The number of officers and men punished were 195 as compared with 129 in 1896. The increase appears large. The Superintendent explains that punishments were necessary for the maintenance of efficiency and good discipline. There has been a slight falling off in the standard of education, but the Superintendent explains it is due to 82 men having left the force or died during the year, and presumably he was unable to enlist educated men in their place.

The health of the force has improved though still unsatisfactory; 19 men died of plague during the year. Drill and ball practice suffered owing to every available man being required for plague duty. Owing to this, only 3 of the Foot Police as compared with 42 in 1896 qualified as marksmen, and none got a Presidency prize.

17. There were 3 vendors licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, the same number as in the previous year. All 3 shops were inspected by the District Superintendent and periodically examined by Inspectors. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 231 as against 202 in the Previous year. They covered 237 fire-arms and 114 arms. No cases were taken up under the Arms Act.

18. No prisoners escaped during the year as compared with 6 in the year before.

19. Serious crimes numbered 13 comprising 2 murders, 7 attempts at murder, and culpable homicide, 1 dacoity, and 3 crimes under other heads. Of these, Khán Báhádur Nanabhai personally investigated 8, leaving 5 unvisited. Regarding those remaining unvisited, the Superintendent writes—in 2 the accused were arrested and the cases reported complete. In 1, the Superintend-

ent was enquiring into another important crime at the time, and in 2, the accused committed suicide. Mr. Nanabhai personally investigated the scenes of 7 other crimes.

2.0 There were 10 Police Stations and 38 outposts, of which Khán Bahádur Nanabhai inspected 7 of the former and 25 of the latter. He would have visited them all, but 2 severe visitations of plague in Surat necessitated his presence there for a long time, working under the orders of the District Magistrate.

21. The year has, as the District Magistrate says, been one overshadowed by scarcity and plague. Two heavy visitations of plague especially threw much additional work on the Police, who notwithstanding have, on the whole, been able to show very good results, and more than maintained their normal standard of efficiency. The District Magistrate writes:—"Much credit is due to the Police for maintaining such good order in so trying a year * * * Throughout they have done invaluable work, and the undersigned has much pleasure in endorsing the District Superintendent's commendations on the officers mentioned by him * * * Khán Bahádur Nanábaai Cawasji himself has conducted his arduous duties at a trying juncture with complete success. He has shown himself prompt, indefatigable and loyal in the execution of orders."

Mr. Nanabhai has certainly maintained his reputation as a careful and painstaking officer.

THANA.

The following officers were in charge of the office of District Superintendent:—Mr. Dubois from the 1st January till the 3rd November, Mr. Ommaney from the 4th November till 29th November, and Mr. Austin from the 30th November till the end of the year, the last-named officer submitting the report. Mr. Ommaney was Assistant in the district throughout the year.

2. The total number of cognizable cases under "all classes" was 2,272 as against 1,743 in the previous year, a rise of 529. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number for disposal was 2,435 as against 1,878 in the year before. Under Indian Penal Code alone 1,880 were reported as compared with 1,523 in 1896. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number for disposal was 2,038 as against 1,655 in 1896. There was an increase under the following heads: under dacoities, of 5, under cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, of 118, under thefts of 181, and under cases of receiving stolen property of 16. The District Superintendent attributes the increase in cases of house-breaking to the prevalence of plague and the increased opportunities afforded owing to the vacating of houses, while the increase in thefts, many of which were of grain, is explained by the scarcity which prevailed among the poorer classes. Of the more serious dacoities committed during the year, 2 were committed by a gang from the Kolába District under the leadership of Ráma Katkari, who with 10 other members of the gang were convicted to various terms of imprisonment. Real reported crimes numbered 1,244 as against 935 in 1896. Under Class VI, 392 cases were reported as against 220 in the preceding year, comprising 90 under the Salt and Customs Acts, 263 under the Abkári and Opium Acts, 15 under the Arms Act, 3 under the Gambling Act, 15 under Public and Local Nuisances and 1 under "Other Acts." The Superintendent explains that the increase of 66 cases under the Salt and Customs Acts is mainly attributed to the more general practice of granting rewards, while the increase of over 100 in Abkári cases is due in a great measure to persons being in possession of Mhowra flowers which may have been collected for food by the poorer classes.

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 87, as against 158 in the previous year, 25 being with the Police and 62 with the Magistracy. The considerable decrease in pending cases notwithstanding the large increase in cases to be dealt with is satisfactory and creditable to both the Magistrate and Police.

4. The number of excluded cases was 1,128 as against 874 in the year before, 1,092 being under Indian Penal Code and 36 under Class VI. The

percentage of cases excluded under "all classes" to cases reported was 45.2 as against 46.3 in the previous year. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates was 19.5 as against 20.2. Of the 1,128 cases excluded, 84 were declared maliciously false, but in only 3 instances was sanction of a Magistrate to institute prosecution applied for, in one case it was accorded and conviction obtained. In 47 cases the District Superintendent accorded sanction to prosecute, but only 4 cases ended in conviction, 10 in acquittal, 13 were left pending and in 20 cases prosecutions were to be instituted at the close of the year. The above result is unsatisfactory. Eleven cases remained at the close of 1896 in which complaints had to be lodged and 6 were pending with the Magistrate. Of these 17, 2 were convicted, 7 discharged, and in 8 cases prosecution was withdrawn for want of evidence. In no case was Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code applied and compensation awarded as compared with 2 instances in the previous year.

5. Undetected cases numbered 255 as against 109 in the year before. 250 being under Indian Penal Code and 5 under Class VI. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of were under "all classes" 20.90 as against 12.88 in 1896; under Indian Penal Code 29.00 as against 16.95 and under Class VI, 1.39 as against 0.47. The increase in the number of undetected cases the District Magistrate agrees with the District Superintendent in attributing to the desertion of houses and property on account of plague and consequent difficulty of detecting offences against property which occurred in consequence.

6. The Police had during the year to deal with 2,435 cases. 1,128 were excluded and 255 remained undetected. 965 were decided by trial, of which 912 ended in conviction and 87 remained over at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial were respectively 74.75 and 94.50 as against 62.29 and 71.50 in the previous year. Similar results under Indian Penal Code were 65.54 and 92.32 as against 54.47 and 65.59 and under Class VI, 96.92 and 98.30 as against 86.12 and 86.53. Notwithstanding the increase in cases, the results in regard to convictions obtained show a very marked and satisfactory improvement for which the Police are entitled to credit.

7. Under the Abkari and other laws 528 cases were reported, of which 31 were detected and investigated by the District Police, all ending in conviction.

8. 2,394 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* during the year at compared with 1,702 in the previous year. Including 238 persons pending as the close of the preceding year, the number to be accounted for was 2,682 as against 1,763 in the year before. Of this number, 11 were released without being brought to trial, or a percentage of 0.41 as against 0.62 in the preceding year. Under Indian Penal Code, the number of persons for disposal was 2,108 as compared with 1,503 in the previous year. Eleven were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 0.50 as against 0.59 in 1896. Altogether 2,598 persons were disposed of by trial, 2,116 being under Indian Penal Code and 482 under Class VI, 1,094 under the former and 427 under the latter head being convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to arrested and disposed of by trial were under "all classes" 58.18 and 58.54 as against 51.52 and 55.01 in 1896, under Indian Penal Code, 51.31 and 51.70 as against 48.47 and 49.01, and under Class VI, 88.58 and 88.58 as against 82.94 and 83.59.

9. Magistrates disposed of under "all classes" 485 cases without the intervention of the Police as against 375 in the previous year. Of this number, 95 were excluded. Of the remaining 390 real cases, convictions were obtained in 316, giving a percentage of 81.02 as against 55.85 in 1896. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 19.58 as against 20.26 in the preceding year. 962 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 427 were arrested under orders of the Magistrates. Of this total number arrested, 564 were convicted and 7 remained pending at the close of the year.

10. Among other serious crimes a riot at Vesawa in connection with plague measures calls for notice. In March Mr. Hudson, First Class Magistrate, who had proceeded to Vesawa, a village badly infected with plague, to super-

wise the Plague Regulations, was with the Plague Mámldár and their attendants badly assaulted by some 200 fishermen. Mr. Hudson rode to Santa Cruz whence he obtained the assistance of some of the Bombay Light Horse encamped there, and with their assistance quelled the disturbance, 79 arrests were made, of whom 53 were subsequently convicted and sentenced, and 50 others implicated but against whom evidence of actually rioting was insufficient were bound over to keep the peace.

11. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 49,494 as compared with Rs. 32,282 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 9,696 which remained over from the previous year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 59,190 as against Rs. 33,671 in 1896. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 28,980 as compared with Rs. 15,540 in the previous year, a percentage of 48.96 as against 46.15. Property was stolen in 855 cases, and recovered in 664. Property to the value of Rs. 1,104 stolen elsewhere was recovered by the Thána Police.

12. The orders in respect to the general supervision and registration of bad characters have, the District Superintendent reports, been carefully attended to. Forty five persons were prosecuted as bad characters, 43 being bound over to give security, of whom 31 went to jail in default. Only 1 was discharged and 1 was pending at the close of the year. The increase in the number of persons proceeded against during the year under report and the successful result of the prosecutions are matters for congratulation, but with the large amount of serious crimes committed it would seem that more might have been done in this direction with advantage. Of the two persons pending at the close of last year, one absconded and against the other prosecution was withdrawn as he was convicted in another case.

Of 1,521 persons convicted, 85 were identified as having been previously convicted, and 25 were classed as habitual offenders.

13. Thirty-six cases, including pending cases of the previous year, were committed to the Court of Sessions, 32 being tried, of which 24 ended in conviction, 8 in discharge or acquittal, while 4 were pending at the end of the year. In one of the cases of acquittal, Government have sanctioned an application to the High Court for a re-trial. In the above cases 126 persons were committed, 121 being tried, 58 convicted, and 60 discharged or acquitted, and 5 were pending. Of the 60 acquitted, 24 were concerned in a case of dacoity in which 35 were committed but only 11 were convicted.

14. During the year 5 officers worked as Court Jamedárs, and conducted 162 cases, of which 131 or 80 per cent. ended in conviction. In 1896 the system had been suspended, and no cases were conducted by trained officers, but the Superintendent was directed to revive it: the results for the year under report are good so far as they go, but the number of cases conducted by these officers is comparatively small, and it is hoped the system will be further developed. The Superintendent complains of paucity of Jamedárs.

15. The Court Prosecutor conducted 99 cases, of which 86 or 86 per cent. ended in conviction. This is much better than last year, but as the prosecutor is exclusively employed on this work, the number should have been larger.

16. During the year the Village Police rendered assistance in 11 cases, and their services were recognised by rewards on two occasions.

17. 167 officers and men were punished, as compared with 54 in the previous year. The Superintendent explains that the increase is due to extra drill having been included this year, but omitted last year; 7 men deserted, owing to their being posted for duty on Plague Camp; 3 of them were subsequently arrested and convicted. Education shows a steady improvement. The health of the force was normal though 10 died from plague. The Superintendent considers the drill of the Armed Force good and above the average. Twenty-one of the Foot Police qualified as marksmen compared to 144 in the previous year. The falling off is attributed to the standard of marks to become a marksman having been raised, but the fact does not sufficiently account for the large falling off in shooting, and it does not appear that the matter

has received the attention it should. The Superintendent's attention has been drawn to this matter. One Presidency prize only was obtained.

18. There were 13 licensed vendors of arms and ammunition as against 17 in the previous year. Eight of the shops were inspected by the Superintendent, and 3 by his Assistant, while Inspectors periodically examined all. The total number of licenses to possess arms was 898 as compared with 952 in the year before. They covered 885 fire-arms and 26 arms. No case under the Arms Act was taken up during the year.

19. Seven prisoners escaped from custody during the year as against 4 in 1896: one was from the District Jail, 2 from lock-ups, 3 from the custody of the District Police, and 1 from that of the Village Police; 6 of the 7 were re-captured.

20. Thirty-eight serious crimes were reported during the year, comprising 8 murders, 9 attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 20 dacoities, and 1 other crime. Of the 17 which occurred in Mr. Dubois' tenure of office, he personally investigated 8, leaving 9 unvisited, while Mr. Ommaney visited all 3 of the offences which occurred while he was in charge of the Superintendent's office, but of the 18 which occurred in the Assistant's jurisdiction, Mr. Ommaney visited only 5, leaving 13 unvisited.

The reasons given by Mr. Dubois for not visiting the scenes of 9 serious crimes are sufficient, but Mr. Ommaney's explanation for not visiting 13 out of the 18 crimes in his charge is not altogether satisfactory, and his attention has been drawn to the matter.

21. There were 13 Police Stations and 45 outposts. Of the 7 stations and 27 outposts in the Superintendent's charge, Mr. Dubois inspected 6 and 13 respectively, and Mr. Austin 1 and 8. Of the 6 stations and 18 outposts in the Assistant's jurisdiction, Mr. Ommaney inspected 4 and 11 respectively. Mr. Dubois, who was in charge during eleven months of the year, did very insufficient amount of visiting. Employment on plague duty is given as the reason for not visiting more, but Mr. Austin, who held charge for only one month, was far more active. Mr. Ommaney was not as active as he should have been, and plague duty in April and May is given as the reason, but with only 18 outposts he had ample time to visit them all.

22. The Punitive Post of 7 officers and 50 constables sanctioned for six months from 1st January in the Máhim and Bassein Talukas was withdrawn on the completion of the specified period, the conduct of the people being improved.

23. The chief features of the year's report have been plague and shortness of crops attended by distress among the poorer classes, leading to an increase of crime generally. But notwithstanding these adverse conditions, and the additional work thrown on them, the Police have worked hard and succeeded in improving on last year's results generally. Mr. Dubois, who was in charge almost throughout this difficult and trying year, has worked well and zealously. Mr. Barrow, the District Magistrate, remarks: "Messrs. Austin, Dubois and Ommaney deserve credit for their work during the year under report."

CENTRAL DIVISION.

AHMEDNAGAR.

With the exception of the first 10 days, Mr. L. H. Spence was in Police Superintendence and has submitted the report. Mr. K. C. Rushton was attached as Probationer from the middle of January till the end of the year.

2. The total number of police cognizable cases under "all classes" reported during the year was 1,205 as against 830 in the previous year. Including pending cases of the year before, the number for disposal was 1,271 as against 879. The rise was, the District Superintendent remarks, due to famine, but he brings to notice the large number of Magisterial direct cases referred to the police for enquiry. The District Magistrate states that the attention of Magistrates will

be drawn to the remarks referred to, which show that in $\frac{5}{7}$ complaints proper use was not made of Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. Under Indian Penal Code alone 1,151 cases were reported as against 781 in 1896. Including pending cases the number for disposal was 1,214 as against 829 in the previous year. The increase being in all of the following offences: dacoities 30, robberies 20, house-breaking with intent to commit theft 123, thefts 198, receiving stolen property 16.

The general increase the District Superintendent ascribes to the bad year and also draws attention to the fact of a far larger number of cases having been excluded under each head than in 1896. Plague and the consequent necessity of turning people out of their houses is said to have been the cause of 15 cases of theft, in which the value of the property stolen was Rs. 32,719, of which Rs. 26,508 was recovered.

Of the 1,151 cases reported under the Indian Penal Code, there were 541 true cases as against 321 in 1896, and this increase of 220 is entirely due, the District Superintendent is of opinion, to the famine.

Under Class VI, 54 cases were reported as against 49 in the year before and comprised 25 under the A'bkári and Opium Acts, 20 under the Arms Act, 3 under the Gambling Act, 3 under Public and Local nuisances, and 3 under other Acts. The percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases reported was 95.45, that of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of 100; and that of cases ending in conviction to cases decided by trial 100, figures which speak for themselves.

3. The total number of pending cases at the close of the year was 73 as against 60 in the previous year. Of these, 38 were under investigation by the police and 35 under disposal by Magistrates, while under Indian Penal Code the figures were respectively 38 and 31.

4. The number of excluded cases during the year was 641 as against 503, in the previous year, 631 being under Indian Penal Code and 10 under Class VI. On this point, Mr. Spence writes:—

“I must acknowledge that a percentage of over 51 per cent. of excluded cases is a very large one; to try and lessen which is in my opinion more in the hands of the Magistracy than the Police, in fact the Police can do nothing as they must under the existing law listen to and record any complaint brought to them and deal with each one accordingly as subsequent enquiries into it go to show that it is true or false.”

Of the 641 cases excluded, 28 were declared maliciously false. In 2 instances sanction of the Magistrate to prosecute was applied for and accorded. Prosecution was instituted during this year in one case which ended in discharge or acquittal. In the other case, prosecution could not be undertaken before the close of the year. In 15 cases the District Superintendent of Police accorded sanction to prosecute, and in 5 convictions were obtained, 5 ended in acquittal or discharge and 5 were pending. In 1 case Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied to and compensation to the amount of Rs. 10 awarded as against 1 case in 1896.

The Superintendent considers that a great deal more use might with advantage be made of this section, which is almost a dead letter, and that there would be an appreciable decrease of cases reported and excluded if the section were more used. The District Magistrate endorses this view, but holds that it lies with the Superintendent himself to have more cases classed as B.

5. Undetected cases numbered 73 as against 47 in the year before, all being under Indian Penal Code. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of were—

	1897.	1896.
Under “all classes”... ..	13.10	14.87
Under Indian Penal Code	14.20	16.25
Under Class VI ... ..	...	3.03

6. The police had to deal with 1,271 cases. Of this number, 641 were excluded and 73 remained undetected. 484 were decided by trial, of which 455 ended in conviction and 73 cases remained over at the close of the year. The

percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of and to those decided by trial are respectively 81·68 and 94· as against 77·21 and 90·70 in the previous year. Similar results obtained under Indian Penal Code were 80·15 and 93·42 as against 75·61 and 90·29, and under Class VI, 100 and 100 as against 90·90 and 93·75.

The above figures show a satisfactory improvement especially considering the larger number of true cases for disposal.

7. Under the A'bkári and Opium Acts 24 cases were reported, 16 under the former and 8 under the latter. Of these, 15 were detected and investigated by the Police, 14 brought to trial, 13 ending in conviction and 1 in acquittal, while 1 remained pending. 1 case pending from the previous year was also sent for trial and ended in conviction.

8. 1,167 persons were arrested by the police *suo motu* under "all classes" as compared with 642 in the previous year. Including 118 persons pending at the close of the previous year, the number to be accounted for was 1,285 as against 670 in the year before. Of this number, 10 were released without being brought to trial or a percentage of ·77 as against 1·49 in the preceding year. Under Indian Penal Code the number of persons for disposal was 1,211 as against 601, of whom 9 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of ·74 as against 1·49 in 1896. Altogether 1,187 were disposed of by trial, 1,116 being under Indian Penal Code and 71 under Class VI. 795 under the former and 64 under the latter head were convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial are as follows :—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
All classes	71·64	66·12	72·36	67·34
Indian Penal Code	70·54	63·69	71·23	64·90
Class VI	88·88	83·58	90·14	81·84

In persons, as in cases, there was a material improvement all round in convictions, which, considering the large increase in persons arrested, is creditable to the Police. The large increase in the number of persons arrested is due to a similar increase in crime generally and especially in dacoity cases, the number of persons to be dealt with under this head being 371 and under thefts 412 as against 143 and 197 in 1896.

9. Magistrates disposed of under "all classes" 182 cases directly without the intervention of the Police as against 439 in the previous year. The decrease is due to fewer cases (101 in 1897 as against 361 in 1896) having been disposed of by Magistrates under the Forest Act, owing no doubt to there being no grazing to trespass upon in the Forest Reserves. Of the 182 cases, 46 were excluded. Of the remaining 136 real cases, convictions were obtained in 115 cases, giving the percentage of 84·55 as against 92·46 in 1896. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 25·27 as against 21·41 in the preceding year.

545 persons under "all classes" were arrested otherwise than by the Police of whom 541 were arrested under the orders of the Magistrate. Of the total number arrested, 311 were convicted and none remained pending.

10. Under the head of "serious crimes" two serious cases of dacoity may be noted. One has been referred to in paragraph 21 of this review and the other took place at Pathardi. A large gang comprising about 50 men came to the village and first attacked the Policemen posted there, 4 or 5 persons entering each constable's room simultaneously. Two of the constables were turned out of the lines and their arms taken by the dacoits. The gang then entered the village and robbed Rs. 3,000, worth of cash and ornaments. The head constable and the remaining two constables who were uninjured did what they could, but could not prevent the crime, the villagers and village policemen giving no assist-

ance. 8 men were arrested in the Moglai and their extradition has been applied for. The arms lost by the Police were recovered.

11. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 81,961 as compared with Rs. 42,157 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 8,876, which remained over at the close of the previous year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 90,837 as against Rs. 48,833 in the previous year. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 40,591 as against Rs. 13,279, giving a percentage of 44.68 as against 27.19. Property was stolen in 495 cases and recovered in 410.

The large increase in the amount of property stolen is, the District Superintendent of Police explains, mainly due to two cases, one of house-breaking and theft and the other of theft by a servant, in which property to the value of over Rs. 26,000 was stolen, most of this property was recovered and largely contributed to bring about the satisfactory improvement in the percentage of recoveries as compared with the previous year. Property to the amount of Rs. 593 stolen in other Districts was recovered by the Ahmednagar Police.

12. The District Superintendent of Police reports that all the instructions with regard to general supervision and registration of bad characters were attended to, and that no suspicious foreigners entered the District during the year. With regard to bad characters, 73 persons were prosecuted as against 44 in 1896. Of this number, 62 were bound over to give security, 46 going to Jail in default, and 11 were discharged. The increased number proceeded against during the year is satisfactory, but in view of the heavy record of crime it would appear that more persons might have been proceeded against with advantage.

Of 859 persons convicted, 87 were identified as having been previously convicted and 59 were classed as habitual offenders.

13. 64 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions, including pending cases of the previous year. Of these, 56 were tried and 40 ended in conviction, 16 in discharge or acquittal, and 8 remained pending, a result which gives a percentage of nearly 20 per cent. better as regards conviction to cases tried, than in the previous year. In the 46 Sessions cases, 393 persons were committed including those pending from the previous year. Of these 347 were tried, 183 being convicted and 164 acquitted or discharged, and 46 were pending at the close of the year. The Superintendent explains that the large number acquitted were mostly concerned in dacoity cases, but this fact does not make the failure any the less.

14. 21 officers were employed as Court Jemedárs and conducted 452 cases in the Courts against 266 cases last year, obtaining 82 per cent. of convictions against 78 per cent. last year. These figures show a great improvement in the working of the system, and the results obtained are most encouraging. The Court Prosecutor also worked with equally good results, but his services might with advantage have been more fully made use of.

15. The Village Police rendered assistance on 12 occasions, and were in 8 instances rewarded. Mr. Spence like most Superintendents has a poor idea of their efficiency, and believes that they connived in some cases of crimes. The District Magistrate observes that complaints of their inefficiency are likely to recur until it is made more worth their while to render efficient service, and considers they might be more liberally rewarded when they do good work. With this view I entirely agree:

16. 136 officers and men were punished as against 93 in the previous year, the Superintendent explains the increase as due in a great measure to insubordination in connection with men being required to sleep in their lines at night—a very necessary measure of discipline and precaution. There has been a slight rise in the education of the force. The health of the force has been good. Four constables died of plague. The Superintendent reports that the drill of the force during the year was nearly brought to a stand-still, owing to the heavy duties in connection with Famine and Plague leaving no reserve. 41 men qualified as marksmen as against 54 the previous year, and the district obtained three Presidency prizes.

17. The number of vendors licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was 39 against 28 in the previous year, the increase being due to licenses for blasting on account of Famine Operations. Of the 39 shops, 31 were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police, while Inspectors examined periodically 25. They could not inspect the remaining shops owing to the abnormally large amount of criminal work they had to attend to. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 746 as against 759 in the preceding year, and covered 711 fire-arms and 230 arms.

18. 5 prisoners escaped as against 3 in 1896, 4 of them from the custody of the District Police, and 1 from the Village Police, and all 5 were re-captured.

19. 102 serious crimes were reported during the year, comprising 28 murders, 14 attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 55 dacoities, 2 highway robberies between sunset and sunrise, and 3 other crimes. Of the 101 cases which occurred during Mr. Spence's time, he visited 39 and left 62 unvisited. The reasons given by Mr. Spence for leaving so many crimes unvisited were that they were reported either while he was on plague work, engaged on other work, visiting the scenes of other crimes, that they were a long distance away or because they were excluded as false. The reasons given are on the whole sufficient. Plague operations and requirements, no doubt, dislocated ordinary duties to a serious extent.

20. Mr. Spence visited all 13 Police stations and 32 out-posts once as well as the one additional out-post.

21. Unusually heavy work was thrown on the Police during the year in connection with Famine and Plague operations. Both these visitations have chiefly contributed to the large increase of crime which took place, but on the other hand the result obtained by the Police in the detection and conviction of crime shows a material and satisfactory improvement. The one blot on the year's work was the cowardly conduct of the Police in the Tisgaon Dacoity. In this case 12 or 13 Dacoits from the Moglai attacked the village, and though there were at the time in the village, a party of Police consisting of 3 Head Constables and 8 Constables, 8 of whom were armed, they appear to have lost their heads and been guilty of cowardice. The whole of the Dacoits got away untouched after looting a Marwadi's house. The 3 Head Constables were dismissed, and 5 of the Constables reduced. It is to be hoped that the example made will have a beneficial effect.

22. 13 additional officers and 174 men were temporarily employed during the first ten months of the year in connection with Famine operations, and during the last two months 12 additional officers and 130 men in connection with plague.

23. The District Magistrate writes "Mr. Spence has had a very hard year's work, and has written a full and interesting report. He has been separately thanked by Mr. Woodburn for his work during the Famine. He is still engaged on Plague duty in which his services have been most valuable."

Mr. Spence is entitled to credit for his efficient administration of his force during a difficult and trying year.

KHIA'NDESH.

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

Mr. Bulkley from 1st January to 19th April 1897.

Vacant from 20th April to 22nd April 1897.

Mr. Pogson from 23rd April to 6th November 1897.

Mr. Dubois from 7th November to 31st December 1897.

Assistant Superintendent, W. D.

Mr. Luck from 1st January to 31st December 1897.

Assistant Superintendent, E. D.

Mr. Pogson from 1st January to 12th June 1897.

Mr. Heyland from 13th June to 26th October 1897.

Mr. Priestly from 27th October to 6th November 1897.

Mr. Pogson from 7th November to 31st December 1897.

Mr. Dubois submits the report.

Mr. Heyland was attached to the District as an extra Assistant Superintendent of Police from 4th March to 12th June 1897.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported under "all classes" was 4,144 as against 2,686 in the previous year. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number of cases for disposal was 4,533 against 3,022.

With regard to the increase, Mr. Dubois states that it—

"Commenced in October 1896 when on the completion of the harvest the poorer classes were deprived of their usual occupation. It rose to its zenith in April 1897, remained stationary until October, when the scarcity was most felt, and may now be said to be declining rapidly."

3. Under "Indian Penal Code" alone, 3,649 cases were reported as against 2,311 in 1896, and including cases pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 4,027 as against 2,632. There was an increase in all of the crimes noted below:—

	Increase.
Dacoities	135
Robberies	73
House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	359
Thefts	751
Receiving stolen property	27

With regard to the great increase in thefts Mr. Dubois explains that they are "all of a petty nature and the outcome of the enhanced prices of the staple foods of the district and the difficulty in obtaining them." As further proof of this the Superintendent adds that while burglaries increased from 459 in 1896 to 818 in 1897, the number of cases in which the property stolen exceeded Rs. 250 was 11 less in the latter year, and that although dacoities increased by 135, in 112 instances the booty did not exceed Rs. 25 and most of the cases were, the Superintendent reports, of a purely technical character committed by starving people. The increase of 27 in the number of offence of receiving stolen property is the natural accompaniment of the increase of crime against property. True reported crime rose from 1,649 in 1896 to 3,132 in 1897. Police cognizable cases under Class VI increased from 375 to 495 and was due, the Superintendent claims, to increased vigilance on the part of the Police and A'bkári establishment. The largest increase, namely 87, was under the A'bkári and Opium Acts, while under the Arms Act 27 more cases than in the previous year were taken up.

4. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year under report was 357 as against 389 in the previous year. This decrease, considering the large increase in the number of cases for disposal, is a satisfactory improvement on last year. The cases which were pending are classified as follows:—

	Number under investigation by Police.	Number under disposal by Magistrates.
All classes	139	218
Indian Penal Code	130	217

5. Excluded cases decreased from 1,199 in 1896 to 1,165 in the year under report, 1,104 being under Indian Penal Code and 61 under Class VI. Of the 1,165 cases, 46 were declared maliciously false and in every instance sanction

to prosecute was applied for and granted; in 34 instances prosecution was actually undertaken, and in 9 of these convictions were obtained and 21 cases were pending at the close of the year. Four cases ended in discharge or acquittal and in 12 cases, prosecution was withdrawn for want of evidence. In 8 of the 9 cases ending in conviction the provisions of Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied and compensation to the amount of Rs. 91 awarded as against 2 such instances in the preceding year. These results are an improvement on last year.

6. Undetected cases under "all classes" numbered 1,219 as against 550 in 1896, of which number 1,211 were under Indian Penal Code and 8 under Class VI as compared with 542 and 8 respectively in the previous year. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of are as follows:—

	1897.	1896.
Under all classes ...	40.48	38.35
Under Indian Penal Code ...	47.01	48.96
Under Class VI ...	1.83	2.44

As compared with the previous year the increase in number of undetected cases under "dacoity" amounts to 129, under "robbery" to 44, under "house-breaking and theft" to 256 and under "theft" to 194. The enormous number of undetected cases and especially in the matter of dacoity and house-breaking and theft is very unsatisfactory, but there can be little doubt that with a large increase of crime, the outcome of famine, the hands of the Police were so full that they were unable to give sufficient time to their investigations of all complaints. The Superintendent says that none of the dacoities were the work of professionals, but if this were so, there is the less excuse for 129 remaining undetected.

7. The Police had during the year under report to deal with 4,533 cases. Of this number 1,165 were excluded and 1,219 remained undetected. One thousand seven hundred and ninety-one cases were decided by trial, of which 1,689 ended in conviction, which is satisfactory. Three hundred and fifty-seven remained over at the close of the year.

The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial are respectively 56.09 and 94.30 as compared with 57.39 and 93.09 in the previous year, a fluctuation so slight as to call for no special comment, but it is satisfactory that notwithstanding the large increase in crime and abnormal condition existing throughout the year the success of the Police has been well maintained. Similar results under Indian Penal Code show the percentage of true cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of as 49.49 in 1897 compared with 46.16 in the previous year and to those decided by trial as 93.47 for 1897 compared with 90.44 in 1896, while under Class VI the percentages are respectively 95.17 and 96.95 for the year under report as compared with 95.41 and 97.80 in the previous year. Here again the good results of last year have been more than maintained.

8. The District Police investigated and detected 61 of the 411 cases under the Excise and Opium Laws as compared with 65 out of 328 cases in the previous year. Of these 61, 53 were brought to trial and 51 ended in conviction and the remaining 2 in acquittal. The number of cases detected and those ending in conviction are about the same as last year.

9. Under 'all classes' 5,305 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* during the year as compared with 2,623 in the previous year. Including 285 persons pending at the close of that year, the number to be accounted for was 5,590 as against 2,816 in 1896. Of this number, 46 were released without being brought to trial or a percentage of 0.82 as against 1.42 in the preceding year.

Under "Indian Penal Code" the number of persons for disposal was 5,000 as against 2,391 in the previous year, of whom 46 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 0.92 as against 1.54 in 1896.

In all 4,915 persons were disposed of by trial, 4,329 being under Indian Penal Code and 586 under Class VI. Under the former 3,018 and under the latter 516 were convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial are as follows:—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	All classes	61.59	71.19	62.58	71.90
Indian Penal Code... ..	57.57	68.93	58.60	69.71
Class VI	81.86	88.05	82.45	88.05

This material improvement under all heads for the year under report is, I consider, satisfactory, especially considering the increased number of persons to be dealt with.

10. Magistrates disposed of under "all classes" 224 cases directly without the intervention of the Police as against 223 in the previous year, of which number 87 were excluded. Of the remaining 137 real cases, convictions were obtained in 118 cases, giving the percentage of 86.13 as against 81.33 in 1896. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 38.83 as against 32.73 in the preceding year. Similar results for the year under report and the previous year under Indian Penal Code and Class VI are separately given below:—

	Number disposed of.	Number excluded.	Real cases disposed of.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases excluded to cases disposed of.	Percentage of conviction.	Year.
Indian Penal Code cases.	128	70	58	32	54.68	55.17	1896
Class VI	95	3	92	90	3.15	97.82	
Indian Penal Code cases.	127	78	49	33	61.41	67.34	1897
Class VI	97	9	88	85	9.27	96.59	

Four hundred and eighty-seven persons under "all classes" were arrested otherwise than by the Police, in every instance under the orders of the Magistrate. Of the total number arrested 246 were convicted, and no person was pending at the close of the year.

11. The true serious crimes which occurred during the year comprised 36 murders as against 17 in 1896; 8 attempts at murder and culpable homicide as against 1; 234 dacoities as against 108; robberies 139 as against 61.

The Superintendent reports that none of the cases of murder call for any special remark and that the dacoities as already stated were of the ordinary type and a large portion of them, of a purely technical character, the most remarkable case being the Ránjangam dacoity where a man was shot by the dacoits for opposing the entrance of the gang into his master's house. In one case the complainant speared a dacoit to death and in another a Police Sowar shot two dacoits dead and wounded two others, one of whom subsequently died of his injuries.

12. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 1,91,230 as compared with Rs. 1,51,895 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 60,658, which remained over at the close of the previous year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 2,51,888 as against Rs. 1,75,321 in 1896. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 42,063 as against Rs. 22,234, giving a percentage of 16.69 as against 12.71. Property was stolen in 2,301 cases and recovered in 1,489. Although the amount of property stolen in 1897 was greater than in the previous year, and the percentage recovered slightly better, the result must be considered still deplorably bad. The District Superintendent can offer no better explanation of the failure of the Police in this respect than that a certain portion of booty secured in his district finds its way to the North-Western Provinces and even Bengal and that there is at present a faint hope of some of it being recovered. If this is the case, it would seem to indicate the necessity for a better look-out being kept by the Police at the Railway Stations for the thieves who are doubtless from those parts. No property stolen in other districts was recovered by the Khándesh Police.

13. With regard to general supervision over bad characters, increased activity has been displayed as 81 persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with but 24 in 1896. Of these, 30 furnished security and 24 went to jail in default; 20 were discharged, the prosecution was withdrawn in one instance, and 6 cases were pending at the close of the year. In none of the 30 cases above mentioned did the Police disapprove of the persons accepted as sureties. Considering the large amount and nature of crime in the district, the above results either as regards the number of persons proceeded against or the percentage convicted must be considered as far from satisfactory. On this subject Mr. Dubois remarks as follows:—

“There are at present in this district a certain number of Purbeahs and others who although well known as bad characters, can never be brought to book owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining evidence against them.”

“Bhusáwal is a hot bed of bad characters of all descriptions who eke out the scanty income they derive from their employment by nefarious practices of every description but who can never be proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, because they are ostensibly servants of a Railway Company.

“Again Márwáris are ever ready to come forward with security for bad characters, pecuniary help for their defence or with their testimony showing that the person under trial is in their employ and the Police are but seldom able to refute this testimony.”

I cannot endorse the views expressed by Mr. Dubois. There are admittedly difficulties in dealing with bad characters, but they are such as are common to every criminal district, and that they are not insurmountable has been proved by satisfactory results obtained in other districts. If Bhusáwal is such a hot bed of bad characters as described, it is certainly not to the credit of the Police that they have failed to make an example of some of the more prominent of them. Mr. Dubois falls into the very common error of not distinguishing sufficiently between Sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, when he says that the notorious characters he refers to cannot be proceeded against under Chapter VIII, because they are ostensibly servants of a Railway Company. He complains that Márwáris are ever ready to come forward with security for bad characters, but it does not appear that the Police objected to any of the sureties offered by accused person, though the law, in order to prevent persons making a profession of becoming sureties, authorises the Magistrate to reject any person there may be grounds for considering unfit. Again Mr. Dubois complains of a “tendency on the part of the Magistrates to err on the side of leniency and allow flimsy evidence on the accused’s side to weigh against much stronger proof on the side of the Police,” but as he admits that some Police officers send up cases on very insufficient evidence, the real remedy would appear to be in the better preparation of cases sent up by the Police. There can be little doubt that the provisions of Chapter VIII are not worked in Khándesh with that care and thoroughness which is necessary to ensure successful results. With a heavy record of crime, and a large number of habitual and professional criminals, there is probably no district in the Presidency where the provisions of Chapter VIII could be worked with greater benefit for the repression of crime than in Khándesh. If any real impression on crime is to be made in this district the first step should

be a more careful and thorough attention to repressive measures on the part of the Police.

Of 4 persons pending from previous year, 3 were bound over for security, and in the one case still pending the accused absconded and has not yet been arrested.

Of the 3,534 persons convicted, 236 were identified as having been previously convicted and 129 classed as habitual offenders.

14. As regards Sessions cases the number committed during the year including pending cases from the previous year was 154, of which 106 were tried during the year, 65 ending in connection, 41 in acquittal and 48 were pending. Of the latter the Superintendent reports that he has authentic information that 8 have since ended in conviction before the close of the year, so that the percentage of convictions for the year has risen from 42.20 as shown to 47.40 as contrasted with a percentage of 45.94 in 1896. Out of 1,112 persons committed during the year to the Sessions Court, 729 were tried. Of these 306 were convicted and 423 acquitted or discharged, while 383 were pending at the close of the year.

15. In the year under report 6 officers worked as Court Jemádárs, and were employed in 189 cases, of which 128 ended in conviction. Although the work done by Court Jemádárs was very small in proportion to cases sent up there has been a decided improvement since last year in this respect, when only 6 cases were conducted by them. Mr. Dubois writes: "There is no doubt that in a large district like Khándesh the employment of Head Constables as Court Prosecutors is most beneficial, not only to themselves but also to the administration of justice generally," an opinion in which I entirely concur, and am glad to notice that Mr. Dubois intends to raise their number as there should be one Court Jemadár for each táluka.

16. The Court Prosecutor conducted 40 cases with a fair measure of success, but though the number is greater than last year it represents a quite inadequate amount of work for an officer who should have nothing to do but conduct cases, and I trust Mr. Dubois will see his way to utilise this officer's services much more fully in the future.

17. In 19 instances during the year the Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police, and were in every case rewarded by the grant of money rewards and bangles. In 20 instances they were reported for neglect to help the District Police and punished in 12 cases, in the remaining 8 cases the District Magistrate's orders were not received by the close of the year. Mr. Dubois remarks that during his very short incumbency he has had ample proof that the Village Police are as a body useless, and a very large proportion untrustworthy. But as Mr. Dubois' experience of the district at the time he wrote this had extended over a period of two months only, he may, after further experience, see reason to modify this view, inasmuch as Mr. Bulkely with over a year's experience described the Jaglias as a very useful body of men. The fact, moreover, that only 20 had to be reported during the year for neglecting to help the Police does not bear out Mr. Dubois' statement.

18. The regular force was temporarily augmented by 16 Head Constables and 149 men under the authority of Government Resolution No. 8823, dated 18th December 1896, No. 975, dated 4th February 1897, and No. 2416, dated 25th March 1897, to assist in dealing with the heavy increase of crime due to famine and for escorting the treasure of the Public Works Department required for relief camps and the guarding of the increased number of prisoners in the jails. Their services were dispensed with on 15th November 1897. Plague having broken out at Málegaon and Jalgaon 3 additional Head Constables and 98 Constables were entertained during the latter part to guard roads, segregation camps and hospitals.

19. Two hundred and fourteen punishments were inflicted during the year. Of this number 34 were dismissed and 160 punished departmentally and 20 judicially. There has been a steady and satisfactory improvement in education. The Superintendent has not seen his way to rewarding many of his men by pro-

motion or money for specially good service, but has been more liberal in the matter of good service tickets, awarding 644 during the year.

20. The drill of the armed branch and sowars was found by the Inspector-General at his inspection to be unsatisfactory; the Superintendent expresses an intention of working them up to the mark by next rains. There has been a falling off in the number of marksmen during the year, which is explained by the new system introduced, under which the number of marks entitling a man to a marksman badge has been raised from 25 to 30.

21. The number of licensed vendors in arms and ammunition has decreased from 37 to 34, one man having surrendered his license owing to insufficient sale and two others having their licenses withdrawn on account of irregularities. Of the 34 shops 5 were inspected by the Superintendent, 4 by Assistant Superintendents and 31 by Inspectors. Neither Superintendent nor his Assistants can be considered to have done sufficient examination of shops, and no reason is furnished for the omission. The total number of licenses to possess arms was 2,411 as against 1,817 in the previous year. These licenses covered 2,789 fire-arms and 1,908 arms of other description. The increase of 594 licenses to carry arms in 1897 is considerable and should have been explained. Under the Arms Act 40 cases were taken up, of which 26 ended in conviction.

22. The number of prisoners who escaped during the year was 6 as against 7 in 1896. Of this number, 1 was from the District Jail, 1 from lockups, 2 from the custody of the Village Police, and 2 from that of the District Police. The number recaptured was 5. In the latter case of escape from Police custody the Policemen responsible were punished in one case with imprisonment and departmentally in the other.

23. As regards the general efficiency and conduct of the Force Mr. Dubois remarks that having held charge for a very short time he is not in a position to express an opinion of individual officers, but on the whole considers that in the face of great difficulties the Force have done their duty efficiently.

24. The following table shows the investigation of serious crime by the Superintendent and his Assistants :—

Name.	Number of serious crimes occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.	REMARKS.
<i>Superintendent of Police.</i>				
Mr. E. A. Bulkley	58	8	50	
„ H. Pogson	54	7	47	
„ W. A. Dubois	12	7	5	
<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police, W. D.</i>				
Mr. W. H. Luck	163	54	109	
<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police, E. D.</i>				
Mr. H. Pogson	100	22	78	
„ W. Heyland	53	12	41	
„ E. Priestley	6	4	2	

The reasons given by Messrs. Dubois, Luck, Heyland, and Priestley for not visiting scenes of serious crime are satisfactory. Mr. Pogson was prevented from proceeding to some scenes of crime owing to his being engaged for some time in enquiry into a large dacoity case. Notwithstanding this he should I consider have visited the scenes of more serious crimes than he did during the year.

25. There were 22 Police stations and 122 outposts during the year as against 23 and 121, respectively, in the previous year. The Sávda Táluka was abolished and the Police station was turned into an outpost.

They were inspected as follows :—

Name of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police.	POLICE STATIONS.			OUTPOSTS.		
	Number of Police stations in charge of each Officer.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.	Number of outposts in charge of each Officer.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited and inspected.
Mr. Bulkley	6	5	1	34	5	29
„ Pogson		4	2		10	24
„ Dubois		3	3		10	24
<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police, W. D.</i>						
Mr. Luck	7	7	...	38	38	...
<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police, E. D.</i>						
Mr. Pogson	9	6	3	50	17	33
„ Heyland	9		...	...	50

In addition to the above Mr. Bulkley inspected 4 Police stations and 9 outposts in the Eastern Division, Mr. Dubois 2 Police stations and 1 outpost in the Eastern Division, and Mr. Pogson, while Superintendent, 4 Police stations and 2 outposts in the Eastern Division.

Mr. Dubois reports that during Mr. Pogson's incumbency of the Assistant Superintendentship of the Eastern Division the work in connection with crime was so heavy that it was an utter impossibility for him to do his inspection systematically, but Mr. Priestley, who was posted to Khândesh as Special Police Inspector, performed the work for him and did it efficiently. Mr. Heyland took charge of the Eastern Division after the touring season and relinquished it before it re-opened. Mr. Dubois did plague work in addition to his own duties and states that he visited as many Police stations and outposts as he could during the period he held charge, from the 6th November till the end of the year. Mr. Luck visited and inspected every station and outpost in his Division; and the omission to visit and inspect more stations and outposts by the Superintendent and Mr. Pogson while in charge of Eastern Division, has in view of the several changes which took place and the unusually heavy work of the year, been sufficiently explained.

26. Mr. Dubois alludes to the very great need of accommodation for the Police which has also been noticed in previous years' reports. Three sets of lines were constructed during the year departmentally at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,168, affording accommodation for 11 men. Financial pressure prevented more being done in this direction during the year.

Arms and accoutrements are reported to be in serviceable condition.

27. In conclusion, Mr. Dubois observes that the disbandment of the Mewas Police which has now been partly carried out will materially increase the already very heavy work of the District Police, particularly in the Western Division, and that if a falling off of efficiency is to be guarded against, the entertainment of additional men becomes a matter of necessity. Of his Assistants Mr. Dubois writes: "Messrs. Pogson and Luck continue to work in a highly efficient manner, and the marked success which has attended the suppression and investigation of crime in their charge is mainly due to their exertions." On this Mr. Cumine observes: "Mr. Pogson and Mr. Luck have worked hard as they always do," adding "and so has Mr. Priestley."

28. Mr. Dubois alludes in feeling terms to the loss the district sustained during the year by the death of Mr. Bulkley. But this loss was more than local, for knowing Mr. Bulkley intimately as I did, and the singleness of purpose

which actuated his life, I can fully endorse Mr. Cumino's remark that "his death was a serious loss to the service."

29. The year under report has undoubtedly been a trying one, and the heavy increase of crime was due, no doubt, mainly to the effect of famine, but I consider that the Superintendent, in attributing this great increase to famine, which raged from the commencement of the year to the end of October and drove every class of the population to the commission of crimes against property to stave off starvation, greatly overstates the case; the condition of the people could not have been worse than this if left to their own resources and shift for themselves, which they certainly did not. Regarding this Mr. Cumino remarks: "What the Superintendent says as to the famine having driven every class of the population to the commission of crime against property to stave off starvation is not, I think, to be taken to mean that the Kunbis were starving or that the Kunbis took to looting; they bore their trials with praiseworthy patience."

There can, I think, be little doubt that a greater portion certainly of the more serious crime of dacoity and robbery was committed by the criminal classes, who, owing to want of proper supervision and repressive measures against them not being pressed home with sufficient energy and thoroughness in the past, have been allowed to get out of hand. I trust the Superintendent will spare no pains to remedy this grave defect in Police work. Plague broke out during the year in an epidemic form at Jalgaum, but this outbreak, though it caused extra work to the Police, admittedly exercised no influence on the crime.

NA'SIK.

Mr. Gibbs was in Police Superintendence of the District from the beginning of the year till the 7th of November from which date Mr. Davies took over charge and has submitted the report. Mr. Greenaway held charge of the Assistant's office from the 1st January to the 30th July.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year under "all classes" was 2,437 as against 1,651 in the previous year, or a rise of 786. Including pending cases, the number for disposal was 2,600 as against 1,835. Regarding this very remarkable increase the District Magistrate observes that it is scarcely to be wondered at, considering the circumstances of the year. Under Indian Penal Code alone 2,241 cases were reported as compared with 1,463 in the year before. Including pending cases the number for disposal was 2,396 as against 1,636 in 1896. There was an increase under the following heads. In dacoities of 18, in robberies of 11, in cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft of 270, in thefts of 428, cases of receiving stolen property have decreased by 16. The District Magistrate agrees with the Superintendent of Police in attributing the dacoities to Frontier Bhils and adds that until proper arrangements are made by the Nizam's Government it will be difficult for our Police to completely put a stop to them. It is not, however, explained why the Frontier Bhils who always give trouble were more troublesome this year than usual. With reference to the serious increase in cases of House-breaking the District Magistrate hopes the District Superintendent of Police will be able to work effectively the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. The thefts were, he remarks, presumably of grain from fields and threshing floors and purely incidental to a Famine year. The District Superintendent of Police is of opinion that 47 offences may be ascribed to Plague measures. Under Class VI, 196 cases were reported as against 188 in the preceding year and comprise 147 under the A'bkári and Opium Acts, 29 under the Arms Act, 8 under the Gambling Act, 8 under Public and Local Nuisances and 4 under other Acts.

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 209 as against 163 in the previous year, 95 being with the Police and 114 with Magistrates, the District Magistrate adding that this was to some extent unavoidable as the time of Magistrates was so taken up with plague. I do not consider the very large number of pending cases has been satisfactorily accounted for. Famine and Plague was at least as severe in other Districts as in Násik and severer in some, and yet the Magistrates and Police elsewhere found time to

dispose of more fully of their work. The real explanation probably is that cases for disposal were needlessly allowed to accumulate contrary to standing orders.

4. Excluded cases numbered 883 as against 847 in the previous year, 856 being under Indian Penal Code and 27 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under 'all classes' to cases reported was 32·37 as against 45·60 in the year before. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates was 41·70 as against 57·78 in 1896. Of the 883 cases excluded 122 were declared maliciously false. In 15 instances, application for sanction to institute proceedings was applied for to Magistrates, but was only accorded in 6. Prosecution was undertaken in all 6 cases but in not one instance was a conviction obtained, as 5 ended in discharge or acquittal and 1 remained pending. In 43 cases the District Superintendent accorded sanction to prosecute and convictions were obtained in 14: 11 ended in discharge or acquittal and 9 cases remained pending. In 9 cases, complaints had to be lodged at the close of the year. From the above figures it would appear that maliciously false complaints are of common occurrence, but very little has been done during the year under report to discourage this pernicious habit. It is satisfactory to note that in 19 cases Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied to and compensation to the amount of Rs. 381 awarded as against 15 cases in the previous year.

5. Undetected cases numbered, under "all classes," 510 as against 265 in the previous year, 506 being under Indian Penal Code. The percentages of cases undetected to true cases disposed of were—

	1897.	1896.
Under "all classes"	33·81	32·12
Under Indian Penal Code	33·78	37·39
Under Class VI... ..	2·36	3·14

6. The Police had to deal with 2,600 cases. Of these 883 were excluded and 510 remained undetected, 996 were decided by trial, of which 947 ended in conviction and 209 remained over at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial were respectively 62·79 and 95·08 as against 63·51 and 93·73 in 1896. Similar results under Indian Penal Code give 58·77 and 94·70 as against 57·44 and 91·97 and under Class VI. 94·67 and 96·96 as against 96·85 and 100 in the previous year.

7. Under the Abkari and Opium Acts, 153 cases were reported, 148 being under the former and 6 under the latter Act. 31 were detected and investigated by the District Police, all being brought to trial. 27 ended in conviction and 4 in discharge or acquittal.

8. Two thousand one hundred thirty persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* under 'all classes' as compared with 1,090 in the previous year. Including 90 persons pending, the number to be accounted for was 2,220 as against 1,171. Of this number, 46 were released without being brought to trial, or a percentage of 2·07 as against 2·64 in 1896. Under Indian Penal Code the number of persons for disposal was 2,031 as against 933 in the previous year, of whom 44 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 2·16 as against 2·98 in 1896. Altogether 2,017 persons were disposed of by trial, 1,835 being under Indian Penal Code and 182 under Class VI, 1,439 under the former and 153 under the latter head being convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial were as follows:—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
All classes	76·68	69·58	78·92	71·64
Indian Penal Code cases	76·05	66·63	78·41	68·92
Class VI	83·15	80·90	84·06	82·02

It is satisfactory to notice that although more than double the number of persons were brought to trial in Indian Penal Code cases in 1897, the percentages of conviction all round have materially improved.

9. Magistrates disposed of under 'all classes' 211 cases without the intervention of the Police, as against 199 in the previous year. Of this number, 85 were excluded. Of the remaining 123 real cases convictions were obtained in 112, a percentage of 91.05 as against 83.33 in 1896. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 41.70 as against 57.73 in the preceding year. 599 persons under "all classes" were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 675 were arrested under the orders of the Magistrate. Of the total number arrested, 471 were convicted and 32 remained pending at the close of the year.

10. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 1,14,104 as compared with Rs. 80,183 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 4,910 which remained over at the close of the previous year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 1,19,014 as against Rs. 88,899 in 1896. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 55,948 as against Rs. 32,686 or a percentage of 47 as against 36.76 in 1896. Property was stolen in 1,276 cases and recovered in 832. The Nasik Police recovered property to the value of Rs 954 stolen in other Districts.

11. The District Superintendent reports that the orders for the general supervision and registration of bad characters were carried out and that no suspicious foreigners visited the District during the year.

Fifty-three persons were prosecuted as being bad characters, of whom only 21 were bound over to give security, 13 of these going to jail in default. Considering the prevalence and increase of crime in the District, the number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, appear insufficient, and the results are unsatisfactory. Mr. Davies admits this and attributes it to want of care and attention and hopes to show better results next year. The District Magistrate expresses a similar hope.

Out of 1,592 persons convicted during the year, only 171 were indentified as having been previously convicted and 7 classed as habitual offenders. These figures would appear to indicate that the identification and classification of old offenders was not properly attended to in the District. The Superintendent's attention has been drawn to this matter.

12. Thirty-six cases including pending cases from the previous year were committed to the Court of Sessions. Of these 34 were tried and 26 ended in conviction, 8 in discharge or acquittal and 2 were pending. In the 36 cases referred to, 119 persons were committed, of whom 102 were tried, 62 convicted 40 discharged or acquitted and 16 pending while one accused died.

13. Four officers only were employed as Court Jamedars during the year and conducted 133 cases of which 114 or 82 per cent. ended in conviction as compared with 174 cases and 129 convicted last year. The number of cases conducted by trained officers is far too small. The Superintendent has been desired to pay more attention to the development of the Court prosecutor system.

14. The village Police are reported to have rendered assistance to the District Police in 13 cases only, and were rewarded on 8 occasions. It is to be regretted that so little use has been made of the village Police in this criminal District.

15. One hundred and fifty-three officers and men were punished during the year as compared with 135 in 1896. There has been a slight improvement in education. 5 officers and 10 men died of plague during the year. One of the former was the Inspector Kasumkhan Mahomedkhan of whom the District Magistrate writes 'he died in the discharge of his duty and to the great regret of all who knew him as a most capable and efficient officer.' The drill and turnout of the men as also their shooting is not good. The Inspector General of Police commented on this at the time of his inspection. 13 of the Foot and 3 of the Mounted Police qualified as marksmen and obtained 2½ Presidency Prizes.

16. There were 16 vendors licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, 2 more than in the previous year. Of these the shops of 8 were inspected by the Superintendent and 13 were periodically examined by Inspectors. The number of licenses in force to possess arms was 575 as against 586, and covered 393 firearms and 435 other arms. Mr Davies like several other Superintendents is of opinion that there are too many firearms and that licenses should not be so freely given to residents in the frontier tracks of the District. No case under the Arms Act was instituted during the year.

17. Eight prisoners escaped from custody as against 5 in the previous year. 5 were from the custody of the District and 3 from that of the village police and of the 8, 6 were recaptured.

18. There were 87 serious crimes comprising 29 murders, 8 attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 35 dacoities and 15 highway robberies between sunset and sunrise. Of the 75 in Mr. Gibbs' time, that officer visited and personally investigated only 17 leaving 58 unvisited. Mr. Davies visited 4 of the 9 during his tenure of office and 1 which occurred in Mr. Gibbs' time, while Mr. Greenaway visited the scene of the 3 crimes, it was his duty to investigate. Regarding the large number of serious crime left unvisited by Mr. Gibbs, it is explained that in 24 cases the accused was arrested and the case reported complete, or the Superintendent was engaged in enquiring into other important crimes, but the reasons given for not visiting the remainder are not satisfactory, and Mr. Gibbs' remissness appears to have arisen from his being in a bad state of health.

19. There were 16 Police stations and 67 outposts. Of these, Mr. Gibbs visited and inspected 10 and 18, respectively, and Mr. Davies 5 and 15. The reason given why Mr. Gibbs visited so few stations and outposts during the year is that he was obliged to stay at Násik to make preparations for the Hadj Pilgrims to be kept under observation. The reason does not appear sufficient.

20. The additional Police sanctioned for certain villages in the Igatpuri Táluka were withdrawn, *vide* Government Resolution No. 4225, dated 2nd June 1897, Judicial Department.

21. The year was an abnormal one, and much additional work was thrown on the Police by Famine and Plague operations. Mr Davies speaks favourably of the devotion and zeal with which the Police discharged their duties in the face of many difficulties and the District Magistrate endorses his views adding "Mr. Gibbs who was in charge most of the year was much handicapped in his movement, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, but he carried on his work very efficiently and was of great service on all occasions during the year."

POONA.

Mr. M. Kennedy was in Police superintendence of the District throughout the year and submits the report. Mr. Guider was Assistant during the entire year, and Mr. F. Vincent for a period of four months.

2. The number of Police cognizable cases under 'all classes' reported during the year was 1617 as against 1769 in the previous year, showing a fall of 152. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number of cases for disposal was 1758 as against 1952. The District Superintendent of Police points out that since 1892 reported crime has been steadily falling; but that the general decrease this year in reported crime is due to there having been fewer false and excluded cases, for true crime, as was to be expected in such a year, increased slightly. Under Indian Penal Code alone, 1574 cases were reported as compared with 1711 in the year before. Including pending cases from that year, the number for disposal was 1713 as against 1892. There was an increase of 4 in dacoities, of 11 in cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, and of 13 in cases of receiving stolen property, while there was a decrease of 18 in robberies and of 21 in thefts. With a general falling off of 137 in reported crime and of 179 in cases for disposal, there was an increase in true crime of 96. The rise of 97 in true reported thefts is not, Mr. Kennedy is of opinion, larger than was to be expected. The majority of dacoities were grain robberies

committed by more than five of the distressed population. A large number of cases were thefts of grain and field produce, committed by destitute and famine-stricken people driven to crime by the pangs of hunger. The plague refugees living in huts round Poona were an easy prey to the criminal classes, and their houses in Poona, a source of anxiety to the Police and tempting to the criminally disposed. Five robberies during the year were committed by the Kolis of the Gháts. The Superintendent remarks that this class of crime was checked by the capture of two or three principal Koli outlaws by the Police. One dacoity, eight robberies, one criminal breach of trust, and 62 burglaries and thefts, involving the loss of property to the value of Rs. 33,973, may be attributed directly or indirectly to Plague measures, as was also a riot, and a case of resisting a public officer in the execution of his duty. Under Class VI. 43 cases were reported (as against 58 in the preceding year) comprising none under the Salt and Customs, 15 under A'bkári, and Opium Acts, 6 under Arms, none under the Railway, 7 under the Gambling, 13 under Public and Local Nuisances, and 2 under other Acts. The decrease is mostly noticeable in offences under A'bkári and Opium Acts.

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 133 as against a similar number in the previous year. They are classified as below :—

	Number under investigation by the Police.	Number under disposal by Magistrates.
All classes	58	75
Indian Penal Code	58	72

4. The number of excluded cases was 732 as against 980 in the year before. Of this number 720 were under Indian Penal Code and 12 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under "all classes" to cases reported is 41·0 as against 51·27 in the previous year. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates is 65·6 as against 56·35 in 1896. In explanation of the large drop in the number of excluded cases, the District Magistrate believes that on account of the stress of famine the mass of the people had other things to think about than the filing of complaints on insufficient grounds. Of the total number of 732 excluded cases, 36 were declared maliciously false. In 5 of these, sanction of the Magistrate to prosecute was applied for and accorded in 3, but in none was conviction obtained, one case ended in discharge or acquittal and the remaining 2 cases being pending. In 14 cases sanction to prosecute was accorded by the District Superintendent of Police of his own instance, but in 1 case only was conviction obtained, 5 ended in discharge or acquittal, and 8 were pending, and in 2 cases the complaints were not lodged till the end of the year. Of the 8 maliciously false cases of last year, 4 ended in conviction and 4 in discharge or acquittal.

In 2 cases Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied to and compensation to the amount of Rs. 18 was awarded as against 2 cases in the previous year. The District Magistrate writes: "It is clear that that section is not worked nearly as freely as it might be, and I can testify from my personal experience elsewhere to its efficacy. The attention of the Subordinate Magistracy will be drawn to this matter."

5. Undetected cases numbered 158 as against 234 in the year before. All were under Indian Penal Code. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of are—

	1897.	1896.
Under "all classes" ... ..	... 17·69	33·84
Under Indian Penal Code ... ..	... 18·30	25·41
Under Class VI ... ..	... ..	... ..

The Superintendent remarks that the result is a very satisfactory feature of the year's return, and adds that in this direction there has been a steady and

marked improvement during the last three years. The District Magistrate writes: "The proportion of undetected cases to true cases disposed of is less than half what it was in 1895, and Mr. Kennedy is to be congratulated on the fact."

6. The Police had during the year to deal with 1758 cases. Of this number, 732 were excluded and 158 remained undetected. 734 cases were decided by trial of which 696 ended in conviction. 133 cases remained over at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial are respectively 77·93 and 74·82 as against 60·19 and 91·15 in the previous year. Similarly, under Indian Penal Code, the percentages are 77·28 and 94·74 as against 58·35 and 90·52, while under Class VI, they are 96·66 and 96·66 as against 100 and 100. In dealing with crime generally the Police have secured a satisfactory measure of success, and percentages have materially improved. The Police have also been far more successful in Sessions cases.

7. Twelve cases under the A'bkári and 4 under the Opium Act were reported, making a total of 16. Of these 13 were detected and investigated by the District Police, 12 being brought to trial and 7 convicted, 4 ending in acquittal, and 1 remaining pending at the close of the year. Of the 16 A'bkári cases detected, only 2 were detected by the A'bkári Establishment.

8. 1,390 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* during the year under 'all classes' as compared with 1,045 in the previous year. Including 98 persons pending at the close of the preceding year, the number to be accounted for was 1,488 as against 1,065 in the year before. Of this number, 6 were released without being brought to trial, or a percentage of 40 as against 1·31 in the year before. Under Indian Penal Code, the number of persons for disposal was 1,419 as against 997 in the previous year, of whom 6 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 42 as against 1·30. Altogether 1,432 persons were disposed of by trial, 1,366 being under Indian Penal Code and 66 under Class VI. 1,013 under the former and 60 under the latter head were convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial are as follows:—

Under "all classes" 74·20 and 74·93 as against 66·90 and 67·89 in 1896 under Indian Penal Code cases, 73·40 and 74·15 as against 67·29 and 68·28 and under class VI, 90·90 and 90·90 as against 61·76 and 62·68 respectively.

The above figures show very satisfactory results: not only have the Police exercised and shown a wise discretion in making arrests, but there has been a marked improvement all round in the percentage of persons convicted, and especially in serious crimes.

9. Magistrates disposed of under "all classes" 192 cases directly without the intervention of the Police as against 181 in the previous year. Of this number, 126 were excluded. Of the remaining 66 real cases, convictions were obtained in 57, or a percentage of 86·3 as against 87·3. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 65·6 as against 56·3 in the preceding year.

568 persons under 'all classes' were arrested otherwise than by the Police, all of whom were arrested under the orders of the Magistrate. Of the total number arrested, 119 were convicted and 45 remained pending at the close of the year.

10. Apart from the assassinations of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, the circumstances of which are well known, the District Superintendent of Police reports that there was no noteworthy incident in connection with the investigation or disposal of serious crime during the year.

11. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 86,814 as compared with Rs. 65,482 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 16,762, which remained over at the close of the previous year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 1,03,577 as against 82,450. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 45,067 as against Rs. 30,320, or a percentage of 43·51 as compared with 36·77. Property was stolen in 856 cases and recovered in 686. The

Poona Police were also instrumental in recovering Rs. 7,055 worth of property stolen in other districts. Under this head also there has been a marked improvement during the year under report.

12. The Superintendent reports that the orders regarding the general supervision and registration of bad characters were attended to. Mr. Kennedy regards the mustering of the criminal classes and bad characters as a most valuable check on crime if properly carried out, though he doubts whether it is as effectual as it might be, while the village officers manage to evade their responsibility, and do their duties in a careless way, without sufficient notice being taken of their conduct. The District Magistrate observes that Mr. Kennedy's remarks are to the point, and adds: "I do not think I have been in any district where the work of the village officers is so wretchedly bad as it is here."

128 as against 166 persons in the previous year were prosecuted as bad characters, 93 being bound over to give security, of whom 58 went to jail in default, 33 were discharged, and 2 pending. The falling off, the District Superintendent of Police states, is due to the Police having other more important calls on their time than in a normal year, and to the fact that relief works in the district gave ostensible means of subsistence to a large number of the lower and criminal classes, including many of the bad characters. The Superintendent describes a case of interest under this head, where 2 Brahmins came to Poona with the object of collecting funds to raise a rebellion and cause the murder of European officers. On being detected, they made no secret of their intentions, and being proceeded against under Chapter VIII, they were convicted and, failing to furnish security, were sent to jail. The High Court, however, intervened and upset the Magistrate's order on technical grounds and the men were set at liberty. Regarding this the District Magistrate writes: "The case referred to by Mr. Kennedy at once attracted my attention, and a report, which I despatched to Government, urging the necessity for amending and defining the law, was acknowledged with the remark that the matter pointed out by me had been brought to the notice of the Government of India in connection with the pending revision of the Criminal Procedure Code."

122 persons were identified during the year as having been previously convicted and 49 were classed as habitual offenders.

13. With regard to Sessions cases, 51 were committed to the Court, 48 being tried during the year, and of these, 41 ended in conviction and 7 in acquittal or discharge, while 3 remained pending. In these 51 cases, 257 persons, including those pending from the previous year, were committed, of whom 219 were tried, 151 convicted, 98 discharged or acquitted, including 5 approvers, and 8 were pending. The District Superintendent of Police remarks that the majority of persons, who escaped punishment, were dacoits. No less than 203 dacoits were committed for trial, of whom 73 got off. The dacoities were, however, mostly grain robberies committed by large gangs, and considering the difficulty of identifying the property in such cases, the percentage of convictions may be regarded, on the whole, as satisfactory.

14. Ten Head Constables of the 1st and 2nd grade were employed as Court Jamedárs. Both the quality and quantity of the work done by them during the year was a great advance on the past year; they were employed in 434 cases and obtained conviction in 356, giving a percentage of 82: a very satisfactory record of work.

The Court Prosecutor might with advantage have been employed more but his record also was very good, securing 71 convictions out of 73 cases conducted.

15. Mr. Kennedy has much to say about the village Police of the district and considers that everything in connection with their organization and supervision tends to inefficiency. I quite agree with Mr. Kennedy, but as the District Magistrate observes there is little new in what the Superintendent writes, but much of it is only too true. The District Magistrate adds that he hopes to be able to make a start towards formulating proposals for the reorganization and better remuneration of the force. I wish the District Magistrate all success, as there is no doubt that thorough efficiency in the

prevention and detection of crimes is impossible without the proper co-operation of the village Police. In the meanwhile something might be done towards this end by liberally rewarding good assistance rendered by them. On 1,430 occasions during the year the Village Police rendered assistance, but were only in 14 instances rewarded.

16. Punishments inflicted increased from 285 in 1896 to 343 in 1897: the Superintendent explains that this was due not to deterioration in the general conduct of the force but to stricter supervision. There has been on the whole a slight improvement in the matter of education. 174 good conduct tickets were granted by the Superintendent and 84 by the Magistrates. The health of the force has somewhat improved, though 33 men died from plague.

Twenty-one of the Foot and two of the Mounted Police qualified as marksmen against 76 in 1896, the fall is due to the higher qualifying standard introduced during the year. Two of the foot and one mounted Police secured Presidency prizes.

17. There were 47 licensed vendors in arms and ammunition as against 41 in the preceding year. The District Superintendent of Police inspected 14 shops and his Assistant in Poona 26, while Inspectors examined periodically 44. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 386 as against 244 in the previous year. They covered 388 fire-arms and 130 other arms. This increase the District Superintendent of Police views with regret, especially as regards the number of gun licenses should be materially curtailed. I agree with the Superintendent in regard to this large increase. The District Magistrate writes that, he believes, Mr. Kennedy and himself are in thorough accord in this matter and he hopes to submit a report to Government on the whole question. Six cases were taken up under the Arms Act, of which three ended in conviction.

18. Eleven prisoners escaped during the year as against 12 in 1896. Of these, 1 was from lock-up, 6 from the custody of the District Police, and 4 from the Village Police. The number recaptured during the year was 13, which included 2 escapes of the year before.

19. Thirty-one serious crimes were reported during the year and comprised 6 murders, 3 attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 19 dacoities, and 1 highway robbery between sunset and sunrise. Of the 23 in the Superintendent's charge, Mr. M. Kennedy visited and personally investigated 7, leaving 16 unvisited; his reasons for not visiting these cases are sufficient. He also personally investigated 3 reported cases of murder, including those of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst in the city of Poona in the Assistant's charge. Of the 7 in Mr. Guider's charge, that officer personally investigated 5, leaving 2 unvisited; while Mr. Vincent personally investigated the 1 serious crime which occurred within his jurisdiction. Mr. Kennedy investigated 3 important cases of house-breaking, and Mr. Guider, 52 other cases of various descriptions.

20. The following table shows the inspection of Police Stations and outposts :—

Name.	Police Stations.			Outposts.		
	Number in charge.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited.	Number in charge.	Visited and inspected.	Not visited.
<i>District Superintendent of Police.</i>						
Mr. M. Kennedy	10	15	...	33	26	7
<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>						
Mr. Guider... ..	5	None	...	6	None	5
„ Vincent ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	15	15	...	39	27	12

The pressure of work in connection with plague and famine, and measures for dealing with the Koli outlaws on the Gháuts, prevented the Superintendent from visiting all his outposts.

21. The year has been a very eventful one. Famine, plague, sedition and the Poona murders have all contributed to throw extra and heavy work on the Police who, notwithstanding the strain placed on them, have acquitted themselves well and have obtained an increased measure of success in dealing with crimes all round. No less than 468 extra Police officers and men had to be engaged during the year in connection with these special duties, and contributed much to the extra work and responsibility thrown on the Superintendent Mr. Kennedy, to whom, and to the force under him, very great credit is due for the zealous and efficient way in which they met and overcame the many and varied difficulties with which they had to contend during the year under report.

SÁTARA

Mr. MacTier who submits the report was in Police charge of the district throughout the year. Mr. Heyland was appointed Assistant from 18th November but was placed chiefly on Plague duty. Mr. Vincent was attached to the district as Police Probationer from 1st January to 17th July and Mr. White from 24th November to the close of the year.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year both under Indian Penal Code and Class VI together was 1,629 as against 1,205 during the previous year. These figures show that there was a rise of 424 cases during the year, a result to which, the District Magistrate writes, 'famine and plague have contributed largely.' Including pending cases of the previous year the number of cases for disposal was 1,933 as against 1,471 in the year before.

3. Of Police cognizable cases under Indian Penal Code alone 1,593 were reported as compared with 1,166 in 1896. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number for disposal was 1,892 as against 1,424. The increase was under every head of crime reported below: under dacoity, an increase of 37, under robberies of 25, under house-breaking with intent to commit theft, of 149, under thefts of 250 and under receiving stolen property of 1. For the increase of 327 in the number of true cases, offences against property are mainly responsible. Mr. MacTier reported that many of the dacoities were mere thefts of grain and clothing and were dacoities in name only, and that the more serious cases could not be said to be connected in any way with famine or plague as they were committed by one gang of Ramoshis who gave trouble throughout the year. In connection with this, the District Magistrate states that he has, with the sanction of Government, offered rewards to any persons other than members of the Police force who shall give information as shall lead to the arrest and subsequent conviction of the gang referred to. Many of the cases of robbery too were of a trifling character. Mr. MacTier adds that some 81 offences can be said to have occurred on account of the measures taken to prevent the spread of plague, and of these 38 occurred in the Karád Táluka alone.

The very large increase of crime is no doubt to some extent due to petty thefts and pilferings arising from scarcity and want, but the large number of organized dacoities by the criminal classes, robberies and cases of house-breaking cannot be considered due to scarcity of food. In the adjoining district of Poona, where similar conditions generally prevailed, there was actually a decrease of crime, and an absence of that large increase of serious crimes against persons and property by the criminal classes which characterises the Sátara returns for the year under report. The true explanation of the matter appears to have been the relaxation of Police supervision over bad characters and the criminal classes, which Mr. MacTier initiated in 1896 and which has resulted in these people getting out of hand.

Of Police cognizable cases under Class VI, 36 were reported as against 29 in the preceding year, the greater number of them, 20, being under the Arms Act. Of the 36 cases, 29 were real cases, of which 21 were disposed of and 17 or 80 per cent. ended in conviction as compared with 84 per cent. in the previous year.

4. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year under report was 353 as against 304 in the previous year. They are classified as follows:—

	Number pending at close of 1897.	
	Number under investigation by Police.	Number under disposal by Magistrates.
All classes	163	190
Indian Penal Code.. ..	151	189

No explanation is afforded regarding the excessive number of pending cases before the Magistrates and Police. The Superintendent observes that it is not as it should be. This is obviously so, and it is equally evident that neither the Magistrates nor the Police can have attended to the clear instructions in regard to final reports and final orders. The Superintendent has been directed to pay more careful attention to the rules, and it would be well if the Magistrates were similarly instructed, as it is difficult to form an accurate idea of the degree of success obtained in detecting crimes when more than a fifth of the total amount of crime reported remains undisposed of at the close of the year.

5. The number of excluded cases during the year was 678 as against 589 in the year before. Of this number 671 were under Indian Penal Code. The percentage of cases excluded under "all classes" to cases reported is 35·23 as against 39·16 in the previous year. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates is 77·16 as against 56·88 in 1896. Of the total number of excluded cases, namely 678, 102 were declared maliciously false, but in only 7 instances was sanction to prosecute applied for, and though granted in each instance, conviction was obtained in but one, while one case ended in acquittal and 5 were still before the Magistracy at the close of the year. In 23 other cases the District Superintendent of Police sanctioned prosecution but conviction was obtained in 4 only, 6 ending in acquittal and 13 being pending. Mr. MacTier considers the results are not very satisfactory, but a result where conviction is obtained in only 5 out of 102 cases declared to be maliciously false might more correctly be described as extremely poor and is certainly not calculated to exercise much influence in checking this evil practice. In only 2 cases was Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code applied to and compensation to the amount of Rs. 30 awarded to the accused as compared to 5 cases in the previous year. Considering that 678 cases were excluded this is a poor result.

6. Undetected cases numbered 244 as compared with 172 in the year before. All of them were under the Indian Penal Code as compared with 172 in the preceding year. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of are given below:—

	1897.	1896.
Under "all classes"	27·05	29·75
„ Indian Penal Code	27·69	31·56
„ Class VI ... ..	...	...

In connection with this result the District Superintendent observes with regret that under 'house-breaking with intent to commit thefts' 50 per cent. of the total of true cases disposed of during the year were undetected, but explains that owing to the increase of crime under every head coupled with the fact that more especially during the latter half of the year when many men were required for plague duty the number of Police officers available for investigation has been far less than usual.

7. The Police had during the year to deal with 1,933 cases. Of this number 678 cases were excluded and 244 remained undetected, 658 cases were decided by trial, of which 502 ended in conviction. 353 cases were pending at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases

disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial are respectively 55·65 and 76·29 as against 46·89 and 66·75 in the previous year. The improvement is material and satisfactory :—

8. Similar results obtained under Indian Penal Code and Class VI are given below :—

	Indian Penal Code.		Class VI.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Number for disposal	1,892	1,421	41	47
Excluded	671	580	7	9
Undetected	244	172	...	...
Decided by trial	637	373	21	33
Ended in conviction	485	243	17	28
Pending at the close of year	340	299	13	5
Percentages of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of	55·05	44·59	80·95	81·85
Percentages of cases ending in conviction to cases decided by trial	76·13	65·16	80·95	81·85

The above figures show that, notwithstanding the large number of cases to deal with and the difficulties of the year, the Police were much more successful in obtaining conviction under Indian Penal Code. They are to be congratulated on this improvement. Under Class VI, however, there is a falling off of 4 per cent.

9. Under the Abkari Act 6 cases were reported, of which 4 were brought to trial, 3 ended in conviction, one was pending at close of the year. They were all detected by the Abkari Police. Mr. MacTier states that he has frequently asked licensed vendors of opium if they had reason to suspect contraband opium come into the district, and they informed him such was not the case and it is a fact that little opium is consumed in the district.

10. One-thousand-two-hundred and twenty-five persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* during the year under "all classes" as compared with 599 in the previous year. Including 91 persons pending at the close of the previous year the number to be accounted for was 1,316 as against 618. Of this number 24 persons were released without being brought to trial or a percentage of 1·82 as against 4·6 in the preceding year. Under Indian Penal Code the number of persons for disposal was 1,301 as against 620 in the previous year, of whom 24 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 1·84 as against 4·8 in 1896. Altogether 1,145 persons were disposed of by trial, 1,132 being under Indian Penal Code and 13 under Class VI; 831 under the former and 13 under the latter being convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial are as follows :—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by Police.		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
All classes	72·19	61·45	73·71	64·50
Indian Penal Code	71·83	63·39	73·49	63·76
Class VI	100	85·18	100	85·18

Notwithstanding the fact that more than double the number of persons were arrested in 1897 as compared with 1896, the percentages of those convicted to arrested and disposed of by trial have materially improved. This result

speaks well for the care which must have been observed by the Police in preparing cases.

11. Magistrates disposed of under "all classes" 219 cases directly without the intervention of the Police as against 167 in the previous year. Of this number 169 were excluded. Of the remaining 50 real cases, convictions were obtained in 48, giving the percentage of 96 as against 59.72 in 1896. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 77.16 as against 56.88 in the preceding year. Similar results for the year under report and the year before, both under Indian Penal Code and Class VI separately, are given below:—

		Number disposed of.	Number excluded.	Real cases disposed of.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases excluded to cases disposed of.	Percentage of conviction.
1897.							
Indian Penal Code cases	...	213	168	50	48	77.06	96
Class VI	... ..	1	1	...	...	100	...
1896.							
Indian Penal Code cases	...	161	94	67	40	58.38	59.70
Class VI	... ..	6	1	5	3	16.16	60.

Six-hundred and eighty-seven persons under "all classes" were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom all were arrested under the orders of the Magistrates. Of the total number arrested 172 persons were convicted and none remained pending.

12. Under the head of serious crime might be mentioned the dacoity at Akalkop, and the robbery of the Government mail bag. The former was committed at the instigation of the Police Patel in order to loot the house of a Brahmin with whom he was at enmity. Property to the amount of Rs. 14,500 was stolen. The case was detected but remained pending at the close of the year. In the other, the mail-runner who was carrying mails from Karád Town to the Railway Station, was stopped and looted and notes, parcels, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,509 were stolen. Rs. 1,379 worth of stolen property was recovered and 3 accused were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

13. The amount of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 73,013 as compared with Rs. 65,419 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 17,724 which remained over at the close of the previous year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 90,737 as against Rs. 84,743. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 30,057 as against Rs. 27,401, giving a percentage of 33.12 as against 32.33. Property was stolen in 909 cases and recovered in 597. Property to the value of Rs. 467 which was stolen in other districts, was recovered by the Sátára Police. In connection with plague measures property to the value of Rs. 35,240 was reported stolen, and of this Rs. 11,152 was recovered. Half the property was stolen in the Karád Táluka alone.

14. The Superintendent reports that the instructions regarding supervision of bad characters have been properly attended to, and during the year he was able to revise and prepare new registers for each 'Station.' With the exception of a few Pathans from Peshawar who were apparently traders (and the District Superintendent considered harmless) there was no influx of suspicious foreigners into the district during the year. The Mangs in the district, more especially in the Karád and Pátan Tálukas, gave a great deal of trouble, but their numbers are so large that it is impossible to control them. Mr. MacTier believes that they are responsible for 50 per cent. of the crime in the district and thinks it a pity that they cannot be made amenable to the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act.

He says that it is impossible, owing to their large numbers, to control them; but with the well-known system of check and supervision which had been in force in the district for years past, it was found with proper supervision not only possible to control these people, but as the reports for the past 5 years will show, they were perfectly under control and gave little trouble.

Early in 1897 a large gang of Ramoshis (who, as Mr. MacTier admits, cannot be connected with famine or plague) formed and throughout the year committed serious dacoities. Their example was subsequently followed by other gangs of Ramoshis and Mángs who, not content with committing dacoities in Sátára, have made depredations into Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Poona; one gang having recently come in contact with the Poona Police party under the Mámlatdár of Báraмати where several on both sides were either killed or injured, including the Mámlatdár. The number of dacoities which occurred in 1897, viz. 45, is nearly double what occurred in the previous 7 years put together, when the year's average was between 3 and 4 and the number is considerably larger than any previous year during the last 23 years (including, of course, the famine years of 1876-77). The number of Mángs, Ramoshis and Máhars convicted during 1897 was 432 or more than in the three previous years put together. Two special Police parties are now out after these bands and Government reward has been offered for the capture of the Wardhangad band. About 40 dacoits have been recently arrested, and Mr. Penton is taking steps to revive the previous system of control and supervision which was abandoned with such disastrous consequences.

During the year 46 persons were prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 76 in the year before, an unsatisfactory state of affairs in view of the prevalence of crime which, the Superintendent explains, was due partly to a misunderstanding of orders on the part of his Police Inspectors, who consequently took no active measures in prosecuting cases during the year, and partly to Chief Constables being so heavily worked as to have little time for this particular part of their duty. Twenty-eight persons furnished security and 7 went to jail in default. The percentage of persons bound over to give security also shows a disappointing falling off as compared with that of previous years. The Superintendent must be held responsible for the omission of his Inspector, as he should, of course, have seen that orders were carried out. One person pending at the end of last year was ordered to give security which he gave.

Of 844 persons convicted only 42 were identified as having been previously convicted, and 41 classed as habitual offenders. This result is an improvement on the previous year, but there can be little doubt that in a criminal district like Sátára more than 42 persons out of 844 convicted must have been previously convicted. The Superintendent's special attention has been called to the matter.

15. The results of the cases committed during the year to the Court of Sessions for trial are as follows:—Including cases pending from previous year there were in all 55 cases as against 37 in the year before. Of these 55, 51 were tried and 46 ended in conviction, 4 were pending and only 5 cases ended in the discharge or acquittal of the accused. The percentage of convictions to cases tried was 90 as compared with 60 in the previous year, a very satisfactory result. With regard to persons, including those pending from the year before, 212 were committed, of whom 202 were tried and 153 convicted, 41 being acquitted or discharged and 10 remained pending at the close of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to the number tried was 78. This result must be considered as satisfactory. Twelve officers worked as Court Jamádlis

during the year and conducted 412 cases as against 304 in the previous year, obtaining convictions in 344 cases or 83 per cent., a good percentage record, but unfortunately owing to Court Jamádárs' services being required also for plague duties, they were not employed as much as they might otherwise have been. The Court Prosecutor conducted 111 cases and succeeded in obtaining 91 convictions or a percentage of 82. In all, 315 persons were concerned in the above cases, of whom 280 or 89 per cent. were convicted, a very good result. The Superintendent remarks that all the Magistrates have been satisfied with the general efficiency of the Court officers.

16. During the year the Village Police rendered assistance on 11 occasions and on 5 occasions were rewarded.

17. The number of punishments inflicted during the year were 162 as against 218 in the previous year. A Chief Constable, Jamádár and 2 Constables were convicted by the Sessions Court of torturing and murdering a Mahár and were sentenced 2 to death, 1 to transportation for 10 years and the other for 7 years, but a retrial was ordered by the High Court, and they were acquitted and reinstated. There is a falling off in the number of educated officers of 31, while the number of educated constables has slightly risen from 445 to 453 in 1897. Mr. MacTier is unable to assign a reason for this falling off, but thinks it is due to some mistake in the previous year. This explanation is not satisfactory, as the falling off of 31 in educated officers is sufficiently large to require being carefully enquired into. The health of the force was not good, 29 deaths occurred from plague. Drill was much interfered with, as men were largely required for plague duty. Nine men of the Foot Police and 4 of the Mounted qualified as marksmen and no prizes were earned, a great falling off as compared with previous years, which is due to the standard of qualifying for marksmen having been raised during the year under report.

18. The number of vendors licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was 23 as against 24 in the preceding year. Of these shops 18 were inspected by the Superintendent. The Inspectors also examined periodically all the shops in their respective charges. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 266 as against 304 in the previous year. They covered 319 fire-arms and 157 arms.

Twenty cases were taken under the Arms Act, of which 9 only ended in conviction, a poor result.

19. The number of prisoners who escaped during the year was 13 as against 6 in 1896. Of this number none were from the District Jail, 1 was from a lock-up, 8 from the custody of the District Police and 4 from the Village Police. The number recaptured during the year was 9, which included 1 who had escaped in the previous year.

20. The serious crimes reported during the year included 20 murders, 9 attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 45 dacoities, 3 highway robberies between sunset and sunrise, and 7 crimes of other descriptions not coming under the above heads. Of these 84 crimes the Superintendent visited the scenes of and personally investigated 24, leaving 60 unvisited. The Superintendent's reasons for not visiting the remainder are, on the whole, satisfactory and sufficient, considering the calls he had made on his time in matters connected with plague.

21. There were 14 Police Stations and 39 outposts during the year under report, the same number as in the previous year. Four new outposts were sanctioned but were not in use before the close of the year. Of these the Superintendent visited all the stations and 32 of the 39 outposts which, as the District

Magistrate remarks, shows that Mr. MacTier "was active on his tour of inspection in spite of the difficulties he had to undergo."

22. The year under report was an eventful one, with famine, cholera and plague following each other in rapid succession, imposing a heavy strain on the resources of the Police, but Mr. MacTier speaks highly of the work done by the men specially in regard to the way they did their duty in connection with plague. He says—"though in the thick of plague everywhere there has never to my knowledge been a rumour of disappointment regarding their duties and though people all round were dying, there was not a single case of desertion or more than one or 2 resignations at the most during the whole time."

23. During the year 36 officers and 271 additional men were employed on plague duty and 13 officers and 55 additional men on famine duty.

24. Owing to misconduct on the part of the inhabitants, 3 additional Police posts were established during the year at Pal, Karád, and Wardhangal.

25. The Police notwithstanding the heavy additional work thrown on them and the increased amount of crime to deal with have succeeded in obtaining a higher rate of convictions than last year, especially in regard to Sessions cases, the result of which must be regarded as very satisfactory. Mr. MacTier has had a hard year's work and credit is due to him and the force under him for the way they have worked in the face of great difficulties. The chief defect observable is the want of attention paid to crime-repressive measures of every description, Mr. MacTier not having appreciated apparently that the time occupied in preventing crime is more than compensated by the fewer cases that occur for enquiry.

SHOLA'PUR.

Mr. Thatcher was in charge of the office of Superintendent of Police throughout the year and submits the report.

2. The total number of Police cognizable cases under "all classes" was 1,176 as against 963 in the previous year, showing an increase of 213. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number of cases for disposal was 1,211 as against 1,014. The increase is general with the exception of minor offences, against the person, and of the total number of cases reported during the year, 50 can be directly attributed to plague and operations in connection with it. In these cases Rs. 16,117 worth of property was reported to have been stolen. The general increase, the Superintendent considers, was due to the abnormally unfavourable season.

Under Indian Penal Code alone 1,129 cases were reported as compared with 926 in 1896. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number for disposal was 1,191 as against 974. There was an increase under all of the following heads, viz., of dacoities 23, robberies 25, house-breaking with intent to commit theft 53, thefts 113 and receiving stolen property 7. The Superintendent is of opinion that with the exception of the 50 cases directly due to plague measures, the increase was due to failure of the crops. Police cognizable cases under Class VI numbered 47 as against 37 in the preceding year and comprise 7 under the Salt and Customs Acts, 27 under the Abkari and Opium Acts, 3 under the Arms Act and 10 under Public and Local Nuisances.

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 178 as against 65 in the previous year and are classified as follows :—

	Number under investigation by the Police.	Number under disposal by Magistrates.
All classes ...	103	70
Indian Penal Code ...	103	68

The District Superintendent of Police explains that of the 108 cases pending with the Police 37 were committed in the latter part of December and the Police had not sufficient time for their disposal. The District Magistrate, however, is of opinion that the large increase in the number of cases pending has not been satisfactorily explained. I concur with the District Magistrate. The increase in number of cases pending before the Magistrates and Police and especially before the Magistrates, has been very considerable and has not been satisfactorily accounted for, though doubtless the pressure of work all round in connection with famine and plague would account for cases not being dealt with as punctually as they ought.

4. The number of excluded cases during the year was 606 as against 645 in the year before. Of this number, 588 were under Indian Penal Code and 18 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under "all classes" to cases reported is 49.06 as against 64.3 in the previous year. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates is 63.29 as against 62.7 in 1896. The Superintendent considers this large decrease in the number of excluded cases indicates that the Police did not to so large an extent shirk the investigation of complaints by trying to get them excluded as false as they are only too prone to do. Mr. Thatcher's statement would appear to amount to an admission that the Sholapur Police are in the habit of endeavouring to get the Magistrate to exclude cases as false without taking the trouble to investigate them and satisfy themselves that they are really so. This, if true, is a serious matter and calls for closer personal supervision on the part of the Superintendent himself to prevent this abuse. The District Magistrate attributes the decrease in excluded cases to the increase of crime being real and serious. This is probably the real explanation. Of the total number of 606 excluded cases, 12 were declared maliciously false. Of these, in 3 instances sanction of the Magistrates to institute prosecutions was applied for and accorded, but all 3 cases were pending at the close of the year. In only one case was Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code applied to and compensation to the amount of Rs. 9 awarded as against no case in the previous year.

5. Undetected cases numbered 120 as against 90 in the year before. All of these were under Indian Penal Code. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of are as follows:—

		1897,	1896.
Under "all classes" ...	...	... 26.25	29.60
Under Indian Penal Code ...	...	... 28.10	31.91 •
Under Class VI ...	...	... ..	...

The District Magistrate remarks that the percentage of Indian Penal Code cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of shows a slight improvement over the previous year, but that even making the allowance asked for by the District Superintendent of Police that in several of the dacoity cases the property consisted of grain and cattle, the fact that 18 dacoities out of 34, 41 out of 81 cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft and 66 offences under Class III out of 132 remained undetected was not creditable, and points to the necessity of greater energy on the part of the Police.

6. The Police had during the year under report to deal with 1,241 cases. Of this number, 606 were excluded and 120 remained undetected. 337 cases were decided by trial, of which 319 ended in conviction. 178 cases remained over at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial are respectively 69.80 and 94.65 as against 68.09 and 96.72 in the previous year.

7. Similar results obtained under Indian Penal Code and Class VI are as follows:—

	Indian Penal Code.		Class VI.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Number for disposal	1,191	974	50	40
" excluded	588	630	18	15
" undetected	120	90	...	...
" decided by trial	307	192	50	22
" ended in conviction	290	185	29	22
" pending at the close of the year ..	176	62	2	3
Percentages of convictions to true cases disposed of.	67·91	65·60	96·66	100
Percentages of convictions to cases decided by trial.	94·46	96·35	96·66	100

8. Under the Salt, Customs, Abkari and Opium Acts 36 cases were reported, of which 15 were detected and investigated by the District Police. All 15 were brought to trial, 9 of them ending in conviction, 5 in discharge or acquittal and 1 remained pending.

9. 1,036 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* under "all classes" as compared with 904 in the previous year. Including 95 persons pending at the close of the preceding year the number to be accounted for was 1,131 as against 939. Of this number, 52 were released without being brought to trial, or a percentage of 4·59 as against 5·11 in the year before. In 123 cases sent up for trial it was held that no crime had been committed. This together with the large number released without being brought to trial indicates that the Police were not sufficiently careful in making arrests and sending up cases for trial. Under Indian Penal Code the number of persons for disposal was 1,077 as against 905 in the previous year, of whom 49 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 4·54 as against 5·30.

Altogether 899 persons were disposed of by trial, 850 being under Indian Penal Code and 49 under Class VI. 440 under the former and 31 under the latter were convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial are as follows :—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
All classes	49·37	50·06	62·39	63·43
Indian Penal Code... ..	48·78	49·16	61·76	62·61
Class VI	59·61	71·87	63·26	71·87

The District Superintendent remarks that the number of persons pending in Indian Penal Code cases before the Magistrate and Police, namely 175 as compared with 128 in 1896, is unusually large; but that in 3 cases of dacoity 46 persons who were arrested in the Nizam's Dominions were not surrendered before the close of the year and swelled the number with the Police, namely 99; 78 being with the Magistracy.

10. Magistrates disposed of 158 cases under "all classes" without the intervention of the Police as against 201 in the previous year. Of this number, 100 were excluded. Of the remaining 58 real cases convictions were obtained in 56, giving a percentage of 96·55 as against 100 in 1896. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 63·29 as against 62. 357 persons

under "all classes" were arrested otherwise than by the Police, all under orders of the Magistrate. 103 of them were convicted and none were pending at the close of the year.

11. The amount of property stolen in 1897 was Rs. 58,204 as compared with Rs. 53,659 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 3,457 which remained over at the close of that year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 61,661 as against 60,602 in the previous year. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 11,917 as against Rs. 12,686, or a percentage of 19.32 as against 20.93 in the preceding year. Property was stolen in 450 cases and recovered in 307. The amount of property in pending cases was unusually large, being Rs. 34,256 as compared with Rs. 5,984. The Superintendent admits that the results are unsatisfactory. They certainly are, and in their want of success in recovering stolen property the Sholapur Police are going from bad to worse. During the year property to the amount of Rs. 115 stolen in other districts was recovered by the Sholapur Police.

12. The District Superintendent reports that all the orders laid down for the general supervision and registration of bad characters were attended to. To watch the movements of suspicious characters more effectually, information is sent at once to the Police of whatever place suspicious characters go with passports from Police Pátils. No suspicious foreigners or wandering gangs were noticed in the district. As compared with 63 in 1896, only 21 persons were prosecuted as bad characters during the year under report. Of these, 8 in default of giving security went to jail, 10 were discharged and 3 were pending. These results must be regarded as very unsatisfactory, considering that serious crimes and crimes attended with violence have been rife in the district throughout the year. The want of activity shown by the Police in dealing with bad characters under Chapter VIII has no doubt contributed to the lawlessness which has been a special feature of the crime in the Sholapur District during 1897. A special party was deputed to arrest Kaikadis frequenting the Madha Táluka, but apparently without any result except to drive them from the locality for a time. The Superintendent is now in consultation with the District Magistrate to arrange some plan to bring these bad characters under better control.

The Superintendent endeavours to account for the remissness of the Police by assigning as a reason that the bad characters seized the opportunity of famine to seek employment on relief works and that the Magistrate discouraged prosecution under Chapter VIII owing to misery and want and that had the Police been given a free hand they would have abused the privilege. This explanation does not speak well for the personal supervision exercised by Mr. Thatcher although some of the bad characters may have sought employment on relief works, a considerable number owing to the remissness of the Police occupied themselves in committing crime.

Out of 471 persons convicted, only 10 were identified as having been previously convicted.

13. In regard to Sessions cases, including cases pending from the previous year, 58 were committed to the Sessions Court as compared with 31 in the year before. Of these, 48 were tried, 25 ending in conviction, 23 in discharge or acquittal and 10 remained pending. The percentage of convictions fell from 64 to 52. In explanation of this, the District Superintendent of Police states that in 11 cases grain or cash was stolen and identification was not satisfactorily established. In the above cases 270 persons were committed, 220 being tried, of whom only 48 were convicted, 172 being discharged and 50 pending. The Superintendent, while lamenting this wretched result, explains that 108 persons were discharged in 11 cases of grain dacoity; but even then the result is most unsatisfactory and evinces the same want of care on the part of the Police noticed elsewhere in making arrests and sending up cases for trial.

14. Eight Court Jemadars were employed and conducted 187 cases during the year, obtaining conviction in 132 cases or 70 per cent. Considering the want of success in preparing cases and obtaining convictions so noticeable in this district, the system of Court Jemadars might be developed and these officers employed more fully than they are at present with advantage.

15. In 52 cases during the year the Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police, but in only 2 cases were they rewarded. Mr. Thatcher writes that he has no reason to find fault with the members of the Village Police who are useful as a body in the detection of crime and collecting information. Under these circumstances it is to be regretted that their services were not more liberally recognized and encouragement given them.

16. 138 officers and men were punished during the year against 121 in previous year. The force contains 79 officers and 215 men, who can read and write against 81 and 226 respectively in the previous year. The decrease is explained by the Superintendent to be due to the inclusion of the Abkari Police in the strength of the regular force for the first time. The health of the force during the year suffered from the prevalence of cholera and plague, 21 dying from plague alone. To check this visitation the men were moved out of the lines into huts. 20 of the Foot Police qualified as marksmen and succeeded in obtaining the 4th, 6th and 7th Presidency prizes.

17. There were 32 vendors in arms and ammunition as against 23 in the previous year. None of the shops were inspected by the Superintendent. The Inspectors examined 20 periodically. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 1,087 as against 729 in the year before. They covered 1,210 firearms and 377 other arms. The District Superintendent of Police explains that during the famine and plague operations towns were evacuated and the people settled in fields, consequently every encouragement was given to respectable persons to possess arms. No case under the Arms Act was taken up during the year.

18. The number of prisoners who escaped during the year was 3, the same number as in the preceding year. Of these one was from the sub-jail and 2 from the custody of the District Police and all 3 were recaptured.

19. Eighty serious crimes were reported during the year, comprising 16 murders, 2 attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 61 dacoities, 1 highway robbery between sunset and sunrise. Of these Mr. Thatcher visited and personally investigated 32, leaving 48 unvisited; 7 other crimes were, however, investigated by Mr. Thatcher.

Regarding the large number of scenes of serious crimes left unvisited, Mr. Thatcher explains that 15 cases were reported false, in 11 cases he was engaged in enquiring into other crimes, in 16 cases the accused were arrested at once and that in consequence of plague he had to patrol the Sholapur suburbs for about 3 weeks. I do not consider that Mr. Thatcher is as active in visiting scenes of serious crime as he should be.

20. Mr. Thatcher inspected the 8 Police Stations and 14 of the 20 outposts, and explains that he did not visit the remaining 6 outposts as he was on plague duty in November and December.

21. The year has been an eventful one owing to famine and later on towards the end of the year to a severe visitation of plague. The additional work thrown on the Police was very heavy and accounts a great deal for their not being able to give that care and attention to the investigation and preparation of crime which is necessary for successful results.

The large exodus of people too from Sholapur and the complete evacuation of the Sadar Bazar on account of plague afforded bad characters opportunities of looting. On the other hand, however, an additional force of 11 officers and 150 men was sanctioned for famine duties, and towards the end of the year, when the plague epidemic became acute, the number was further augmented by 9 officers and 136 men, besides 19 Mounted Police, so that the Sholapur Police were not called on to meet these additional duties single handed. The large increase of crime and the want of success on the part of the Police in dealing with it must, I consider, be attributed in a great degree to their not taking timely and active measures to keep in check by prosecutions under Chapter VIII and other precautionary measures the criminal classes who appear to have got out of hand and by not giving sufficient care and attention to the investigation and preparation of cases. Regarding this the District Magistrate writes that "he is disposed to look for the true explanation to the want of energy and efficiency in the officers of the higher grades, who frequently leave, it is scarce, real investigation to

officers of inferior grades and intelligence and are content with reporting cases as detected at any cost."

22. The services of Mr. Rushton, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, were placed at Mr. Thatcher's disposal towards the end of the year.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM.

Mr. Mackay, who has written the report, was in charge of the district throughout the year.

2. The total number of police cognizable cases reported during the year under Indian Penal Code and Class VI together was 1,217 as against 983 in the previous year, showing a rise of 234 cases. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number of cases for disposal was 1,348 as against 1,220 in the year before. With regard to the increase of 234 cases, the Superintendent thinks that it may fairly be ascribed to famine, which existed not so much in the district itself as in the surrounding districts causing people to commit offences in Belgaum limits. High prices of grain too, the Superintendent of Police believes, contributed to the increase of crime.

Of police cognizable cases under Indian Penal Code alone, 1,174 were reported during the year as compared with 921 in 1896. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number for disposal was 1,303 as against 1,150 in 1896. The increase in crimes was due to cases of thefts, house-breaking and dacoity, the increase under each of these heads being 179, 52 and 22 respectively. The large increase in dacoities, the Superintendent explains, was due to a gang having entered the Khánápur taluka at the commencement of the year, committing 8 dacoities in 7 days. Special precautions were at once taken resulting in the gang going to Kánara District where most of them were soon captured, and the rest of the gang, which is said to have come from Mysore, dispersed. The south of the district was also harassed by a gang from Dhárwár, who committed 9 dacoities during the year. The most serious of these dacoities was committed by a gang of 35 men who attacked the house of a sávkár and carried off property valued at Rs. 24,000. Thirteen of the accused were arrested and Rs. 6,800 recovered. All of them were convicted. Mr. Mackay believes that only 5 dacoities during the year were committed by people of the Belgaum District. Of these the most important was by a gang of 30 or 35 men who attacked the village of Bágevádi and plundered a house, carrying off property valued at Rs. 7,399. Eight of the gang were convicted and Rs. 4,048 of the property recovered.

The number of true reported crime was 765 as compared with 518 in the previous year.

3. Under Class VI, 43 cases were reported as against 62 in the preceding year, 27 of them being under Abkári and Opium Acts and 12 under the Arms Act.

4. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 221 as against 127 in the previous year and are classified as below :—

	Number under investigation by the Police.	Number under disposal by Magistrates.
All classes	83	138
Indian Penal Code	80	134

The increase the Superintendent ascribes to the Magistracy and Police being so occupied with famine arrangements as to have less time for the disposal of police cases. This explanation for the large increase cannot be considered altogether satisfactory.

5. The number of excluded cases during the year was 516 as against 578 in the year before. Of this number, 506 were under Indian Penal Code and 10 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under "all classes" to cases reported is 37·14 as against 47·30 in the preceding year. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates is 43·23 as against 34·78.

6. Of the total number of excluded cases, *viz.*, 516, 47 were declared maliciously false. In 30 instances sanction to prosecute was applied for to the Magistrate, but only granted in 13 and prosecution undertaken in 12. In 6 of these, convictions were obtained, 3 cases ended in discharge or acquittal, and 3 cases remained over at the close of the year. In one case in which sanction was accorded by the Magistrate prosecution was withdrawn. In the five instances in which the Superintendent sanctioned, prosecution, convictions were obtained in two and 2 cases ended in discharge or acquittal. In one case, prosecution was withdrawn. The Superintendent is of opinion that when a Magistrate finds a case to be maliciously false, he should give sanction to prosecute. The District Magistrate does not endorse this view and remarks: "Mr. Mackay seems to have overlooked the difference between the ground on which a Magistrate may fairly class a case as maliciously false, and the legal evidence necessary for the institution of a prosecution for making a false complaint." In three cases Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied to and compensation to the amount of Rs. 38 awarded as compared with one such case in the previous year. The Superintendent states that the section again remained practically a dead letter and earnestly trusts that the District Magistrate will suggest to the Magistracy a freer and more intelligent use of the section.

7. Undetected cases numbered 152 as against 145 in the year before, all being under Indian Penal Code. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of were as follows:—

		1897.	1896.
Under "All classes" ...	...	24·87	28·15
" Indian Penal Code...	...	26·07	31·25
" Class VI ...	...	...	...

Out of 320 real cases of theft only 30 remained undetected. These figures may be regarded as satisfactory. There has been an improvement during the year 1897 of 4 per cent. in the number of undetected cases.

8. The Police had during the year to deal with 1,318 cases. Of this number, 516 were excluded and 152 remained undetected; 443 cases were decided by trial, of which 343 ended in conviction. 221 cases remained over at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial are respectively 56·13 and 77·12 as against 64·85 and 90·76 in the previous year.

Similar results obtained under Indian Penal Code and Class VI are given below:—

	Indian Penal Code.		Class VI.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Number for disposal ...	1,303	1,150	45	70
Do. excluded ...	503	561	10	17
Do. undetected ...	152	145	...	...
Do. decided by trial ...	415	317	28	51
Do. ended in conviction ...	316	284	27	50
Do. pending at close of the year ...	214	125	7	2
Percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of by trial ...	54·20	61·20	96·42	98·03
Do. of cases ending in conviction to cases decided by trial ...	76·14	89·58	96·42	98·03

showing a falling-off of 7 and 13 per cent. respectively under Indian Penal Code. The Superintendent of Police gives no explanation for the want of success by the Police in regard to cases put on trial, but suggests that plague and famine may have had something to do with it, though it is difficult to see what these visitations could have to do with the careful preparation of cases for trial.

9. The following table will indicate the action of the District Police in dealing with offences under the Salt, Customs, Abkári and Opium Acts :—

	Total number of cases reported (<i>vide</i> Columns VIII and X of Part III and Column V of Part I of Statement A.)	Number of cases investigated and detected by the District Police (not Abkári Police.)	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of cases convicted.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.	Remarks.
Abkári Act ...	24	16	14	10	4	...	One case turned out to be false owing to mistake of fact or law, and the other was under investigation by the police at the close of the year.
Opium Act ...	2	2	1	1	...	...	One was under investigation at the close of the year.

10. 1,225 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* under "all classes" as compared with 963 in the previous year. Including 77 persons pending at the close of that year, the number to be accounted for was 1,302 as against 1,308 in the year before. Of this number, 25 were released without being brought to trial, or a percentage of 1·92 as against 45 in the preceding year. Under Indian Penal Code, the number of persons for disposal was 1,253 as against 1,202 in the previous year, of whom 23 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 1·83 as against 41 in 1896.

Altogether 1,166 persons were disposed of by trial, 1,122 being under Indian Penal Code and 44 under Class VI. 645 under the former and 31 under the latter head were convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial are as follows :—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
All classes ...	56·38	62·06	57·97	62·72
Indian Penal Code ...	55·94	60·83	57·48	61·49
Class VI ...	67·39	75·23	70·45	75·96

In persons as in cases there has been a material falling off in convictions under "all classes" and Indian Penal Code, both as regards those arrested and those put on trial. Mr. Mackay again ascribes this want of success to famine and plague, but it is not easy to trace the connection.

Mr. Mackay has ascribed all increase of crime and want of success in dealing with it to plague and famine, but it is difficult to reconcile this view with the statement that he makes in his concluding remarks that the year was a prosperous one.

11. Magistrates disposed of under "all classes" 134 cases directly without the intervention of the Police as against 23 in the previous year; of this number, 58 were excluded. Of the remaining 76 cases, convictions were obtained in 22 cases, giving the percentage of 28.94 as against 100 in 1896.

The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 43.29 as against 34.78 in the preceding year. Similar results for the year under report and the year before, both under Indian Penal Code and Class VI separately, are given below:—

	Number disposed of.	Number excluded.	Real cases disposed of.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases excluded to cases disposed of.	Percentage of conviction.
			1897			
Indian Penal Code cases ...	120	58	62	13	48.33	20.95
Class VI ...	14	...	14	9	...	64.28
			1896			
Indian Penal Code cases...	8	6	2	2	75	100
Class VI ...	15	2	13	13	13.33	100

12. Three-hundred and sixty-three persons under "all classes" were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 41 were arrested under the orders of the Magistrate. Of the total number arrested, 61 were convicted and 29 remained pending at the close of the year.

13. Serious crimes during the year numbered no less than 69 as compared with 37 in the previous twelve months. Among murders, the most remarkable case was one at Kurli, committed by four persons with the main object of bringing the Police Patel of the village into trouble. These four persons actually came forward and tendered themselves as witnesses, but careful enquiries proved the story to be false and resulted in the ultimate conviction of the four conspirators, who were sentenced to death.

14. Of the 69 cases of serious crimes reported, Mr. Mackay visited and personally investigated 35. The reasons given by him for not visiting the remainder are sufficient; his movements were restricted during the latter part of the year, by being placed on plague duties under orders from the District Magistrate. Of the 12 stations and 43 outposts, he visited 9 and 37 respectively and was prevented from visiting the remainder by being employed on plague duty during the cold weather.

15. The amount of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 1,11,220 as compared with Rs. 23,648 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 4,487 which remained over at the close of the year before the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 1,15,707 as against Rs. 69,652 in the year before. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 49,699 as against Rs. 15,502, giving a percentage of 42.95 as against 22.25. Property was stolen in 569 cases and recovered in 422.

The increase in the amount of property reported to be stolen is mainly attributable to the exaggerated amount reported in a case in Belgaum where the complainant stated that Rs. 66,000 worth of property was stolen; this lie is believed to have done in the hope that the Inspector-General of Police would personally investigate the case. The improvement in the percentage of stolen property recovered is very marked, and the Police are entitled to credit for the material success which has attended their efforts in this direction, as also for the recovery during the year of property to the value of Rs. 6,750 stolen in other districts.

16. With regard to the general supervision and registration of bad characters, the Superintendent reports that the registers prescribed for noting criminal conviction and suspicious characters were properly and correctly maintained, and were inspected by the Superintendent. They were also examined by Inspectors, and standing orders regarding them were properly attended to. The Superintendent reports that 23 Cábuli Patháns in the district gave much trouble. Though their real occupation is thieving, they assume the garb of

cloth mercenants, sellers of drugs, &c. They could not be prosecuted under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code, with any hope of success as their friends would produce bundles of cloth as a proof of their occupation. They assume child-like airs and feign ignorance of any local dialect, but are the terror of the country side. Mr. Mackay thinks they ought to be deported and has addressed the District Magistrate on the subject.

17. During the year 39 persons were prosecuted as being bad characters, of whom 34 were bound over to give security and 2 were pending, 3 only being discharged, a result showing the care with which such cases were sent up to the Magistrate; but considering the amount of serious crime and the number of the criminal classes addicted to crime in the district, I am inclined to think that the number proceeded against might, with advantage, have been greater. Sixteen persons were shown as pending at the end of the year before. Of these 14 were bound over for security, 10 giving it and 4 going to jail in default, and 2 were discharged.

18. The following table furnishes information about previous convictions and habitual offenders:—

Number of accused convicted (<i>vide</i> Column 1 of Supplementary Statement No. 1 against "all classes").	Number of prisoners identified as having been previously convicted.	Number of prisoners classed as habitual offenders.
676	99	67

The Superintendent complains that in some cases, where previous convictions were proved, the Magistrates gave no enhanced punishment, and remarks that unless Magistrates give weight to previous convictions the value of indentifying prisoners previously convicted is much diminished. This is quite true. As, however, the District Magistrate on Mr. Mackay's representation has called the Magistrate's attention to the matter, I hope it will now receive the attention it should.

19. Results of the cases committed to the Court of Sessions for trial are summarised in the following table:—

Number of cases committed during the year including pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases tried during the year.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending.
56	48	34	14	8

The following table shows the results of persons concerned in the cases mentioned in the above table:—

Number of persons committed during the year including persons pending from previous year.	Number of persons tried during the year.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons discharged or acquitted.	Number of persons pending.
217	203	96	112	9

The results of the sessions cases may be regarded as fairly satisfactory, though it is to be regretted that so large a number of accused were acquitted in dacoity cases.

20. During the year 8 Head Constables 2nd class and one Head Constable 3rd class worked as Court Jamadars and their work is summarized below :—

Year.	Number of cases conducted by Court Jamadars.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending at close of the year before courts.
1897	307	224	69	14
1896	208	153	45	10

The work done by Court Jamadars during the year, and the results obtained are very fair; the percentage of convictions will, no doubt, improve as the officers get more experience in the work.

21. During the year Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police in five instances. In four of them, however, their services were specially recognized by granting them either money rewards or presents of suitable wearing apparels. On two occasions, they were granted good service tickets.

In 14 instances, they were reported to the District Magistrate for failing or neglecting to help the Police; and in 13 instances, they were punished either by fine, suspension, dismissal &c. In the remaining 1 case, the orders of the District Magistrate were not received before the close of the year.

22. One officer and 7 men were dismissed, 12 officers and 60 men were otherwise departmentally punished, and 4 men were judicially punished, making a total of 13 officers and 71 men as against 9 officers and 41 men in the previous year. The increase noticeable in the total number of punishments is explained by the District Superintendent of Police as due to his having directed the Chief Constables to report to him all the cases of negligence, as he noticed after his arrival to the district that the Chief Constables were greatly inclined to screen their subordinates. Of the four judicial punishments, one was for bribery and in two other cases, two constables were convicted of theft and dismissed. There is an improvement in education, the number of educated officers and men having increased from 115 and 219 in 1896 to 120 and 235 respectively in 1897. Only two men were rewarded by promotion while in 1896, the men so rewarded was 11 owing to the successful operations against the Berads. The money rewards have, however, risen from 6 to 18 which latter number includes five rewards earned by the Abkari Police. 170 good service tickets were granted as against 63 in the previous year. The general health of the Police has been reported to be good, the percentages of sickness being 15.27 as against 14.64 in 1896. The number of deaths, however, increased from 9 to 17, which is accounted for by the prevalence of cholera and plague, the latter being responsible for four deaths. No difficulty was felt during the year in obtaining recruits, though at the close of the year it was hard to find recruits for plague duty. The Superintendent writes that drill was not satisfactorily carried on at the Head-quarter owing to famine and plague. The Inspector-General at his annual inspection noted that the drill of the men was not good, and that only half-trained men were drilling with those who had passed their drill. 19 men qualified as marksmen as against 32 in 1896, the decrease being due to the standard of qualifying marksmen being raised from 25 to 30 points. The district gained 1½ presidency prizes.

23. The number of vendors licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was 20, the same as in the previous year. Of these, 16 were inspected by the Superintendent, and Inspectors periodically examined all of them. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 815 as against 745 in the preceding year. They covered 647 fire-arms and 193 arms. Mr. Mackay explains that he was unable to visit the remaining 4 shops in consequence of being placed on plague duty and thus prevented from visiting all his talukas during the year.

He is of opinion that the number of licenses to possess fire-arms might with advantage be lessened as they are little used for the purpose stated in their applications, *viz.*, self-protection and against ravages of wild animals. I agree with Mr. Mackay, gun licenses in most districts are as a rule far too freely granted. They are little used for the purpose stated, and are apt to fall into the hands of dacoits and budmashes when crime is rife, and become a source of danger. One case was taken up under the Arms Act, which ended in conviction.

24. Five prisoners escaped during the year; of these 2 were from lock-ups, 1 from the custody of the District Police and 2 from the Village Police. All were recaptured as well as 2 who had escaped in the previous year.

25. Remarking on the efficiency of the Police, Mr. Mackay observes that although not so successful as last year in obtaining conviction, the efficiency of the Force has improved. While unable to endorse Mr. Mackay's opinion as to improved efficiency, I consider the general results of the year indicate that the standard of efficiency of previous years has on the whole been maintained.

26. The success attending the operations against the Berads in 1896 bore good fruit, as during the year under report they gave no trouble, and it was found feasible to reduce the additional Police Force of 50 employed in connection with the movement to 27. Towards the end of the year 18 foot and 4 Mounted Police were sent on plague duty to Dhárwar, Sátára and Sholápur but later on plague at Belgaum necessitated the employment of 26 additional men.

BIJA'PUR.

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

Superintendent of Police.	From	To
1 Mr. Holland	... 1st January 1897	... 10th March 1897.
2 „ Davies	... 11th March 1897	... 11th May 1897.
3 „ Rustomji Kotwal	... 12th May 1897	... 4th June 1897.
4 „ Hume	... 5th June 1897	... 16th August 1897.
5 „ Davies	... 17th August 1897	... 3rd November 1897.
6 „ Rustomji Kotwal	... 4th November 1897	... 8th November 1897.
7 „ Down	... 9th November 1897	... 31st December 1897.

As an extra appointment sanctioned for famine duty Mr. Rustomji Kotwal was appointed, Assistant Superintendent of Police from 11th February to 11th November. The report was written by Mr. Down.

2. The total number of Police cognizable cases reported during the year under "all classes" was 1,095 as against 1,228 in the previous year. These figures show a decrease of 133 cases. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number of cases for disposal was 1,282 as against 1,363 in the year before. Of Police cognizable cases under Indian Penal Code alone, 999 were reported as compared with 1,131 in 1896. Including pending cases of the previous year, the number for disposal was 1,166 as against 1,260 in 1896. The decrease under this head of 132 in reported cases is due chiefly to the decrease in Class V, *viz.* 107 cases. In 1897 dacoities decreased by 30, cases of receiving stolen property by 22, while in thefts there was an increase of 33 cases. Mr. Down remarks that the only fluctuation which appears to call for explanation is the decrease of 30 in dacoities. In 1896 there were 64 cases, an increase of 49 over the previous year, which was explained at the time as due partly to the Kamatgi riot case in which 20 separate cases were registered and partly to scarcity and the many grain loots resulting therefrom. The number of true reported cases was 635 as against 608 under Indian Penal Code in the previous year and under Class VI, 81 cases as against 73. The total increase of 35 does not appear to call for any special remarks. Police cognizable cases reported

under Class VI numbered 96 as against 97 in the preceding year. They comprise :—

8	under Salt and Customs Acts.
47	do. A'bkari and Opium Acts.
11	do. Arms Act.
...	do. Railway Act.
1	do. Gambling Act.
7	do. Public and Local Nuisances.
22	do. Others.
<hr/>	
96	

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 151 as against 183 in the previous year and are classified below :—

	Number under investigation by Police.	Number under disposal by Magistrates.
All classes	62	89
Indian Penal Code	58	68

The Superintendent remarks that although the total number of cases compares favourably with the number pending at the close of the previous year it is still much greater than it should be, and that he has taken steps to effect a further improvement.

4. The number of excluded cases during the year was 446 as against 610 in the year before. Of this number, 428 were under Indian Penal Code and 18 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under "all classes" to cases reported is 34.61 as against 44.54 in the previous year. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates is 41.66 as against 63.63.

Of the total number of excluded cases, viz. 446, 43 were declared maliciously false. In 5 cases, sanction of the Magistrate to institute proceedings was applied for and accorded in 4, and of these 4, conviction was obtained in 1, while 3 were pending at the close of the year. In 20 cases the District Superintendent of Police of his own instance sanctioned prosecution. Convictions were obtained in 2 instances, prosecutions were withdrawn in 6 and 7 cases were pending at the close of the year. Five cases ended in discharge or acquittal. In 3 cases, Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied to, and compensation to the amount of Rs. 90 was awarded as against 1 case in the previous year.

5. Undetected cases numbered 201 as against 225 in the year before. Of this number, 199 were under Indian Penal Code and 2 under Class VI as compared with 225 and 0 respectively in the preceding year. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of are given below :—

	1897.	1896.
Under "all classes"	29.34	39.47
Under Indian Penal Code	32.51	43.94
Under Class VI	2.74	...

6. The Police had during the year to deal with 1,282 cases. Of this number, 446 were excluded and 201 remained undetected. 483 cases were decided by trial, of which 423 ended in conviction. 151 cases remained over at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial are respectively 61.75 and 87.57 as against 51.05 and 84.34 in the previous year. The District Superintendent notes that there has been a progressive improvement in the last two years of 12 and 5 per cent. respectively.

Similar results obtained under Indian Penal Code and Class VI are given below :—

	Indian Penal Code.		Class VI.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Number for disposal	1,166	1,260	116	103
Do. excluded	428	583	18	27
Do. undetected	199	225	2	...
Do. decided by trial	413	287	70	58
Do. ended in conviction	366	241	57	50
Do. pending at the close of the year... ..	126	165	25	18
Percentages of convictions to true cases disposed of	59.80	47.07	78.08	86.20
Percentages of convictions to cases decided by trial	88.62	83.97	81.42	86.20

7. The following table indicates the action of the Police in dealing with certain crimes under class VI :—

	Total number of cases reported.	Number detected and investigated by District Police.	Number brought to trial.	Number convicted.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number pending.	REMARKS.
Salt Act... ..	8	7	6	5	1	...	1 excluded.
Customs Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A'bkári Act	49	18	15	10	5	2	1 excluded.
Opium Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	58	25	21	15	6	2	2 excluded.

8. 1,510 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* during the year under report under "all classes" as compared with 1,314 in the previous year. Including 382 persons pending at the close of the preceding year, the number to be accounted for was 1,892 as against 1,399 in the year before. Of this number, 74 persons were released without being brought to trial or a percentage of 3.91 as against 3.64 in the preceding year. Under Indian Penal Code, the number of persons for disposal was 1,736 as against 1,311 in the previous year; of these, 67 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 3.86 as against 3.81. Altogether 1,641 persons were disposed of by trial, 1,513 being under Indian Penal Code and 128 under Class VI. 768 under the former and 85 under the latter head were convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial are as follows :—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
All classes	49.67	62.36	51.98	65.66
Indian Penal Code cases	48.57	61.1	50.76	64.55
Class VI	62.50	77.21	66.40	78.20

The District Superintendent draws attention to the fact that the improvement recorded in cases is not accompanied by a corresponding improvement in regard

to persons convicted who were arrested by the Police *suo motu*. This he explains is chiefly due to dacoities including the Kāmatgi riot case pending at the close of 1896, wherein 46 persons were arrested in 1896 and 73 in 1897, of whom only 8 were convicted. In 3 grain loots of 1896, 75 persons were pending and 27 only were convicted. He adds that when large numbers are engaged in cases of this sort, there is often evidence of complicity which justifies arrest but the corroborative evidence is not sufficiently strong to ensure conviction.

9. Magistrates disposed of under "all classes" 84 cases directly without the intervention of the Police as against 66 in the previous year. Of this number, 35 were excluded. Of the remaining 49 real cases, convictions were obtained in 30, giving the percentage of 61.22 as against 79.16. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 41.66 as against 63.63 in the preceding year. Similar results for the year under report and the year before it both under Indian Penal Code and Class VI separately are given below:—

	Number disposed of.	Number excluded.	Real cases disposed of.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases excluded to cases disposed of.	Percentage of convictions.
1897.						
Indian Penal Code cases ...	59	35	24	11	59.32	45.83
Class VI ...	25	...	25	19	...	76.0
1896.						
Indian Penal Code cases ...	53	38	15	10	71.63	66.66
Class VI ...	13	4	9	9	30.76	100

286 persons under "all classes" were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 266 were arrested under the orders of the Magistrate. Of the total number arrested, 85 were convicted and 6 remained pending at the close of the year.

10. The most noteworthy incident in connection with serious crimes was a dacoity which occurred in January 1898. It was committed by an armed gang consisting of Berads, Dhangars, &c., from His Highness the Nizam's dominions, numbering about 60 and headed by two Brahmins of the Bijāpur District who had committed a murder in the Moglai and since formed a gang. The gang tortured the complainants with hot oil until they disclosed property amounting to Rs. 1,150 and then tried to set fire to the house. 35 persons of the gang were arrested. Twelve of them were concerned in this case which remained undisposed of at the close of the year. Owing to the prompt arrangements of Mr. Hankin, Inspector-General of Police, His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, further depredations were prevented and the gang dispersed by the end of April.

11. The amount of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 56,800 as compared with Rs. 82,537 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 34,038, which remained over at the close of the previous year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 90,838 as against Rs. 1,00,227. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 28,905 as against Rs. 41,429, giving a percentage of 31.80 as against 41.33. Property was stolen in 553 cases and recovered in 376. The District Superintendent of Police explains that the remarkable decrease under Stolen Property during the year as compared with 1896 is due to the fact that in that year a riot involving the loss of property worth Rs. 20,000 occurred. The amount stolen during the year under report is, however, somewhat in excess of a normal year. Property to the amount of Rs. 463 stolen in other districts was recovered by the Bijāpur Police.

12. Regarding general supervision and registration of bad characters Mr. Down writes:—

"The registers prescribed at page 103 of the Police Manual of 1895 noting criminal convictions and suspicious characters have not been properly and correctly maintained at each station but abound, so far as I have inspected them, in mistakes. The station, post and village registers do not correspond with one another, and are incorrect and unreliable. They have not been inspected at all, so far as I can discover, by any body. Standing orders on the subject have not been attended to. The register of suspicious characters where it has been filled up is equally erroneous and unreliable. For all practical and useful purposes I consider that general supervision over bad characters has not been attended to. I am now taking steps to have registers correctly entered up and have issued orders to the Police and am taking measures to ensure the work of criminal supervision being properly attended to."

During the year 1897, 21 persons as against 9 in the year before were prosecuted under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, with the result that only 5 were bound over for giving security (4 furnishing it and 1 going to jail in default), 2 discharged and 13 were pending at the close of the year. Of the 4 cases pending at the close of 1896, in one the prosecution was withdrawn and 3 are still pending. In all the 8 cases pending from 1895, prosecutions had to be withdrawn during the year under report as the accused could not be found. The Superintendent reports that there has been much apathy both on the part of the Police and Magistracy during 1897 in dealing with persons under Chapter VIII, and that he is taking steps to remedy this. With regard to this subject the District Magistrate remarks:—

"Mr. Down took great interest in relation to cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the orders issued by him in the matter, if carefully attended to, would keep a thorough check on the people."

Sixty-three prisoners were identified as having been previously convicted and 29 were classed as habitual offenders.

13. Forty-seven cases were committed to Court of Sessions for trial including cases pending from the previous year. Of these 40 were tried, 29 ended in conviction, 11 were discharged or acquitted and 7 remained pending. In connection with these cases, 389 persons were committed, of whom 316 were tried, and 143 convicted, 173 discharged or acquitted and 73 were pending at the close of the year.

14. Nine officers worked as Court Jamádárs and conducted 288 cases, of which 193 ended in conviction and 21 were pending against 151 conducted, 107 convicted and 10 pending of the previous year. The much greater use made of Court Jamádárs is satisfactory, but they might be employed still more with advantage.

15. In 16 instances the Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police and in 3 instances their services were specially recognized by rewards. In 6 instances they were reported to the District Magistrate for failing or neglecting to help the Police and in 5 instances were punished.

16. Ninety-two punishments as against 114 in the previous year were inflicted, including 3 cases of dismissal, 86 departmental punishments and 3 judicial punishments. There is a continued improvement in the education of the force, 97 officers and 206 men being able to read and write as compared with 91 and 186 in the previous year; 3 men were rewarded by promotion as against 2, and 72 received good-service tickets. The health of the force was on the whole poor, the percentage of sickness being 22.33 as compared with 9.6 in the preceding year, which the Superintendent accounts for by the fact that Police duties were heavier on account of famine and that the water-supply was diminished and less pure. The drill of the men is fairly good. Thirty-two of the Foot Police qualified as marksmen and obtained 8th and 12th Presidency competition prizes. One of the Mounted Police obtained the first Presidency prize.

17. Licensed vendors in arms and ammunition increased from 7 to 9. Of these 3 were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police and 3 by the Assistant and all were periodically examined by Inspectors. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 467 as against 645 in the previous year. They covered 323 fire-arms and 83 arms. The decrease was due to the recommendation of Mr. Holland who found that several of the license holders were unfit to possess arms as it was ascertained in the early days of the famine that

in two cases of dacoity which occurred in the close of 1896 a Patil and a Walikar had lent their guns to the dacoits and that in three other cases the complainants, though possessing guns, did not or were unable to use them with the result that a gun fell into the hands of the dacoits.

Two cases were taken up under the Arms Act, of which one ended in conviction.

18. five prisoners escaped during the year as against 3 in the previous year. Of this number, 3 escaped from the custody of the district and 2 from the Village Police; all 5 being recaptured.

19. Serious crimes numbered 53, comprising 17 murders, 31 dacoities and 2 highway robberies between sunset and sunrise and were investigated as shown in the following table:—

Name.	Number of serious crimes occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
<i>District Superintendent.</i>			
Mr. Holland	7	6	1
„ Davies	8	1	7
„ Hume	6	3	3
„ Down	6	2	4
<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
Mr. Rustomji	26	21	5
Total	53	33	20

In the cases not visited, the reason was generally that the accused were arrested, the case reported complete, that the cases were reported to be false, or that the Superintendent was absent at the time, enquiring into some other serious case. The visitation of scenes by Superintendents has on the whole been satisfactory. In addition to the above Mr. Holland personally investigated 4, Mr. Davies 3, Mr. Hume 1 and Mr. Rustomji 10 other crimes.

20. The 10 Police Stations and 51 outposts were inspected as follows:—

Mr. Holland 3 stations and 13 outposts, Mr. Davies 4 and 5, Mr. Hume none and 1, Mr. Down 1 and 2, and Mr. Rustomji 5 and 23.

Eight Police stations and 32 outposts were visited once during the year, 2 stations and 19 outposts remaining unvisited; but it must be borne in mind that no less than 7 changes of Superintendents occurred during the year, which of necessity interfered with a systematic inspection.

21. The employment of the additional Police at Kamatgi was sanctioned for a further period of one year, *vide* Government Resolution No. 4482, dated 15th June 1897, Judicial Department, and the additional Police at Kerur was withdrawn during the year under report.

22. The year has been an eventful one. Famine prevailed during the greater part of the year over almost the entire district. The Police had arduous duties to perform, and in view of the fact that crime actually showed a decrease, while results in dealing with it improved, they must be considered to have performed those duties on the whole in a satisfactory manner, and are entitled to credit. With regard to this Mr. Pansa, the District Magistrate, observes:—

“The Police during the prevalence of famine had much extra work, but the under-signed is glad to find that they were always watchful to prevent and detect crime which in spite of the famine did not show any abnormal increase.* Thanks are due mainly to Messrs. Holland Davies, and Hume. Mr. Kotwal too did good work during the famine and showed himself to be a capable Police officer.

*NOTE.—There was an actual decrease of 133 cases in cognizable crime reported.

While credit is due to the Police, I am inclined to think, from what I saw in the district and the condition of the people, that the remarkable decrease of crime in a year when famine was widespread is in a very great measure attributable to the excellent famine administration of the district. Travelling through the district shortly after famine operations were discontinued, I saw nowhere any evidence of suffering or privation.

23. Towards the end of the year when a serious outbreak of plague occurred at Sholápur, some of the extra Police, who had been employed on famine duties, were deputed to protect the northern Frontier of the district against the influx of people coming from plague-infected areas, and whether it was due to this or natural causes, the district has remained free from plague. Three officers and 60 men were in all transferred for plague duty to Sátára in October and November 1897. Of these 3 officers and 24 men belonged to the permanent force of the Bijápur District, the remaining 36 were Famine Police.

DHARWAR.

The following officers held charge of the district:—Mr. Adams from 1st January to 8th November 1897, Rao Bahadur R. S. Jaykar from 9th November to 15th November 1897, Mr. Holland from 16th November to 31st December 1897. Mr. Vincent was Assistant Superintendent of Police towards the close of the year. Mr. Holland submits the report.

2. The total number of Police cognizable cases under 'all classes' reported during the year both under Indian Penal Code and Class VI together was 1,562 as against 1,268 in the previous year. These figures show that there was a rise of 294 cases during the year. Including pending cases of the previous year the number of cases for disposal was 1,762 as against 1,460 in the year before. The District Superintendent of Police attributes the general increase in crime to the fact that famine existed in three talukas and scarcity was prevalent throughout the district enhancing the prices of staple food-grain. The District Magistrate attributes the increase of crime, especially in crime connected with property, partly to the prevalence of scarcity in the north-east of the district and of high prices in the district and partly to the influx of bad characters from adjoining districts. Of Police cognizable cases under Indian Penal Code alone 1,478 were reported as against 1,230 in 1896. Including pending cases of the previous year the number for disposal was 1,674 as against 1,417 in 1896. The increases in the different heads of crime were as follows:—

In dacoities of 22, in robberies of 10, in house-breaking with intent to commit theft of 53, in thefts of 23, and in cases of receiving stolen property of 19.

84 Police cognizable cases under Class VI were reported as against 38 in the preceding year. These comprised 11 under the Arms Act, 1 under the Gambling Act, 15 under Public and Local Nuisances and no less than 57, as compared with 19 in 1896, under the Abkári and Opium Acts. The increase under the last mentioned Acts is due to the Superintendent of Police having issued strict orders to his subordinates regarding the detection of offences under these Acts.

3. True reported crime increased from 820 under Indian Penal Code and 845 under "all classes" in 1896 to 1,053 and 1,121 respectively in 1897. 41 cases of murder were reported during the year as against 23 in the year before. Including pending cases of last year, the number for disposal was 52. Of these, 9 were excluded; of the remaining 43, 9 ended in conviction, 7 in discharge or acquittal, 16 were undetected and 11 were pending at the close of the year.

4. Pending cases at the end of the year numbered 193 as against 195 in the previous year and are classified as follows:—

	Number of cases pending.	
	Number under investigation by the Police.	Number under disposal by Magistrates.
All Classes	75	118
Indian Penal Code	74	116

There has been a distinct improvement as regards the disposal of cases by the Magistrate, though the number undisposed of at the close of the year was still large. The number under investigation by the Police, *viz.* 75, seems unnecessarily large.

5. The total number of excluded cases was 543 as against 518 in the year before with percentage, on cases reported, of 23·23 compared with 33·35 in 1896. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates is 57·33 as against 66·19 in 1896.

There was a fall of 5 per cent. in excluded cases for 1896, and a further fall of 5 per cent. has taken place in 1897. The Superintendent ascribes this steady decline to the existence of factions and consequently false complaints being preferred, but the existence of factions is nothing new, and the tendency of false complaints would lead rather to a rise in excluded cases. The more probable cause is that owing to scarcity during the years 1896 and 1897 there were fewer false complaints to proportion of crime reported.

Of the 543 excluded cases 37 were declared maliciously false. In 4 cases only was the sanction of Magistrates to institute prosecution asked for, and in 2 of these 4 it was accorded; in one prosecution was undertaken and in no case was conviction obtained. In the other case, prosecution was withdrawn for want of evidence. In 33 cases the Superintendent of Police sanctioned prosecution, and one only ended in conviction, 5 in discharge or acquittal, 7 were pending at the close of the year. In 6 cases, prosecution was withdrawn and 14 cases were pending with the Police for want of evidence. If the existence of factions and false complaints is as prevalent as the Superintendent's remarks would imply, the classification of only 37 out of 543 excluded cases as maliciously false would appear faulty. It is very unsatisfactory that in only one of these maliciously false cases was a conviction obtained. In 12 cases Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied and compensation amounting to Rs. 165-8-0 awarded to the accused as against 13 cases in the previous year. Of the 12 cases, in which the section was made use of, 10 were non-cognizable cases as against 11 in the previous year. This would show that the section was not so freely applied as in non-cognizable cases.

6. Undetected cases numbered 589 as against 452 in the year before. Of these 588 were under Indian Penal Code and 1 under Class VI as compared with 451 and 1 respectively in 1896. The percentage of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of is as follows:—

	1897.	1896.
Under "all classes"	57·40	60·50
Under Indian Penal Code... ..	61·31	62·55
Under Class VI	1·40	3·84

The above shows a continued improvement in the percentage of undetected cases, the figures for 1897 under "all classes" being 57·40 as against 63·69 in 1895.

7. The Police had during the year to deal with 1,762 cases. Of this number 543 were excluded and 589 remained undetected. 437 cases were decided by trial, of which 397 ended in conviction; 193 cases remained over at the close of the year.

8. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial are respectively under "all classes" 38·69 and 90·84 as against 35·47 and 89·83 in the previous year. Here again a

slight and continued improvement is noticeable. Similar results obtained under Indian Penal Code and Class VI are given below:—

	Indian Penal Code.		Class VI.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Number for disposal	1,674	1417	88	43
Number excluded	525	504	18	14
Number undetected... ..	588	451	1	1
Number decided by trial	371	270	66	25
Number ended in conviction	331	240	66	25
Number pending at close of the year.	190	192	3	3
Percentages of convictions to true cases disposed of	34·51	33·28	98·50	96·15
Percentages of convictions to cases decided by trial.	89·21	88·88	100	100

9. With regard to Abkari Laws, &c., 59 cases under the Abkari Act and 1 under the Opium Act were reported. 56 of these were detected and investigated by the District Police, all of them being brought to trial, 52 ending in conviction and 4 in acquittal. On this subject the District Magistrate remarks: "This is creditable to the District Police, but the Abkari Police do not appear to have been sufficiently active. The increase in crime under this head is due to the prevalence of illicit distillation in the southern portion of the district."

10. 1,068 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* under 'all classes' during the year as compared with 661 in the previous year. Including 72 persons pending at the close of the year before, the number to be accounted for was 1,140 as against 694. The increase in the number of persons arrested is in proportion to the increase in crime. Of this number 33 were released without being brought to trial, or a percentage of 2·89 as against 4·75 in the preceding year. Under Indian Penal Code the number of persons for disposal was 1,053 as against 659 in the previous year. Of these 1,053, 33 were released without being brought to trial, or a percentage of 3·13 as against 5·007 in 1896.

Altogether 1,020 persons were disposed of by trial, 934 being under Indian Penal Code and 86 under Class VI; 570 under the former and 80 under the latter head were convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial are as follows:—

	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
All classes	61·72	61·06	63·72	64·72
Indian Penal Code cases	58·94	60·51	61·02	64·36
Class VI	93·02	70·58	93·02	70·58

The increase in the percentages under class VI is remarkable, which is the result of the activity displayed by the Police in the matter of detecting cases under Excise Laws, in consequence of very strict order under pain of severe punishment issued by the Superintendent on the subject.

11. Magistrates disposed of under 'all classes' 75 cases directly without the intervention of the Police as against 142 in the previous year. Of this number 43 were excluded. Of the remaining 32 real cases, convictions were obtained in 23 cases, giving the percentage of 87·5 as against 75 in 1896. The

percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 57·3 as against 66·19 in the preceding year. Similar results for the year under report and the year before it, both under Indian Penal Code and Class VI separately, are given below :—

	No. disposed of.	Number excluded.	Real cases disposed of.	No. ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of	Percentage of convictions.
1897.						
Indian Penal Code cases ...	59	40	19	15	67·79	78·94
Class VI	16	3	13	13	18·75	100
1896.						
Indian Penal Code cases ...	124	91	33	21	73·38	63·63
Class VI	18	3	15	15	16·6	100

298 persons under 'all classes' were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 158 were arrested under the orders of the Magistrate. Of the total number arrested, 98 were convicted and 1 remained pending at the close of the year.

12. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 1,70,909, as compared with Rs. 61,418 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 6,496, which remained over at the close of the previous year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 1,77,405 as against Rs. 67,276 in the year before. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 93,232 as against Rs. 19,990, giving a percentage of 52·55 as against 29·71. Property was stolen in 604 cases and recovered in 389. The rise in the amount of the stolen property is very large, and it is explained by the Superintendent as being due to the fact that during the year under report greater number of offences than in the year 1896 were committed against property consisting in many cases of valuable securities such as sale and mortgage deeds; in one case alone, the value of such documents being Rs. 67,510.

During the year property to the amount of Rs. 1,353, which was stolen in other districts, was recovered by the Police of the Dhárwár District.

13. As regards the general supervision and registration of bad characters, Superintendent of Police Mr. Holland remarks that he has not been able to inspect any Police Station after he took charge of the district until the end of the year, as he was all the time on plague duty at head-quarters. Hence he could not personally inspect the registers of bad characters.

The District Superintendent of Police writes: "A notorious gang of Patháns has of recent years taken up their abode in Hubli and Gadag of this district, with branches at Belgaum, Bangalore, Mysore, Bankápur and Sawanur. During the last three years the members of the gang have committed no less than six big dacoities, viz. Kollur, Subramania, Cape Comorin, Kolhápur, Magadi (near Bangalore), and Kaole in Goa. They are ostensibly cloth merchants but in reality very daring dacoits. The gang that looted the temple in Goa in January 1898 numbered 80 and were armed. As a rule no one can identify them as they are so alike, and when questioned they assume the most childlike innocence and pretend to understand no language. The villagers are in mortal dread of them and any five of these huge hulking fellows can clear a whole village in no time, the inhabitants all flying into the nearest jungle. The Police too are in terror of them and infinitely prefer to avoid rather than question or gainsay them. * * * They have their own bátmidárs and receivers, who arrange the venue, borrow arms for the occasion and at once make away with the loot, so that the gang returns by twos and threes to their respective abodes, travelling by night and covering 30 miles at a stretch and hiding by day in sugarcane fields, and if searched on arrival nothing is found on them. Then when the matter in hand has blown over they

again collect and get their respective shares of the spoil. They are absolutely staunch to each other and will never split unless any one man is smarting under an unfair division of the loot, then possibly some news may be got out of him, but very improbably, as he will be surely killed eventually, by one or other of the gang. They have no fear of death, are absolutely reckless and daring and treat the ordinary native as beneath contempt and the District Police with vile contumely. A vigorous application of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, will be enforced against these most undesirable badmashes, while more drastic measures, such as deportation, will be duly considered in the near future."

The District Magistrate in referring to this subject writes: "The proper mode of dealing with the gang of Patháns referred to in paragraph 15 is by deportation. It remains to be seen whether enquiries now being made will make any step of this kind possible. Meanwhile this dangerous class of criminals is being very vigorously dealt with."

It is certainly not to the credit of the Dhárwár Police that the notorious gang should have been permitted to reside so long at Hubli and Gadag and systematically commit without let or hindrance depredations on a large scale in every direction. It is incredible that no information or rumour should have reached the ears of the Police. Much credit is due to Mr. Holland for the energy and determination with which he set about bringing these badmashes to account soon after his arrival in the district. 28 of the gang have been arrested since the end of the year, some are being proceeded against under Chapter VIII, and others in connection with dacoities in which they have been engaged.

During the year 59 persons were prosecuted as bad characters as against 11 in 1896. Of these 26 were bound over to give security, 13 furnishing it and the remaining 13 going to jail in default of doing so. The District Magistrate remarks: "The working of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year shows noticeable improvement over the previous year. This is due chiefly to strong measures taken by my direction as regards the bad characters of Hebli and Aminbhavi." The District Superintendent of Police adds: "The district is full of bad characters and full play will be given to this most useful chapter."

The results of the year are no doubt more satisfactory than in previous year, but considering that the district is full of bad characters, Chapter VIII has certainly not been made use of to the extent it ought, but if Mr. Holland steadily carries out his intention of making active use of this provision, better results may be looked for. At the end of the previous year 6 persons were shown as pending, but all were eventually discharged. 626 prisoners were measured during the year in the District Jail, 46 were identified as having been previously convicted, 46 were classed as habitual offenders.

14. Including pending cases from the previous year 44 cases were committed to the Courts of Session for trial. All of these were tried during the year and 30 ended in conviction. In connection with these 44 cases, 147 persons were committed during the year, all of whom were tried, 57 convicted and 90 discharged or acquitted. This result is far from satisfactory, and the Superintendent can offer no explanation of the poor result obtained.

15. Nine officers worked as Court Jamadars during the year. They conducted 291 cases as compared with 177 in 1896, and succeeded in obtaining 78.74 per cent. of convictions against 75.28 in 1896. The quantity and quality of the work done by these officers shows a marked improvement and indicates that the system is bearing good fruit. It is hoped that the Superintendent will find himself in a position to use them more exclusively on this duty than they are at present.

16. The village Police rendered assistance to the District Police on 80 occasions towards the detection of crime, but were only rewarded once by money and four times by good service tickets. The Superintendent of Police reports that the Village Police are mostly inefficient and of little use, but they appear to have had little encouragement during the year in the way of rewards. The Village Police have the means of often affording valuable assistance to the

District Police, and were they treated more liberally in the way of rewards and certificates when they render assistance, it would probably be found that they are not so useless as the Superintendent thinks. There is no doubt that the District Police not unfrequently take credit to themselves for information they receive from the Village Police, with the result that the latter, when they see that their efforts are so unrecognised, become indifferent. In 54 instances during the year they were punished for failing or neglecting to help the Police by fine, suspension or dismissal.

17. The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 181, comprising 6 dismissals, 169 departmental and 6 judicial punishments. There is nothing in the nature of the judicial punishment which calls for special comment. Five officers and men were rewarded during the year by money reward or promotion and 56 were granted good Service certificates by the Superintendent of Police but none by the Magistrate. A more liberal recognition of good work in the ways of certificates would have served to encourage the men, and considering the amount of work done and the measure of success obtained during the year, it is a matter for regret that no Magistrate saw his way to granting a single good-conduct certificate to any member of the force.

159 officers and 403 men can read and write as against 163 and 307 respectively in the previous year. The improvement in education among the men is continuous and satisfactory.

No competition shooting was held during the year, all available men being required to patrol the different talukas to check crime which was rife.

18. The number of vendors licensed to deal in arms and ammunition is 18 as against 20 in the previous year. Of these 15 were inspected during the year by the Superintendent. The Inspectors also periodically examined all the shops in their respective charges. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 587 as against 610 in the year before. They covered 560 firearms and 327 arms. Twelve cases were taken up under the Arms Act, of which 10 ended in conviction.

19. The number of prisoners who escaped during the year was 8 as against 35 in 1896. Of this number, none were from District Jails, 1 was from a lock-up, 6 from the custody of the District Police and 1 from that of the Village Police. The number recaptured during the year was 6, which does not include one escape of the previous year.

The notorious Berad convict Lagmia of the Belgaum District, who escaped in 1896, has not since been heard of.

20. The number of serious crimes reported during the year was 114 (a considerable increase on last year) composed of 41 murders, 8 attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 56 dacoities, 8 highway robberies between sunset and sunrise, and 1 other not coming under any of the above heads.

The following table shows the investigation of these crimes by the Superintendent and the Assistant:—

Name.	Number of serious crimes occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which scenes were visited and personal investigation made.	Number of cases in which scenes were not visited.
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
J. B. D. Adams, Esquire	97	50	47
Ráo Bahádur R. S. Jayakar, Magistrate, 1st Class... ..	3	1	2
W. J. Holland, Esquire	13	7	6
<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police.</i>			
F. A. M. H. Vincent, Esquire	1	1	.....
Total...	114	59	55

In addition to the above Mr. Adams investigated and visited the scenes of 13 other crimes and Mr. Holland 4 others.

The reasons given for not visiting the scenes of crimes unvisited were that in 14 cases the accused were arrested and the cases reported complete. In 8 the Superintendent was engaged enquiring in other crimes, in 2 the accused committed suicide, in 5 the Superintendent was detained by arrears of work, and in the remainder the Superintendent was engaged with the District Magistrate in making arrangements for suppression of plague. The reasons given are in my opinion sufficient.

21. Of the 16 Police Stations and 45 outposts the Superintendent visited and inspected 13 and 33 respectively and was unable to inspect the remainder as he was detained in Dhárwár under the orders of the District Magistrate to supervise plague measures. Eight Police Stations and 22 outposts were given in charge of the Assistant Superintendent but not till the 1st December, he was unable to inspect any, having been detained at Gadag, his head-quarters, on account of the plague measures introduced there.

22. During the year a serious riot between the partizans of two of the numerous factions existing in Gajendragad took place, in the suppression of which the Police had to fire, killing one man and wounding three. The Superintendent remarks that additional Police are badly needed both at Gajendragad and Hebli to bring the inhabitants to their senses. Regarding this the District Magistrate writes:—

“The question of appointing an additional force at the place (Gajendragad) is under consideration, but the village record seems hardly to justify this. The jahágir village of Hebli contains a number of bad characters and the question of applying Section 37 of Bombay Regulation XII of 1827 to the village or of appointing additional Police is under consideration.”

23. Owing to several of the senior officers of the Dhárwár force being found inefficient, six Chief Constables from other districts have been transferred to Dhárwár including the Head-quarter Chief Constable, and further changes are still in contemplation. It is hoped that this introduction of new blood will have the desired effect. On visiting Dhárwár lately I was struck by the unsatisfactory appearance of the Police who were untidy in their dress and badly set up. The head-quarter stores and accounts were in disorder, and a large sum of money in the clothing grant had been allowed to lapse at the close of the quinquennial period. The want of proper attention resulted in the force being deprived of articles of clothing due to them. There is no doubt that matters relating to the internal economy of the force have been neglected in the past, but the recently arrived Head-quarter Chief Constable appears to be efficient and hardworking, and the work of the Police Account Office, which in Mr. Kennedy's examination last April was found to be very unsatisfactory, has now much improved. It is hoped that with proper supervision the condition of the force will shortly show a marked improvement. Mr. Holland is about to institute a training school at head-quarters to train the men and recruits in their duties, a very essential reform. For the benefit of the armed men a gymnasium might well be established from the available balance in the Conservancy Fund.

24. The additional Police employed at Mallápur in the Ron Táluka were withdrawn during the year, *vide* Government Resolution No. 2450, dated 25th March 1897, Judicial Department.

25. With Plague and Famine the year has been an eventful one and much additional work has been thrown on the Police. The District Magistrate acknowledges the work done by Mr. Adams in the following terms:—

“Mr J. B. D. Adams was in charge practically during the whole year and his administration in a period of exceptional difficulty owing to famine and plague was in all respects efficient. Dhárwár is a very heavy charge at all times, and besides the unusual occurrences mentioned special investigation had to be made with reference to a seditious propaganda in the town and district. The way in which Mr. Adams carried out his duties in these circumstances and in face of much ill-health calls for my special acknowledgment.”

KANARA.

Mr. Fellowes was in charge of the office of Police Superintendent from the 1st January till 31st August, Mr. Keatinge from 1st September till 6th December and Mr. Fellowes from that date till the end of the year, and he submits the report.

2. The number of cognizable cases reported under "all classes" was 694 as against 644 in the previous year, a rise of 50 cases. Including pending cases of the previous year the number of cases for disposal was 761 as against 730 in the year before. Under Indian Penal Code alone, 613 cases were reported as compared with 584 in 1896, and including cases pending from the previous year, the number for disposal was 675 as against 666. There was an increase of 15 in dacoities, of 13 in cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, and of 37 in thefts, and a decrease of 3 in robberies and cases of receiving stolen property. Mr. Fellowes observes that the increase in dacoities was due to a series of dacoities committed by a gang of 15 Korchas from Dhárwár and Bellary Districts. The whole gang was caught and 14 of them were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment aggregating 157 years; 1 of the gang was made approver. Under Class VI, 81 cases were reported as against 60 in the preceding year, comprising 30 under the Salt and Customs Acts, 36 under Abkári and Opium Acts, 11 under the Arms Act, 1 under the Gambling Act, and 3 under Public and Local Nuisances.

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year under report was 52 as against 65 in the previous year, 28 being with the Police and 24 with the Magistracy.

4. The number of excluded cases was 386 as against 364 in the year before, 370 being under Indian Penal Code and 16 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under "all classes" to cases reported was 50.57 as against 52.32 in the previous year. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates was 17.13 as against 24.83 in 1896. Of the 386 cases excluded, 20 were declared maliciously false. In 5 instances sanction of the Magistrate to institute prosecutions was applied for, was accorded in 3 and refused in 1, and in the fifth case the order had not been received at the close of the year. In none of the 3 cases, in which prosecution was undertaken, was conviction obtained. In 10 cases the District Superintendent of Police accorded sanction for prosecution, but in no instance did a conviction ensue, 4 cases ending in discharge or acquittal and 3 cases remaining pending at the close of the year. On this result the District Magistrate remarks: "This is not satisfactory, but is to a large extent inevitable."

In 4 cases Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied, and compensation to the amount of Rs. 65 awarded as against 2 cases in the previous year.

5. Undetected cases numbered 99 as against 118 in the year before, 93 being under Indian Penal Code and 1 under Class VI as compared with 119 and 0 respectively in the preceding year. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of were under "all classes" 30.65 as against 39.20 in 1896, under Indian Penal Code, 33.23 as against 46.64, and under Class VI, 1.49 as against 0.

6. The Police had, during the year under report, to deal with 761 cases, 386 being excluded and 99 undetected. 202 cases were decided by trial, of which 195 ended in conviction. Fifty-two cases remained over at the close of the year. In 18 instances charges were withdrawn as the accused were convicted in other cases. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year and to those decided by trial were respectively 60.37 and 96.53 as against 56.47 and 92.89 in the previous year. Similar results under Indian Penal Code were 50.39 and 94.85 as against 49.01 and 91.85, and under Class VI, 98.50 and 100.00 as against 95.83 and 95.83.

7. Under the Abkári and other laws, 122 cases were reported, of which the District Police detected and investigated 41, all of which were brought to trial, 34 ending in conviction, and 7 in discharge or acquittal.

8. Four hundred and eighty-two persons were arrested by the Police *en masse* as against 409 in the previous year. Including 36 persons pending at the close of the previous year, the number to be accounted for was 518 as against 423 in the year before. Seven were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 1.35 as against 2.36 in the preceding twelve months. Under Indian Penal Code, the number of persons for disposal was 426 as against 357 in the previous year. Five were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 1.17 as against 2.21 in 1896. Altogether 483 persons were disposed of by trial, 396 being under Indian Penal Code and 87 under Class VI, 235 under the former and 74 under the latter head being convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial were under "all classes" respectively 62.42 and 63.97 as against 54.78 and 56.68 in the previous year; under Indian Penal Code 57.88 and 59.34 as against 50.00 and 51.75, and under Class VI, 83.14 and 85.05 as against 79.36 and 81.96.

9. Magistrates disposed of under "all classes" 256 cases without the intervention of the Police as against 149 in the previous year, 44 being excluded. Of the remaining 212 real cases convictions were obtained in 159, a percentage of 75 as against 96.42 in the preceding year. Five hundred and forty-two persons under "all classes" were arrested otherwise than by the police, all of whom were arrested under the orders of Magistrates. 247 were convicted and 26 remained pending at the close of the year.

10. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 26,953 as compared with Rs. 36,628 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 2,387 which remained over at the close of the previous year, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 29,340 as against Rs. 44,372 in the year before. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 9,080 as against Rs. 11,673, a percentage of 30.94 as against 26.30 in 1896. Property was stolen in 254 cases and recovered in 149. The results in the matter of recoveries of stolen property, although showing a small improvement over the previous year, are still very unsatisfactory. The District Magistrate observes that in the district, stolen ornaments can be and are melted down by friendly goldsmiths before the complainant is even aware of the commission of theft.

11. The Superintendent observes that the registers for noting criminal convictions and suspicious characters have not been properly and correctly maintained at the Police Stations, and there has been no proper supervision over bad characters. There have been no standing orders on the subject in the district, but Mr. Fellowes is now taking steps to ensure attention being paid to this matter. Forty-two persons were prosecuted as bad characters, of whom 16 were required to find security, 7 were discharged and 17 were pending at the close of the year. The increased activity of the Police in looking after bad characters is very satisfactory. As regards the large number of pending cases at the close of the year, the Superintendent remarks, it was due to the paucity of 1st Class Magistrates in the district and adds that witnesses are in consequence often required to go long distances to the Magistrate's Court to give evidence, the loss of time which ensues often preventing well-to-do persons coming forward to give evidence. The District Magistrate recognises the difficulty which, he observes, will shortly be removed by the approaching arrival of Mamlatdars with first class powers. Of the 309 persons convicted, 44 were indentified as having been previously convicted and 23 were classed as habitual offenders. These figures would appear to show that the classification of the habitual offenders has not been properly attended to in view of the large number of accused convicted in dacoity cases.

12. Including cases pending from the previous year, 23 cases were committed to the Courts of Session, 22 being tried, 20 ending in conviction, 2 in discharge or acquittal, and 1 remaining pending at the close of the year. In the above cases, 111 persons were committed, 110 tried, 85 convicted, 23 discharged or acquitted, and 1 pending.

The above figures represent almost entirely cases of dacoity. The results are highly satisfactory and creditable, and the District Magistrate's remarks on the subject may well be given in full:—

"The marked feature of the year's work has been the success the Police have met with in combatting dacoity, a species of crime which is almost epidemic on the eastern borders of the district which are often infested by the worst characters of the Dhárwár and Bellary Districts. In March 1897, through the untiring efforts of Mr. Fellowes, the District Superintendent of Police, whose personal activity excited his force to the utmost energy, and in spite of all the drawbacks of an unhealthy climate, inhospitable country, inferior communications and the shelter afforded by the unbroken forests, a gang of 15 Korchas, which had terrorised the border during nearly six weeks, was captured and sent for trial. Fourteen of them were convicted by the Sessions Judge, their total sentences amounting to 157 years. The offenders in six other dacoities were also arrested, and out of 88 men sent up for trial 51 were convicted and sentenced to 214 years' imprisonment. This effective action on the part of the Police has resulted in a complete restoration of confidence along the Dhárwár border, and it will probably be some years before the district is troubled again in the same way. For this result Mr. Fellowes is entitled to the greatest credit."

13. During the year 11 officers worked as Court Jamadars conducting 250 cases as compared with 247 in 1896, of which 178 or 71 per cent. ended in conviction.

14. Twenty-six officers and men were punished as compared with 70 in the previous year. The Superintendent explains the large decrease in punishments inflicted to be due to many men formerly having been fined for not cleaning their rifles, belts, &c. Fining is not a suitable punishment for such matters, and Mr. Fellowes was right to discontinue it. The health of the force was, on the whole, very unsatisfactory. The District Magistrate ascribes it to the unusual unhealthiness of the season, aggravated in particular localities by the dilapidated state of the Police Lines. I entirely agree with the District Magistrate that the unhealthiness of the Kánara climate renders it especially necessary that the Police should be properly housed. The matter will not escape my attention. On my inspection I found the drill of the men good, and their appearance smart and clean. Education is almost stationary.

15. Two men only qualified as marksmen during the year as compared with 19 in 1896. This was due to the standard for marksmen being raised during the year.

16. There were 11 licensed vendors in arms and ammunition, 3 of their shops being inspected by the District Superintendent and all being periodically examined by Inspectors. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 1,834 as against 1,973 in the previous year. They covered 1,819 fire-arms and 43 arms. No case under the Arms Act was taken up during the year.

17. One prisoner escaped as against 3 in 1896. He escaped from a lock-up and was recaptured.

18. Thirty-seven serious crimes were reported during the year comprising 4 murders, 1 attempt at murder or culpable homicide and 32 dacoities. Of the 36 which occurred during his time Mr. Fellowes visited 17, leaving 19 unvisited, and Mr. Keatinge did not visit the 1 which occurred while he was in charge of Police Superintendent's office. The reason given by Mr. Fellowes for not visiting the remaining offences is sufficient and satisfactory.

19. Of the 11 Police Stations and 42 outposts Mr. Fellowes inspected 4 of the former and 23 of the latter and Mr. Keatinge 4 and 5 respectively. Mr. Fellowes was unable to inspect more stations and outposts owing to the dacoities taking place and into which he was enquiring and to his suffering from dysentery. Four Police Stations and 3 outposts were inspected more than once.

20. The year's results are satisfactory and especially as regards the action of the Police in dealing with dacoities. For these results Mr. Fellowes is entitled to much credit. He is, as I know from personal experience, a zealous, energetic officer who takes a keen interest in his work and the efficiency of his force. I fully endorse the following remarks recorded by the District Magistrate:—

"In conclusion I wish to express my opinion that under Mr. Fellowes' administration the Kánara Police force has improved considerably in activity, efficiency and discipline. Mr. Fellowes has shown himself an able and zealous officer and has successfully infused into his men the activity and energy which are such marked characteristics in himself. He has taken great pains to ascertain the capacity of the individual members of the force and his judicious distribution of his men has largely contributed to the successful results of the year's work. When hard work has had to be done he has never spared himself, and the manner in which he has rid the district of dacoits entitles him to the highest praise."

KOLA'BA

The following officers held charge of the Police Superintendent's office during the year:—Mr. Green from 1st January to 19th August; Mr. Edwardes from 20th August to 23rd August; Mr. Hume from the 24th August to 19th November, and Mr. Green from 20th November to 31st December, the last named officer submitting the report.

2. The total number of cognizable cases under "all classes" was 1,462 as against 1,316 in the previous year, a rise of 146. Including pending cases the number for disposal was 1,658 compared with 1,523 in 1896. The rise is due, the District Magistrate is of opinion, to effects of plague and famine. Under Indian Penal Code alone, 1,177 cases were reported as compared with 1,034 in 1896. Including pending cases the number for disposal was 1,332 as against 1,213 in the preceding year. There was an increase in dacoities of 4, in robberies of 7, in cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft of 47, in thefts of 64 and in cases of receiving stolen property of 5.

Of the above, 14 cases of house-breaking with intent to commit thefts and thefts were committed in houses deserted by the owners on account of plague and 7 took place in the Mandaps erected by persons who had fled from plague. The number of true reported cases under "All classes" was 737,664 being disposed of, of which 477 were sent up for trial, 462 ending in conviction and 187 remaining undetected.

Under Class VI, 285 cases were reported comprising 32 under the Salt and Customs Act; 28 under the Abkari and Opium Acts, 2 under the Arms Act and no less than 217 under the Forest Act, the number in the previous year being 248. The number of cases under Class VI in 1896 was 282. In regard to forest cases the Superintendent observes that the difficulties encountered by the Police in their detection remain as great as ever. The District Magistrate remarks that the otherwise satisfactory fall in undetected cases generally would have been still better had it not been for the large percentage of forest cases undetected.

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 164 as compared with 196 in the previous year, 67 being with the Police and 97 with Magistrates as against 68 and 128 respectively in 1896; while under Indian Penal Code 54 were with the Police and 71 with Magistrates as against 65 and 90. The District Superintendent claims that the number of cases pending is not large bearing in mind that there were 1,658 cases for disposal during the year, of which 78 were reported within the last month of the year; the figures both as regards the Magistrate and Police, bearing in mind the large number of cases for disposal, are an improvement on last year, though there is still room for improvement, which can only be secured by Police sending up cases for final orders without unnecessary delay and seeing that they get the orders in due time.

4. Excluded cases numbered 830 as against 762 in the previous year, 767 being under Indian Penal Code. The percentage of cases excluded under "all classes" to cases reported is 49.58 as against 48.70 in the previous year. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates is 62.64 as against 43.68. Of the 830 cases excluded, 53 were declared maliciously false. In 6 instances the sanction of Magistrate to institute proceedings was applied for, but was only accorded in 1; in this one conviction was obtained. The District Superintendent of Police sanctioned prosecution in 15 cases, but in not a single instance did a conviction ensue, 8 resulting in discharge or acquittal, while 6 remained pending. In 6 cases Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied, and compensation to the amount of Rs. 68 was awarded as against 5 cases in the previous year. It is much to be regretted that out of 53 cases declared to be maliciously false only one person was convicted. Such a result is not calculated to impose much restraint on this evil habit.

5. Undetected cases numbered 187 as against 217 in the previous year. Of this number 143 were under Indian Penal Code and 44 under Class VI as compared with 132 and 85 respectively in the preceding year. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of are—

Under "all classes"	...	...	1897.	1896.
Under Indian Penal Code	...	...	28.16	38.40
Under Class VI	...	...	32.5	36.87
	...	...	19.64	41.06

This decrease is material and satisfactory.

6. The Police had during the year under report to deal with 1,653 cases. Of this number 830 were excluded and 187 remained undetected. 477 cases were decided by trial, of which 462 ended in conviction and 164 cases were pending at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, and to those decided by trial, are respectively 69.57 and 96.85 as against 58.93 and 95.68 in the previous year. Similar results obtained under Indian Penal Code were 64.77 and 95.95 as against 59.49 and 91.24 and under Class VI, 79.01 and 93.3 as against 57.97 and 98.36.

The improved percentage of cases convicted in spite of the larger number of cases to be dealt with is satisfactory.

7. Under the Abkari and other laws 106 cases were reported, comprising 67 under the Salt Act and 39 under the Abkari Act. Thirty-six were detected and investigated by the District Police, all being brought to trial; 32 ending in conviction, 3 in discharge or acquittal, and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

8. 1,294 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* under "all classes" as compared with 803 in the previous year. Including 102 persons pending at the close of last year, the number to be accounted for was 1,396 as against 816 in the year before, 2 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of .14 as against .35.

Under Indian Penal Code the number of persons for disposal was 925 as against 618 in the previous year, of whom 1 was released without being brought to trial, a percentage of .1 as against .32 in 1896. These figures appear too good to be altogether reliable, and would seem to indicate that persons were not really arrested until actually sent up for trial; and that the illegal practice of 'Nazar-kaid' was carried on in the district. Altogether 1,319 persons were disposed of by trial, 884 being under Indian Penal Code and 465 under Class VI; 595 under the former and 386 under the latter head were convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial were 72.5 and 72.72 as against 69.62 and 70 in the previous year. Under Indian Penal Code, the percentages were 67.08 and 67.3 as against 61.24 and 61.59, and under Class VI, 82.83 and 83.01 as against 88.59 and 88.98. There is a noticeable improvement in the percentage of persons convicted though it is less than obtained in cases.

Of the 289 persons released under the Indian Penal Code after trial no less than 135 pertained to cases which were excluded as no offence after trial. This would seem to indicate that the Police are apt to arrest persons and send up cases against them without satisfying themselves sufficiently as to the truth of the evidence.

9. Magistrates disposed of under 'all classes' 265 cases without the intervention of the Police as against 364 in the previous year. 106 were excluded. Of the 99 real cases, convictions were obtained in 97 cases, giving the percentage of 97.97 as against 99.51 in 1896. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 62.64 as against 43.69 in 1896. 907 persons were arrested otherwise than by the Police, of whom 318 were arrested under the orders of the Magistrate. Of the total number arrested, 256 were convicted and 25 remained pending at the close of the year.

10. The only crime of any particular interest which occurred during the year was the trial of one Govind Vinayak Apte for addressing a mass meeting and inciting them to commit offences and resist the interference of Government servants. The accused was finally convicted and sentenced to 1 year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. The trial caused much excitement and interest in the locality.

11. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 31,453 as compared with Rs. 18,685 in the preceding year. Including property worth Rs. 7,515 which remained over at the close of the year before, the total to be accounted for was Rs. 38,968 as against Rs. 31,141 in 1896. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 20,486 as against Rs. 9,795, giving a percentage of 52.57 as against 31.15. Property was stolen in 483 cases and recovered in 357. During the year the Kolaba Police recovered property to the value of Rs. 594 which was stolen in

other districts. Plague was responsible for Rs. 3,949-11-0 worth of property stolen. The marked improvement in the percentage of stolen property recovered is creditable to the Police.

12. The District Superintendent reports that the orders laid down for the general supervision and registration of bad characters were attended to. Thirty-eight persons were prosecuted as bad characters as compared with 31 in the previous year. Thirty-two were bound over to give security, and of these only 1 went to jail in default. Four were discharged, against 1 the prosecution was withdrawn, and 1 was pending. Of the 3 persons pending at the end of 1896, 2 were ordered to give security, which they gave, and against the third person prosecution was withdrawn as he was sentenced in another case of house-breaking and theft. The improvement in regard to proceedings taken under Chapter VIII during the last 2 years is noticeable. The Superintendent observes that most of the serious crimes are committed by persons from Lona, Thána and the Bhor State. This fact indicates the necessity for a more active application of the provisions of Chapter VIII. On this subject the District Magistrate remarks that Chapter VIII might be worked more freely in towns like Pen and Panvel, where there is a class of loafers and gamblers who sponge on their relations and are a nuisance to them and every body else.

Out of 981 persons convicted 94 were identified as having been previously convicted, and only 20 were classed as habitual offenders. From these figures it would appear that sufficient attention has not been paid to the classification of old offenders.

13. Including pending cases from the previous year, 23 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions. Twenty-one were tried and 15 ended in conviction, 6 in discharge or acquittal, and 2 cases remained pending. In connection with the above cases 141 persons were committed, of whom 139 were tried, 105 convicted, 33 discharged or acquitted, and 2 were pending.

14. During the year 7 officers worked as Court Jamadars; they conducted 278 cases, 229 of which or 82 per cent. ended in conviction. The fuller employment of these officers during the year under report and the high percentage of convictions obtained is encouraging, but their services as such might be more fully utilized with advantage.

15. During the year the Village Police rendered assistance to the District Police in only 2 instances and were rewarded in one case. The Superintendent thinks that, if adequate pay was given, something better might be expected from them, and the District Magistrate remarks that their inefficiency is well known and proposals to raise their 'Panchotra' are under consideration. This is certainly a step in the right direction, but in the interim more liberal treatment in the matter of rewards would, no doubt, do much to enlist their assistance.

16. Twenty-six officers and men of the force were punished as compared with 33 in the previous year. Education is about stationary, 64 good service tickets were granted by the Superintendent of Police and 68 by Magistrates. The District Magistrate considers the number lavish, but I cannot agree with him. A good conduct ticket is nothing more than placing on record that a man has done good work in a particular case, and it is only right that good service done should not pass unnoticed or be lost sight of. The health of the force was on the whole fair. Three men only died of plague and the Superintendent considers this small mortality is due to rules issued by him which were generally observed by the men. Drill at head-quarters is unsatisfactory, but the Superintendent does not see his way to improve it so long as all available men are required for plague duties. Twenty-five men competed and 5 men qualified as marksmen during the year as against 23 in the previous year. No Presidency prize was gained. The decrease in number of marksmen is due to the standard of points being raised.

17. There were 5 licensed vendors in arms and ammunition as against 7 in the previous year. All 5 shops were inspected by the District Superintendent and examined periodically by the Inspector. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 834 as against 990 in the previous year. They covered 877 fire-arms and 46 arms. Two cases were taken up under the Arms Act and ended in conviction. It is satisfactory to note the material decrease in the number of licenses for arms in force during the year in this district.

18. Three prisoners escaped as compared with 2 in the year before: 2 were from the custody of the District and 1 from that of the village Police. One prisoner only was recaptured.

19. Twenty-two serious crimes were reported during the year, comprising 5 murders, 5 attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 7 dacoities, 1 highway robbery between sunset and sunrise and 4 other offences. Of the 19 which occurred during Mr. Green's tenure of office, he visited and personally investigated 7, leaving 12 unvisited, while Mr. Hume visited 1 of the 3 crimes which occurred during the time he was in charge. The reasons given by the Superintendent for not visiting the scenes of 14 serious crimes are satisfactory and sufficient.

20. Of the 10 Police Stations and 28 outposts, Mr. Green visited and inspected all the former and 25 of the latter, and explains that he was unable to visit the remaining 3 outposts on account of extra work in connection with the plague. Mr. Hume who was in charge during the rains from the end of August till the middle of November did no inspection work.

21. The work of the Police during the year was greatly added to by the duties they were called on to perform in connection with plague repressive and preventive measures, and notwithstanding an increase of petty crimes due chiefly to the effects of famine and plague, the Police have more than maintained the normal standard of efficiency in dealing with crime. The District Magistrate considers that the Police who have performed plague duties in addition to their own should receive some special recognition, and adds the fact that in infected places like Panvel, Uran and Alibág no more than 14 thefts of valuables left locked up in empty houses occurred speaks well for the vigilance of the Police. Mr. Green shows a good record of work for the year and his administration of the force has been efficient.

RATNAGIRI.

Mr. Penton was in Police superintendence of the district throughout the year and writes the report.

2. The total number of cognizable cases reported under "all classes" was 1,101 as against 814 in the previous year, a rise of 287. Including pending cases the number for disposal was 1,134 as against 853. The District Superintendent ascribes the increase in crime partly to the scarcity which existed throughout the district on account of an unseasonable monsoon, and partly to the vast number of people that returned to the district from Bombay on account of plague scare. Under Indian Penal Code 1,034 cases were reported as compared with 739 in 1896. Including pending cases the number for disposal was 1,066 as against 777. The increase is apparent in the following offences: in dacoities of 3, in robberies of 2, in cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft of 81, in thefts of 194, in cases of receiving stolen property of 1.

Under Class VI, 67 cases were reported as against 75 in the preceding year, comprising 4 under the Salt and Customs Acts, 42 under the A'bkári and Opium Acts, 6 under the Arms Act, 2 under the Gambling Act, 3 under Public and Local Nuisances and 10 under other Acts.

3. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 66 as against 32 in the previous year; 5 being with the Police and 61 with Magistrates. The increase from 29 in 1896 to 61 in 1897 of pending cases before the Magistrates is remarkable. The Superintendent attributes it to the Police being engaged on plague duties, but what connection there is between cases pending before the Magistrates and Police Plague operations is not evident, unless it is that the Police instead of sending up cases for final orders, when due, allowed them to run on until the close of the year and then sent them up altogether when too late to admit of Magistrates' passing final orders. This is probably the true explanation; if so, the increase is due not to plague but want of proper supervision and attention on the part of the Police to standing orders on the subject.

4. The number of excluded cases was 746 as against 626 in the year before, 725 being under Indian Penal Code and 21 under Class VI. The percentage of cases excluded under "all classes" to cases reported was 65.57 as against 74.07 in the previous year. Similar percentage to cases directly disposed of by Magistrates was 37.68 as against 34.48 in 1896. Of the total number of 746 excluded cases, 15 were declared maliciously false. In 7 cases sanction of Magistrates to prosecute was applied for, but only accorded in 1 and conviction was obtained. In one case the orders of the Magistrates were not received before the close of the year. In two instances the District Superintendent accorded sanction to prosecute, in one of which conviction was obtained and the other case was pending. As in 1896, Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code was not applied during the year under report.

5. Undetected cases numbered 15 as against 27 in the year before, 13 being under Indian Penal Code and 2 under Class VI. The percentages of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of were as follows:—

		1897.	1896.
Under "all classes"	...	4.85	13.84
" Indian Penal Code	...	4.67	18.57
" Class VI...	...	4.54	1.81

The material decrease in undetected cases for 1897, notwithstanding the large increase in true reported cases, is creditable to the Police.

6. The Police had during the year to deal with 1,134 cases. 746 were excluded and 15 remained undetected. 307 were decided by trial, of which 298 ended in conviction and 66 were pending at the close of the year. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year, and to those decided by trial, are respectively 92.54 and 97 as against 84.10 and 98.79. Similar results obtained under Indian Penal Code give 92.44 and 96.98 as against 78.57 and 98.21, and under Class VI, 93.18 and 97.61 as against 93.18 and 100. Here, again, notwithstanding the large increase of cases to deal with, the percentages of convictions to true cases disposed of have under "All classes" and Indian Penal Code considerably improved, and the result speaks well for the care shown by the Police in enquiring into crime and sending up cases for trial.

7. Sixty-eight cases under the Salt and Customs Acts and 114 under the A'bkári Act, or a total of 182, were reported during the year, of which the District Police detected and investigated 47, all of which were brought to trial, 32 ended in conviction, 1 in discharge, 13 were excluded and 1 pending at the close of the year.

8. 560 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* under 'all classes' as compared with 323 in the previous year. Including 15 persons pending at the close of the previous year the number to be accounted for was 575 as against 351. Nine were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 1.56 as against 1.13 in the preceding year. Under Indian Penal Code the number of persons for disposal was 509 as against 282 in 1896. Seven were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 1.37 as against 1.41 in 1896. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested by the Police *suo motu*, and to those disposed by trial, were under "all classes" 74.20 and 75.47 as against 62.57 and 63.71 in the previous year, under Indian Penal Code 74.04 and 75.16 as against 57.51 and 58.84, and under Class VI, 75.38 and 77.7 as against 82.35 and 82.35. In persons, as in cases, despite larger numbers to deal with, there has been a considerable improvement in convictions under Indian Penal Code and "All classes" and the result is creditable to the Police.

9. Magistrates disposed of 207 cases under "all classes" without the intervention of the Police as against 145 in the previous year; 78 cases were excluded and convictions obtained in 128 or a percentage of 99.22 as against 100 in the year before. The percentage of cases excluded to those disposed of was 37.68 as against 34.48. 479 persons were arrested under "all classes" otherwise than by the Police, all under orders of Magistrates. 181 were convicted and 1 was pending at the end of the year.

10. Nothing of interest in the way of serious crime was reported during the year.

11. The amount of property stolen during 1897 was Rs. 21,651 as compared with Rs. 6,495 in the preceding year. Including property pending, worth Rs. 304, the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 21,955 as against Rs. 8,510 in 1896. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 8,502 as against Rs. 3,746 or a percentage of 38.72 as against 43.86. Property was stolen in 311 cases and recovered in 281. Property to the value of Rs. 1,251 stolen elsewhere was recovered by the Ratnágiri Force. The Superintendent attributes the falling off in percentage of property recovered, to the large amount of property stolen in 5 cases which, for the most part, was unrecovered.

12. The Superintendent reports that the orders regarding the general supervision and registration of bad characters were carefully attended to. During the year proceedings were instituted in three cases only under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and all three cases were pending at the close of the year. There has been a considerable increase of crimes during the year under report, and more active steps should have been taken against bad characters. Mr. Penton has not given sufficient attention to this useful provision of law for repression of crime. Of 397 persons convicted, only 29 were identified as having been previously convicted and 20 were classed as habitual offenders.

13. Including cases pending from the previous year 12 were committed to Sessions Court, 11 being tried, 9 ending in conviction, 2 in discharge or acquittal, and 1 was pending at the year's close. 23 persons were concerned in these cases, of whom 11 were convicted, 10 discharged, and 2 pending trial at the close of the year.

14. 13 officers were employed during the year as Court Jamádárs and conducted 144 cases, of which 114 ended in conviction and 6 were pending at the close of the year (or a percentage of 82) as compared with 60 cases conducted and 40 ending in conviction in 1896. The improvement is marked and satisfactory, but the system is capable of further development.

15. The Village Police are reported to have assisted in 32 instances during the year, but in no cases were their services recognized by the grant of a reward. Neither the District Magistrate nor the Superintendent of Police appears to have a good opinion of the Village Police. But on the other hand they do not appear to have rewarded or encouraged them when they did assist the District Police.

16. The total number of punishments during the year was 20. The conduct of the force as usual was remarkably good, all the punishments being departmental. There are 140 officers and 448 men who can read and write as against 130 and 392 respectively in 1896.

The health of the force is reported to have been good on the whole. 14 of the force qualified as marksmen and one gained the 11th Presidency Prize at the annual competition. The falling off in the number of marksmen is due to the standard of marks to qualify having been raised during the year.

Thirteen of the District Police and 8 of the Ábkári Police received rewards in cases under Salt, Customs, Opium and Ábkári Acts, 204 good-conduct tickets were granted as against 179 in the previous year.

17. There were 27 licensed vendors to deal in arms and ammunition as compared with 24 in the previous year. The increase is due to three additional licenses being issued. Nine shops were visited during the year by the District Superintendent, while the Inspectors periodically examined 26. The total number of licenses in force to possess arms was 3,948 as against 3,965 in the previous year. They cover 3,947 fire-arms and 43 other arms. Seven cases were taken up under the Arms Act, 6 of which ended in conviction. Mr. Penton considers that the number of licenses is enormously in excess of requirements, and that in the event of disturbances they would be a source of danger. The District Magistrate endorses this opinion, but thinks licenses can only be reduced by degrees. The reduction, however, made during the year under report is so small as to be unappreciable. Similar opinions to the above are held by many Superintendents.

18. Five prisoners escaped from custody as against two in 1896, two being from the custody of the district and three from that of the Village Police. The number recaptured was five, which included one of the previous year.

19. Twenty serious crimes were reported during the year, comprising 4 murders, 2 attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 4 dacoities, and 10 under other heads. Of the 20, Mr. Penton visited the scenes of 8. The omission to visit the 12, which remained unvisited, is explained as follows :—

In 5 cases the accused was arrested and the case reported complete.

In 7 cases Mr. Penton was either engaged in other important enquiries or ill and unable to go.

The scenes of 4 cases of house-breaking and theft were personally visited by Mr. Penton.

20. There were 12 Police Stations and 36 outposts, being one outpost less than in the preceding year (that at Sárjekot having been abolished). Mr. Penton inspected them all during the year.

21. 105 officers and men of the force were sent during the year to other districts for plague duties, their places being supplied by temporary men, while the force were themselves largely employed on plague repressive and preventive measures within the district. With regard to this the District Magistrate remarks—'Mr. Penton and his men have done capital work.'

22. There has been a considerable increase of crimes mostly in petty cases, due chiefly to scarcity resulting from an unseasonable monsoon and a large influx of persons from other districts. On the other hand, the success of the Police in dealing with crimes shows a marked and satisfactory improvement. The District Magistrate writes :—

"My acquaintance with Mr. Penton has unfortunately been brief, but I saw enough of him and his work to impress me with the fact that he is a zealous and able officer, who took a great deal of interest in his work,"

KARA'CHI DISTRICT.

No. 1559 of 1898.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 12th July 1898.*

The submission of this, as of the reports of the other districts was delayed by the introduction of the new forms.

Mr. McIver was in charge of the district throughout the year. The office of Assistant Superintendent was held as follows :—

Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, 1st and 2nd January 1897.

Vacant 3rd January to 14th February.

Mr. W. Rook, 15th February to 31st December.

The Commissioner has every hope that it will be possible to continue Mr. Rook in his post of Assistant Superintendent in which he has already shown himself of great value owing to his knowledge of Karáchi City.

2. There was a large falling off in the number of cases reported during the year compared with the previous year. The total number of Police cognizable cases fell from 2,372 to 1,573, of which 1,214 were Indian Penal Code and 359 Class VI cases as compared with 1,475 and 897 respectively. 166 cases were investigated by the Police, by the order of Magistrates, as against 139 of the previous year, so that there was altogether a decrease of 772 cases. This is almost entirely attributable to the plague. The greater part of the decrease was under the head of nuisances. Both the Police and the Magistracy were so fully employed in plague operations that it was impossible to pay attention to petty offences. Similarly the decrease in Penal Code cases was under the head of thefts. The large towns were so emptied of their population that fewer thefts were committed, and those that did occur had often to go unreported.

3. The other classes of crime do not show any striking variations from those of last year. There were 12 murders and attempts at murder and culpable homicides against 9 last year, but none of these call for special notice except the attempted murder of a Hindu Girl at Thatta. This has been dealt with separately and the Commissioner need only here remark on the lamentable manner in which a community consisting chiefly of retired Government servants, and other educated men, refrained from aiding justice.

There were two dacoities, but these were only technically so, partaking as they did more of the character of common robberies. In each of these cases convictions were secured.

The robbery cases numbered 16, one fewer than in the previous year. Mr. McIver points out that the greater number of these were cases in which Mahomedans met Banias riding on unfrequented paths, and by a few threats and blows induced them to hand over their property.

Mr. McIver adds;—

“More reports come from the Johi Taluka than from any other part of the district and occurred shortly after the strength of the Police had been reduced by men ordered into Karáchi for plague duty and an absurd rumour to the effect that the British Government were leaving Sind obtained currency and the bad characters (who probably originated the report) committed several robberies in quick succession and the Police had to be sent back quickly.”

The Johi Taluka has for some time been in a bad condition, partly through the reduced state of the Zamindárs, and partly owing to the inability of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to find opportunity to use Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, properly.

The percentage of convictions was better than in the previous year. The number of house-breaking cases was 204 against 200. The percentage of convictions obtained was somewhat less than in the previous year, but this is fully explained by the fact that many of the cases were not discovered or reported till the people who had fled on account of plague returned many weeks after. There were several gangs of house-breakers in Karáchi, to whom the fact of plague having occurred in a house was no deterrent against robbing it.

It is satisfactory to note that, in spite of the decreased number of cases of theft reported, the number of real cognizable cases of receiving stolen property rose from 37 to 51, although the same number, 32, was decided by trial during the year.

The total percentage for Indian Penal Code cases shows a falling off both as regards cases and persons, the percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of being 63·20 as against 64·83 last year, and of persons convicted to persons arrested being 61·18 against 70·11. This decrease however is fully explainable by the peculiar circumstances of the year.

4. The number of pending cases is precisely the same as last year 223 Penal Code cases and 9 Class VI cases. This is larger in proportion to the number of true cases reported, and those pending with the Police have increased from 45 to 71. This, however, is not surprising in a year in which all the Inspectors were engaged on plague duty.

5. The number of excluded cases has fallen from 563 to 414. In addition, there were 93 cases reported in 1896 but concluded in 1897; out of the total of 507 cases 69 were declared to be maliciously false.

The figures regarding these cases cannot be considered satisfactory; out of 69 cases sanction was only applied for in 19 cases and only granted in two, both of which were pending at the end of the year.

Mr. McIver writes:—

“It is almost impossible to induce the sufferers from false complaints to come forward and assist the Police: some if not the majority of them are quite content to wait until the person who complained against them gets into trouble, and then they assist in bringing a counter false charge against their late accuser, this may be years after.”

This, however, does not explain how, after the Police only applied for sanction in a small proportion of the false cases, the Magistrates should only have accorded this sanction in two cases. Compensation under Section 560, now Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was awarded in seven cases as against five cases last year. What is required in Sind, however, is some means by which the false complainant could be fined immediately after the Magistrate's summary enquiry into the Police report. As the demonstrably false complaints are not brought to trial, the use of Section 560 is necessarily limited.

6. The proportion of undetected cases (209 out of 1,071) was considerably higher than in the previous year (232 out of 1,680). So far as this decrease is concerned, it is accounted for by the plague. Not only were all the best Chief Constables and Head Constables employed on plague work, so that detection had to be left to ignorant or less competent and less energetic subordinates, but whole quarters of large towns were deserted, making collection of evidence most difficult. At the same time the normal figures might be more satisfactory.

7. There were 93 true complaints of cattle thefts, in which 240 animals were stolen, out of which 219 were recovered. These are much better figures than those of last year which were 129, 334 and 229 respectively. Mr. McIver, however, points out that many more cases occur which are compounded. This is the case all over Sind, as the owner often has a better chance of recovering his cattle in this manner, and has no great personal ill-feeling towards the thief. It is especially so however in the Karáchi District, where the owner knows that he may have, at any rate during the recess season, to march his animals for a journey of some weeks down to Karáchi to the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or the Sessions Court.

Mr. McIver again expresses his opinion as to the uselessness of the Opium Head Constables. They appear, however, to exercise some check over opium-smuggling even if they detect very few cases. The difficulty is to select suitable men. The Police officers are unwilling to spare their smartest men and the latter will not stay long on the work; while unenergetic men are useless for this duty.

The District Magistrate points out that the Superintendent of Police is wrong in stating that the Sadar Court has ordered all cases of cruelty to animals to be tried under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and not under Section 31 of the District Police Act. What the Court directed was that the Police could not arrest under the latter and then prosecute under the Cruelty to Animals Act. It is true, however, that it is exceedingly difficult to prevent such cruelty unless the offender and the animal can be at once taken before a Magistrate.

8. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 65,542 or Rs. 18,311 less than in the previous year. Out of this sum together with the amount stolen in cases pending from the preceding year, Rs. 33,793 or 43 per cent. of the property stolen was recovered.

These figures may be regarded as good when it is remembered that in many cases the property was stolen from houses left untenanted during the plague, and which it was not easy to guard, so many Police being occupied with guarding segregation and other camps and on duty with Plague Superintendents.

9. The following table shows the extent to which Chapter XVIII was used:—

Sent up for trial.	Ordered to furnish security.	Gave security.	Failed to give security and sent to Jail.	Pending.
19	17	5	12	2

The extent to which the Sub-Divisional Magistrates were engrossed with plague duty is the reason for the very small number of cases.

The chapter is always worked with difficulty in the Karáchi District, as it is impossible, without causing undue hardship to the witnesses, to bring the bad

characters into Karáchi during the recess, especially from the Sehwan Division, the most criminal portion of the district, and the comparatively brief district season has of late been constantly interrupted. More prosecutions are, however, certainly required, especially in the Johi Táluka, and the Commissioner trusts that both the Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate will remember the necessity of using the chapter freely.

Sixty-seven persons were identified as having been previously convicted and forty-eight were classed as habitual offenders against 95 and 64 in the previous year, but the proportion to persons convicted (1,025 against 1,637) was somewhat higher.

Some mention should have been made of the work of the village Pagis, which the Commissioner considers of the utmost importance. Without Pagis the Police would have very poor results to show in every part of Sind.

10. There was no change in the permanent strength or distribution of the Police; but the visitation of plague necessitated many temporary alterations in the force. When the first outbreak occurred in Karáchi, all available men were brought in from the district; but with the spread of the disease it was found necessary to enrol 50 more men. When the plague broke out again in Kotri in November, the need of cordoning the town again involved the enlistment of 50 men. Even with these increases the numbers of the Police were far from being sufficient for the work which they had to do, and the men had to undergo abnormally long hours of duty.

11. The number of departmental punishments increased in a marked degree, being 216 against 184, the average of the last three years. This however was due to the constant necessity of fining men employed on plague duty. A great number of district policemen were brought into Karáchi and employed on duties with which they were quite unfamiliar. The District Superintendent mentions that they had at first to be on duty for 16 hours out of the 24, and the Commissioner is aware that in some cases, such as the outbreak in Kotri, individual policemen were on duty literally for days together. As this was combined with a stricter European supervision, it is not surprising that numerous petty punishments had to be inflicted. On the other hand, a large number of rewards were given, and many men received certificates for good work from plague officers.

12. The number of officers and men who could read and write rose from 130 and 94 to 159 and 129 respectively. Satisfactory as this appears, Mr. McIver points out that the great majority of educated men who applied for enrolment were unfit for Police work. The Commissioner fully agrees with this opinion. The educated Sindhis, especially the Amils, seek any other department rather than the Police, the pay and prospects in which are not good and the work severe and often full of risk.

The Commissioner is not inclined to agree that the only remedy is to found a Police School in which the men would receive a thorough professional training. It would certainly be an advantage if the Munshis who wrote the books and returns were specially examined in the use of forms and the knowledge of the Codes before being sent out into the districts. But activity, detective ability and honesty are not to be imported by education, and there is great danger of attaching too great importance to mere book knowledge. *Ceteris paribus* however an educated man will be better than a half educated one. The Commissioner will ask Mr. McIver to formulate his proposals for founding a Police School, and the prospects which he would hold out to educated men who join it.

As was to be expected the Superintendent of Police experienced great difficulty in recruiting men during the year. The severe duties to which the rawest recruits were put naturally deterred others from joining; and a man who as a layman can earn Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 a month will not don a Police uniform for Rs. 9 or 10. The Superintendent adds that the expectations that were entertained as to the result of the increase in the pay of the Police have not been fulfilled. This is because the wages of unskilled labour and profits from agriculture and trade are so high.

13. Although the pressure of plague prevented much attention being given to drill, the target practice was not neglected and the results were very satis-

factory, the Foot Police carrying off four provincial prizes and a gold badge, while the Mounted Police obtained the first, third and fourth provincial prizes and a gold badge.

14. The District Magistrate writes—

“Amidst much unsatisfactory work done by the Police as a body during the plague, it is pleasant to notice the good work done by individuals.”

The Commissioner thinks however that justice has not been done to the good work of the Police in general. They worked without any inducement of extra pay for very long hours in the midst of plague-stricken quarters or, what was almost more trying, in quarters totally deserted by all their inhabitants. The danger to themselves was not a small one, as is shown by 22 of them having been attacked by plague, which also entered their lines and attacked their families. They had in many cases at the first outbreak to remove bodies of plague victims and bury them themselves and to perform much other unpleasant work. Throughout this time only two men deserted and the great majority worked willingly and well.

The superior Police officers worked well without exception through the plague, and Mr. McIver rightly draws attention to Mr. Rook's services, and says “he is certainly the most useful Assistant Superintendent, Karáchi has had for years.”

15. Out of 28 serious cases which occurred in the district Mr. McIver was only able to visit 5; all the 10 cases that occurred in Karáchi were visited by Mr. Rook and 7 of them by Mr. McIver. He visited 5 out of 25 Police Stations and 15 out of 108 outposts, his touring throughout the year being practically stopped by the plague.

16. During the year a Committee consisting of the Chief Engineer, Civil Surgeon, and Executive Engineer condemned no fewer than five sets of Police lines as being unsanitary, and the Sadar Bazár Police lines had to be vacated at once. The Commissioner greatly regrets that it has not been possible to obtain a better site for these lines and they will have to be built on the same ground in the Sadar Bazár, though on more sanitary principles.

17. The District Magistrate writes :—

“Mr. McIver responded cheerfully and promptly to the many calls made upon him for Police assistance during the very arduous times of the first outbreak.”

Mr. McIver has had a most trying time throughout the year, and the report shows that he has not allowed the efficiency of the Police to deteriorate to the extent that might have been feared in such an exceptional time.

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

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

No. 1592 OF 1898.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 14th July 1898.

The introduction of the new forms caused delay in the correct preparation of the information regarding magisterial cases, and has delayed the submission of the Superintendent's report.

2. The district was in charge of Mr. J. B. W. Biddle from 1st January to 28th October, when he was relieved by Mr. E. C. Cox, who has written the report. Mr. O. C. G. Hayter was attached to the district as Assistant Superintendent of Police from 10th June to 6th August.

3. The total figures of the year's crime are very nearly the same as those of the previous year. The Indian Penal Code cases reported numbered 2,099, as against 2,096, while the Class VI cases were 175 as against 204, or a total of 2,274 as compared with 2,300 in the previous year. As 348 cases were pending from the previous year, there were 2,622 cases for disposal. Of these 1,068 were excluded. There were 1,349 real cognizable cases reported within the year against 1,457 in the previous year.

4. The true Indian Penal Code cases numbered 1,193, and the following table giving figures for the last eight years justifies the opinion of the District Superintendent of Police that crime in the district tends steadily to decrease :—

Year.	True Indian Penal Code cases reported to Police.
1889	1,905
1890	1,639
1891	1,482
1892	1,501
1893	1,357
1894	1,415
1895	1,177
1896	1,263
1897	1,193

5. The murder cases increased from 13 to 22, and the attempts at murder and cases of culpable homicide from 9 to 10. The percentage of convictions secured was, however, satisfactory. Four of the murder cases, however, occurred in dacoities, of which there were 5 during the year. These were of the most daring description, and the District Magistrate is no doubt right in ascribing them, partly, to the exodus from the large towns of wealthy Hindus on account of the plague. In three of these cases convictions were obtained against most of those arrested, in another the Sessions Court acquitted the accused, but Government have sanctioned an appeal, so that the case is not yet finished. In one only, and that the least serious, were the persons arrested finally acquitted, and Mr. Cox is of opinion that they were wrongly sent up by the Police. The number of robberies fell to 8, the lowest recorded for 5 years. The District Magistrate notices the fact that the relatives of the man who was killed by the dacoits in one of these robberies were rewarded both by Government and by the Banyas who were about to be robbed. A little more of this spirit is very desirable in Sind, where a villager will not generally move a step to assist his neighbour, especially if it is a Banya that is being robbed. The spread of dacoity in Sind is a very serious sign and will need all the energies of the Police, the Magistracy and the Judges to cope with it. The cases of house-breaking have increased slightly from 366 to 370, but ordinary thefts continue the steady decrease that has taken place since 1892, and the real cognizable cases numbered 543 as against 602 last year, although the number reported was about the same. Mr. Cox wonders that there is not more cattle-stealing even than there is at present, when the large number of animals that are left practically untended is considered and when cattle-thieving is a profession which is not, according to Mr. Cox, dishonourable to the thief, and which causes annoyance rather than indignation even to the person robbed. A proof of this lies, Mr. Cox thinks, in the readiness with which the person robbed comes to terms with the thief, even after a complaint has been laid. This is, however, more probably due to the fact that it is generally to the aggrieved person's interest to do so. By persisting with his complaint, he may, though even this is unlikely, get the thief convicted, but he will not recover his animal which has long before been passed on, and he will certainly make himself unpopular with the thief's relatives. If, on the other hand, he comes to terms, he recovers his animal at what is a very reasonable rate, and if the thief takes the money to restore the animal and fails to do so, he is then justly considered a bad character. Mr. Cox advocates cattle thieves being sentenced to whipping.

This would no doubt be an effective punishment for the professional Baluch thieves. But the suppression of this form of offence depends almost more than that of others on the activity and efficiency of the Police and the encouragement given to "pagis". If the cattle-owners know that by making a complaint their animals will be quickly and efficiently tracked, they will do so rather than pay blackmail to the cattle-thieves. It is for this work that the village pagis knowing, as they ought to, the foot-prints of the bad characters, ought to be of great assistance. Mr. Cox makes no mention of these in his report, although they are really the eyes of the Police in Sind. The Police work in regard to these cases cannot be called so effective as in the previous year, as convictions for house-breaking fell from 36 to 25 per cent, and for thefts from 73 to 65.

7. The District Magistrate considers that what is really required to put down cattle-stealing is a small but select body of Forest Police to visit the river "Kachas" and other haunts of professional dealers in stolen animals. The Conservator of Forests has in his recent administration report admitted that his subordinates cannot deal with these men, and Mr. Steele remarks "In the face of the above admission, it would not seem to be unreasonable if Police were to be entertained at the cost of the Forest Department for the better control of the defiant characters from whom in the year referred to the Department realised no less than Rs. 17,000 grazing fees in the Hyderabad Forest Division alone." The matter is receiving the Commissioner's attention. The question is by no means an easy one to solve.

8. The number of cases of receiving stolen property has risen from 34 to 46, which, as Mr. Cox says, is satisfactory, but the number ending in conviction is actually less (13 as against 17).

The cases under Class VI have remained stationary with the exception of prosecutions for public nuisances, which Mr. Cox does not approve of except when absolutely necessary. The percentage of convictions was not so good as last year.

9. Out of 925 excluded cases reported during the year, 75 were classed as maliciously false as against 90 in the previous year, and the action taken is shown in the following statement:—

Statement of maliciously false cases.

Number of maliciously false cases under all classes.	Number of cases in which sanction of Magistrate to prosecute false complaints was applied for.	Number of cases in which sanction was accorded by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which sanction was refused.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were undertaken as sanctioned by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending before Magistrates at close of year.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn for want of evidence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
75	56	23	33	13	5	...	8	10

It is not quite apparent why, after the Magistrate had sanctioned prosecution, in only 23 of the cases in which the Police had asked for it, 10 more of these cases should have been withdrawn for want of evidence. Thus in 13 cases only out of 75 were the persons brought to trial, and these have not resulted unsatisfactorily as yet, 5 having been convicted and the remaining cases being pending. If the number be considered small, it must be borne in mind that in Sind the Police and the Magistrates are too hard-worked to try any cases of this kind but those in which conviction is fairly certain.

10. There has been a very serious and disappointing increase in the number of undetected cases, as they have risen from 279 to 453. Mr. Cox partially explains this increase by the fact that at the end of 1896 there were 315 cases pending, in a considerable number of which there was no chance of a conviction, while

he has not allowed such cases in 1897 to be carried over to the next year. As, however, there were 284 cases pending at the end of 1897, and this in a year in which less crime was reported, the explanation is a very partial one, if it has any value at all. How much detection depends on Police efficiency is proved by the figures given by Mr. Cox. Thus in cases of house-breaking and theft of Rs. 100 or over (apart from cattle-thieving) 33 out of the total of 79 occurred in the Hala Division (excluding Hyderabad town). Out of these 33, 24 were undetected and only 3 have so far resulted in conviction. In the Naushábro Division, on the other hand, with a most efficient Inspector in Khán Bahádur Mahomed Murid, only eight cases occurred, and in six of these, convictions were obtained. Admitting the greater lawlessness of the Hala Division, it is clear that bad work on the part of Police officers, and the weakness of the sub-divisional officer combined to act as an incentive to bad characters. The figures as regards cattle thefts are somewhat better, but those of the Hala Taluka stand out as pre-eminently bad, and so do those of Badin in the Tando Division.

11. The percentage of real cognisable Penal Code cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of shows a falling off, being 51·23 against 64·21 in the previous year. This is the lowest figure recorded for 9 years, and is in the opinion of the District Magistrate a proof of the unusual slackness shown by the Police in dealing with crime. Mr. Cox says it is difficult to account for, and as a partial remedy, he is placing policemen in proximity to their own homes in order that they may have the advantage of local knowledge, thus reversing his predecessor's policy. In this he is supported by the District Magistrate who writes:—

“It is in point of fact merely a question of the comparative advantage which local knowledge coupled with a little unauthorised leave-taking and possibly some favouritism possess over local ignorance accompanied by a disgust for work leading to incessant applications for leave, malingering and frequent resignations.”

The Commissioner agrees that there is much truth in this, especially with regard to men in the lower grades. In the case of higher subordinate officers, however, it is constantly found that the power entrusted to them is confined to more legitimate uses when they are at a distance from their own homes. It is only fair to the Police to remember, when looking at the unsatisfactory side of the results attained by them, that the year was one of exceptional difficulty. The pressure of the plague not only absorbed a good many of the members of the force, but it took up to a very large extent the time of the Magistrates, who were thus not only unable to pay attention to bad characters, but were obliged to constantly adjourn the cases, thus affording ample opportunity for the witnesses to be “got at.” The Commissioner is fully aware of the state into which criminal work in the Hala Division had been brought at the end of last year, and this was bound to have a most detrimental effect upon the work of the Police.

12. The percentages of persons brought to trial was, as in the last year, nearly 50 per cent. The number of persons under arrest or on bail at the end of the year (259), in all cases was strikingly large.

In Magistrate's direct cases there was a large increase, from 239 to 335. Out of these, only 70 ended in conviction, 172 were discharged, and no less than 143 were pending. In these cases 2,436 persons were arrested and only 254 convicted. Mr. Cox writes:—

“The conclusion at which I arrive from these figures, so extraordinarily different from the percentage of convictions to persons arrested by the Police, is that complainants who apply to the Magistrates in preference to the Police do so in the hope that they will secure their enemy's arrest without a local enquiry which would show up the falseness of their case.”

There is no doubt a great element of truth in these remarks. By failing to make a preliminary enquiry, the Magistrates not only encourage the making of false charges, but burden their files with work which, as the number of pending cases shows, they cannot perform. On the other hand, if one thing more than another has been impressed upon Magistrates of late years, it is that they are to abandon the old practice of sending everything to the Police for enquiry, and make the enquiries themselves, by summoning the complainants and witnesses and accused under Section 202. Whichever of the two systems the Magistracy adopt, they become the subject of animadversion.

This would no doubt be an effective punishment for the professional Baluch thieves. But the suppression of this form of offence depends almost more than that of others on the activity and efficiency of the Police and the encouragement given to "pagis". If the cattle-owners know that by making a complaint their animals will be quickly and efficiently tracked, they will do so rather than pay blackmail to the cattle-thieves. It is for this work that the village pagis knowing, as they ought to, the foot-prints of the bad characters, ought to be of great assistance. Mr. Cox makes no mention of these in his report, although they are really the eyes of the Police in Sind. The Police work in regard to these cases cannot be called so effective as in the previous year, as convictions for house-breaking fell from 36 to 25 per cent. and for thefts from 73 to 65.

7. The District Magistrate considers that what is really required to put down cattle-stealing is a small but select body of Forest Police to visit the river "Kachas" and other haunts of professional dealers in stolen animals. The Conservator of Forests has in his recent administration report admitted that his subordinates cannot deal with these men, and Mr. Steele remarks "In the face of the above admission, it would not seem to be unreasonable if Police were to be entertained at the cost of the Forest Department for the better control of the defiant characters from whom in the year referred to the Department realised no less than Rs. 17,000 grazing fees in the Hyderabad Forest Division alone." The matter is receiving the Commissioner's attention. The question is by no means an easy one to solve.

8. The number of cases of receiving stolen property has risen from 34 to 46, which, as Mr. Cox says, is satisfactory, but the number ending in conviction is actually less (13 as against 17).

The cases under Class VI have remained stationary with the exception of prosecutions for public nuisances, which Mr. Cox does not approve of except when absolutely necessary. The percentage of convictions was not so good as last year.

9. Out of 925 excluded cases reported during the year, 75 were classed as maliciously false as against 90 in the previous year, and the action taken is shown in the following statement:—

Statement of maliciously false cases.

Number of maliciously false cases under all classes.	Number of cases in which sanction of Magistrate to prosecute false complaints was applied for.	Number of cases in which sanction was accorded by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which sanction was refused.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were undertaken as sanctioned by Magistrates.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases pending before Magistrates at close of year.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were withdrawn for want of evidence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
75	56	23	33	13	5	...	8	10

It is not quite apparent why, after the Magistrate had sanctioned prosecution, in only 23 of the cases in which the Police had asked for it, 10 more of these cases should have been withdrawn for want of evidence. Thus in 13 cases only out of 75 were the persons brought to trial, and these have not resulted unsatisfactorily as yet, 5 having been convicted and the remaining cases being pending. If the number be considered small, it must be borne in mind that in Sind the Police and the Magistrates are too hard-worked to try any cases of this kind but those in which conviction is fairly certain.

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13. The amount of property stolen has risen from Rs. 86,110 to Rs. 1,24,656. a very high figure. The Superintendent, however, points out that out of this amount no less than Rs. 47,721 were stolen in one dacoity, and this amount was probably greatly exaggerated. If this dacoity is included, the percentage of recoveries is low (25.52 per cent). The number of cattle stolen rose very considerably, but this must be expected until the supervision over bad characters is improved.

14. The figures given by Mr. Cox show the need of improvement in the supervision over bad characters. It appears that 65 bad characters were sent up as against 67 in the previous year. Of these, 18 were called up to furnish security, 14 were discharged, and no less than 33 were pending. Considering the fact that out of 18 persons whose cases were pending from 1896, 11 were still under trial at the end of 1897, it is obvious how dilatory the Magisterial work was in this respect. Long delays in such cases are most discouraging to the Zamindárs, who are the principal witnesses, and are no deterrent to the *badmashes*. The connection between crime and the working of Chapter VIII has been proved in Sind over and over again, and the Commissioner is certain that the more satisfactory Magisterial arrangements that have now been made in the Hála Division will lead to a marked improvement. The Commissioner is glad to observe that the number of convicted persons who were identified rose from 75 to 136, while 43 persons were classed as habitual offenders against 35 in the previous year. On a smaller total number of persons convicted, this indicates more successful supervision.

15. The number of punishments, though slightly less than in 1896 (285 against 292) was still proportionately very high. The education of the force, however, appears to be steadily progressing as there were 140 educated officers and 163 educated men against 132 and 145 in the previous year. The Superintendent reports that there has been no difficulty in obtaining sufficient recruits, but that the type is not a high one, and has not been improved by the higher pay, which was accompanied by a rise in prices. A gradual improvement, however, was the most that could be expected.

The drill of the armed Police at head-quarters continued to be exceptionally smart and the shooting was, considering the interruptions of the year, good.

16. Mr. Biddle visited 13 out of the 37 serious crimes that occurred in his time, while Mr. Cox did not visit any of the 5 that occurred after he had assumed charge, but all these five cases were detected at once. All the police stations and 46 out of the 62 outposts were inspected.

17. The Commissioner is glad to endorse Mr. Cox's remarks that—

"The Police did well during the plague time, every man sticking to his post, and carrying out orders."

18. As stated by Mr. Cox it is clear that there is room for increased efficiency in the Hyderabad Police. The year, however, as already observed, was an exceptional one. No blame for any of the less satisfactory results attaches to Mr. Cox who was only in charge for the last two months of the year. His previous experience of the district has given him a thorough knowledge of it, and the Commissioner fully expects a high standard of efficiency under his management.

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

SHIKÁRPUR DISTRICT.

No. 1526 OF 1898.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 9th July 1898.

Mr. L. H. Spence held charge of the district from 1st to 4th January 1897. For the rest of the year, Mr. J. V. Cooke was in charge.

Mr. C. S. Marston held charge of the Assistant Superintendent's office throughout the year, and Mr. O. C. G. Hayter was attached as Probationary Assistant Superintendent from 1st January to 17th June.

2. There was a remarkable decrease in the amount of crime reported during the year, the total number of cases reported during the year being 2,938 against 3,350 in the previous year. This decrease is general in nearly all the classes, and Mr. Cooke appears to attribute it almost entirely to increased efficiency on the part of the Police. As pointed out by the District Magistrate, however, this is not the most probable explanation. During the year, the presence of the plague threw a great deal of work on the Police. Not only were there severe outbreaks at Sukkur and Rohri, but strict watch had to be kept round Shikárpur, Lárkána and other places, and the time and attention of the superior Police officers was largely taken up in this special manner, while men had to be drawn in from the outposts. In these circumstances, it is hardly likely that increased opportunities for crime would lead to its diminution. It is, in the Commissioner's opinion, most probable, firstly, that the paucity of the Police in the outlying talukas and the lack of supervision over their work led to a certain proportion of offences not being reported at all, and secondly, that the diminished number of offences was due to the good inundation of 1896, and the excellent one in the autumn of 1897, compared to the results of the abnormally bad inundation in 1895. Nowhere more than in the Shikárpur District does crime rise and fall with the seasons.

3. There was a small increase in the number of murder cases and cognate cases during the year, but not one calling for remark. Whereas, however, there was only one case of dacoity reported during 1896, which was afterwards excluded, there were 7 in the year 1897, of which one was excluded, as a murder was committed in it, and it was classed as such. Of the 6 true cases, 3 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal, and one was undetected. These results can hardly be called satisfactory, and the Superintendent might have given more details about the cases. He only does so in one instance, which was notable for the capture and conviction of the notorious dacoit Rahimtulla. The District Magistrate rightly points out that this man's capture was due to the personal bravery and assistance of a private individual. Dacoity was a crime previously almost unknown in Upper Sind, or indeed generally in Sind, and it is hoped that the principal gang has now been broken up. The Commissioner, however, cannot but view the future with apprehension, as the zamindárs, on whose loyalty the Government depend so much for the repression of crime, were not encouraged in this district by the late District Magistrate of Shikárpur, and the poverty of many of them leads them rather to sympathise with crime. Frequent escapes in the Courts also encourage criminals, who are beginning to find that gang-robbery is more lucrative than mere burglary. A beginning is now being made to reward good zamindárs with the grants of "Seris" or free land at the expense of the Village Cess Fund which in time should have a good effect. There were 11 true cases of robbery against 23 in the previous year, 332 true cases of house-breaking and theft against 412, and 592 true cases of theft against 701—a very marked decrease, and the numbers are much below the average of past years. The District Superintendent ought to have explained the character of the cases of robbery. The fact that 239 out of the 315 true cases of house-breaking and theft were not brought to trial is very unsatisfactory, and the proportion in thefts (215 out of 535 true cases disposed of) is also very high.

4. The number of pending cases was 298, still a large number, but considerably better than the figure, 369, of the previous year.

5. The total number of excluded cases was 1,542, or 46.43 of the whole number (3,321) for disposal. This was a higher percentage than that recorded in previous years, but the number of maliciously false complaints fell from 420 to 286. Out of these, sanction to prosecute was applied for in 103 cases and granted in 70. In 15 of these latter convictions were obtained, in 16 the prosecution failed, and in the remaining 39 the cases were pending or had not been begun. In addition the District Superintendent sanctioned prosecutions himself in 12 cases, and 6 convictions were obtained out of 7 cases finished.

Small as these results are in proportion to the total number of complaints, they must be pronounced satisfactory when the conditions of work are considered. Compensation was awarded under Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, in 37 cases, and for reasons noted in reviewing other reports, it cannot be expected that this number will be largely increased.

6. The percentages of conviction show a decided falling off from last year. The percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to the cases disposed of was 47·97 as against 51·90 last year, itself a low figure, while only 51·82 of the persons arrested by the Police, *suo motu*, were convicted against 55·43 in 1896. These figures cannot be called good, and there is a regrettable falling off in the percentages in cases of thefts. Mr. Cooke attempts to prove that this want of success on the part of the Police is due chiefly to the failure of the Magistrates to try the cases properly. His arguments are not, however, conclusive. To quote the results of one Magistrate's cases does not prove that the Magistrates in general are equally bad. Nor, supposing the Magistrates in the Shikárpur District to generally fail in their duty; is it apparent why the results should be worse in one year than in the previous one, when the Magistrates generally remain the same, or of the same type.

The poor results may be attributed with much more reason to the fact that the district is too unwieldy for one Police officer or one District Magistrate: it contains classes highly criminal so far as certain forms of offences are concerned: the subordinate Police officers are far from good, and the Magistrates are in many cases too overworked to dispose of their cases rapidly or to supervise the bad characters as thoroughly as could be desired. These facts should be recognised by the District Superintendent, whose tone as regards the Magistrates is injudicious throughout the report. The Administration report is not the place in which to characterise the behaviour of an individual Magistrate as "unpardonable." The Commissioner cannot but sympathise with a Police officer, the best of whose men's work may be sometimes vitiated by a weak Court, and who is liable to have a bad impression formed of himself personally owing to statistical results over which he has no control. Still, if Police officers are to criticise the Courts, there will be an end of all official subordination. Some note should have been made on the large decrease under the Excise, Opium and Salt Acts.

7. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 49,790, in addition to Rs. 10,174, in cases pending from the previous year, a total decrease of Rs. 2,414 only, although there were 223 fewer cases. Property valued at Rs. 21,162 was recovered, or 35·29 per cent., a slight increase on the 35·03 of the previous year, and the percentage of cases in which the property was recovered was also better.

8. Action was taken in 181 cases under Chapter VIII, in addition to 22 pending from the previous year. The result of these cases was as follows:—

Number of persons prosecuted.	Ordered to furnish security.	Discharged.	Number of persons who furnished security.	Sent to Jail.	Pending.
203	117	41	46	71	45

This is a considerable falling off in numbers from the 267 cases for disposal in the previous year, but it is accounted for by the plague which fully occupied the time of the Sub-divisional Magistrates and prevented witnesses being brought to head-quarters. The District Magistrate comments on the larger proportion who succeeded in furnishing security compared with the previous year. This, however, must necessarily vary with the discretion of the Magistrate and the position of the accused. The number of persons identified as having been previously convicted and classed as habitual offenders fell from 105 and 155 to 77 and 107, respectively. This very serious decrease, which is out of proportion to the decrease in the total number of convicts (1,139 against 1,238) should have been noticed in the District Superintendent's report.

9. Regarding village pagis, Mr. Cooke says: "Up to the present not much improvement appears to have been made." Colonel Mayhew, however, had a good opinion of them, and if the Police officers will refrain from trying to turn

them into policemen and attaching them to the thanas and will leave them as they are, the servants of the villagers, they ought to be very useful.

10. The punishment list was a very heavy one, 259 against 199 in the previous year. The increase was in minor punishments, and Mr. Cooke states that the reason for it was his strictness in dealing with offences of absence without leave and overstaying leave. Strict supervision is, doubtless, needed on these points, but as these offences could hardly have escaped punishment altogether in previous years, the increase is scarcely accounted for. On the other hand, a larger number of rewards granted, as Mr. Cooke distributed good-service tickets freely for work done during the plague. After a little unsteadiness at first, the Police behaved very well during the plague in Sukkur and Rohri. The number of men attacked by plague should have been noted.

11. The number of educated officers and men was 124 and 180 against 125 and 164, respectively, in 1896. Mr. Cooke, however, makes the same complaint that is found in other districts, that the educated men applying for enlistment are of a very poor type, and unfit for active work. The profits of agriculture and trade are so good and the Police stipends are so modest, that the bulk of educated men prefer sedentary or at least less severe out-door work, and less risk of being disgraced, to Police service.

12. The shooting of the Armed Police is slightly better than in 1896, but is not so good as it should be, and first-rate results cannot be expected from smooth-bores. Mr. Cooke states that he is giving his attention to the improvement of the drill of the District and Mounted Police. He rightly observes that "the Sindhi has a thorough distaste for drill and looks upon a visit to headquarters for the purpose as the heaviest punishment that can be given." It is, however, a form of punishment that would be much better than constant small fines.

13. The number of gun licenses already large, was considerably increased during the year. There were also 41 cases for disposal under the Arms Act, a large number. It has been the custom to inflict very light punishments for these offences in the Shikárpur District, and the District Magistrate should give his special attention to this subject when he can find the time, and consider whether the number of licenses could not also be decreased.

14. The Commissioner must agree with the District Magistrate that "the table which shows the personal investigation of serious crime gives anything but a favourable view of the work done by the two Police officers in the district." Out of 57 serious cases, 5 were visited by Mr. Cooke and 4 by Mr. Marston. Nor are the reasons assigned satisfactory; in fact, the only special one was the pressure of plague. This, however, was only serious enough to have detained Mr. Marston in Sukkur and Rohri for some three months in the year. The Commissioner is aware that the heavy nature of Mr. Cooke's office work makes it inconvenient for him to leave it long. But the Assistant Superintendent was posted at Sukkur especially for this work and the Collector's further report on the distribution of his duties will be awaited. Mr. Cooke did a sufficient amount of inspection duty as he visited all the stations and 66 out of the 87 outposts. He also called for and inspected the men of 11 other outposts when in their vicinity, but these ought not to have been counted as outposts visited. The amount of clerical work of a Superintendent of Police is, especially in the large districts of Sind, too heavy, but the Superintendent ought to let it get into arrears rather than become a desk-officer only.

15. There were 292 prosecutions for cruelty to animals, out of which 282 resulted in convictions, a good record.

16. Mr. Cooke makes out the best case he can for the improved work of the Police, but Mr. Sladen writes as follows:—

"The Acting District Magistrate regrets that he cannot take the favourable view of the work of the Police, as judged by statistics, that Mr. Cooke has done. From circumstances that have already come to his notice and from the concluding remarks in the report, it is feared that the relations between the Police and the Magistrates in parts of the district have been somewhat unsympathetic, and Mr. Cooke has, on this account, been led to place the work done by the Police for which he is responsible in as rosy a light as possible."

Better results, however, the Commissioner thinks, can hardly be expected so long as the Shikárpur District remains, as it is now, unmanageably large. It is impossible for one Superintendent to attend properly to all branches of his work; and the sub-divisional officers are too, overworked to take the share which really falls to them of supervising the crime in their divisions.

17. Mr. Cooke has written a painstaking and careful report, but he has filled it with a mass of figures, averages and percentages and has failed to touch on more general matters of interest. As Colonel Mayhew who was District Magistrate until the time that the report was submitted, has not left any remarks on record regarding the work or condition of the Police, it is difficult to form any correct estimate of its present efficiency. On the whole, the Commissioner thinks that some slight progress has been made in a year of exceptional strain.

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

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

No. 1591 OF 1898.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 14th July 1898.*

Mr. J. V. Cooke held charge of the district for the first four days of the year, after which Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan was in charge throughout the year, except for the period of three months (11th August to 10th November) for which he was on leave, when Mr. O. C. G. Hayter acted for him.

Under the orders conveyed in Government Resolution No. 870 of 1st February 1897, however, by which a District Superintendent of Police was appointed in Thar and Párkár, the status of the post was reduced to that of an Assistant Superintendent, and the District Magistrate became *ex-officio* District Superintendent of Police.

The proposal made by Mr. Mackenzie, that the District Magistrate should receive some allowance on account of the extra duties now devolving upon him, should be made separately, as it has no proper place in a review of the Police work in 1897.

2. There was a slight increase in crime during the year, the total cases reported under all heads being 787 against 772 in the previous year. As the number of cases excluded in each year was almost exactly the same (301 against 302) crime would at first sight appear to have been almost stationary. That there has been a real increase in criminality dealt with by the Police is, however, shown by the increase of 46, from 262 to 308, in Indian Penal Code cases, while the average of the last three years has been exceeded in all cases by 78.

Out of 294 real cognizable Police cases under the Penal Code (including 21 real cases from the previous year) 242 were disposed of during the year against 245 in the previous year, with much better results; 162 were brought to trial against 140, and of these 149 ended in conviction against 120. Thus 61·57 per cent. of real cases disposed of, and 91·97 per cent. of cases brought to trial resulted in conviction against 48·93 and 85·71. This represents a very marked improvement.

3. There was a decided increase in the number of true murder cases reported, which was 14 against 5. The smallness of last year's number was, however, then reported to be more accidental than anything else, and this form of crime must always be common in the Upper Sind Frontier. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of (90·91) was high, and that the Councils of Elders have continued to prove a reliable auxiliary of

justice. There was one dacoity, but it was more properly an ordinary robbery, and in that case and the three cases of robbery convictions were obtained. There was, however, an increase of 10 in house-breaking cases. This is ascribed by the Assistant Superintendent as being partly due to the difficulty of following up thieves into the Military lines within the limits of Jacobabad Cantonment. If the Military authorities, however, were always promptly informed and their aid enlisted beforehand, the Commissioner has no doubt the difficulty would be overcome.

The number of real thefts reported during the year was 115, or 2 more than in the previous year. The value of the property stolen, however, increased from Rs. 4,589 to Rs. 5,572. On the other hand the percentage of stolen property recovered rose from 51·86 to 62·83, and that of convictions to cases disposed of from 47·45 to 64·29, a very satisfactory improvement, which is also noticeable in the cases of receiving stolen property. These rose from 10 to 18, and the percentage of convictions was 100 against 41·67 last year.

Mr. Ostrehan complains of the trouble caused by complaints of cattle-stealing, as 115 out of the 154 made did not prove to be real thefts. The frequency of these complaints is, however, itself to some extent a test of the efficiency of the Police, as cattle owners do not complain unless they have some confidence in the Police assisting them. When the village cess pagis are fully employed, they will prove of the greatest assistance to the Police in this respect.

4. The number of pending cases has risen from 43 to 53, but this increase is entirely among cases pending with Magistrates, which are 23 as compared with 5, and the District Magistrate should give his attention to this matter.

5. Out of 301 excluded cases, 26 were declared to be maliciously false. Sanction was applied for to prosecute in all of these cases, and granted in 11. Out of 9 of these which have been completed, convictions have been obtained in 8. These results are proportionately much better than those obtained in other districts, and are an improvement on the previous year. The Assistant Superintendent should have reported the result of cases of this kind which were pending from the previous year, and should also have stated the number of cases in which the provisions of Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, were made use of.

6. The number of undetected cases fell from 106 to 80, and it is not understood why the District Magistrate thinks this decrease is "not encouraging". Perhaps "not" is an error for "most".

The Police of this district has again done good work under the A'bkári Laws.

7. It is satisfactory to note that out of 697 persons arrested by the Police, only 3 had to be discharged without being brought to trial. On the other hand, while the percentage of convictions obtained in cases disposed of has risen considerably as already noted, the percentage of persons convicted to arrested has fallen from 72·12 to 61·29, which would point to less care in making arrests.

8. The percentage of stolen property recovered was lower (41·69) than last year (44·80), but the percentage of cases in which it was recovered, a better test, was 68·8 against 61·82, and the results are satisfactory.

9. The provisions of Chapter VIII were satisfactorily worked during the year, as 66 persons were sent up by the Police, of whom 53 were called upon to give security. Out of these 35 failed to do so and were sent to Jail. These figures are very similar to, but slightly better than, those of last year. As observed by the District Magistrate, the proper working of this chapter is one of the surest preventives of crime in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

Although the number of persons convicted rose from 370 to 399, the number of persons identified as having been previously convicted and of habitual offenders was 33 and 24 as compared with 42 and 36 in the previous year.

The District Superintendent has not got a high opinion of the work done by the village pagis, but time must be allowed for the best men to be procured. Throughout Sind, the help of pagis is indispensable.

10. It is satisfactory to note that the number of punishments is much smaller than last year, 6 men having been dismissed as against 14, and 7 officers and 45 men otherwise punished against 34 and 79 respectively, in the previous year. As this has not been accompanied by any falling off in efficiency, and as the District Magistrate remarks that the discipline of the men is excellent, the punishments inflicted by Mr. Ostrehan in the previous year certainly appear to have had a good effect upon the force. A satisfactory number of rewards were gained by the Police during the year.

The number of educated men in the force has increased slightly from 83 to 94, but it was found impossible to keep up the school which had been started at head-quarters for instructing the men in the rudiments of law.

11. The drill of the force is reported to be fair, although the absence of an armed reserve at head-quarters must militate against its efficiency. The shooting does not appear to have been so good as in the previous year, and better training of the horses is particularly necessary among the Mounted Police.

12. There were 29 cases in all under the Arms Act, including 2 pending from the previous year. All the 24 cases that were completed in the year resulted in convictions. The number of these cases is increasing, and the recommendation of the Assistant Superintendent that rewards should be freely given to the Police for detecting them, deserves consideration.

13. Of the 22 serious crimes that occurred while Mr. Ostrehan was in charge, he visited the scenes of 12, and explains that in the remaining 10 the accused were promptly arrested. Mr. Hayter did not visit any of the 11 cases that occurred in his time. The District Magistrate states that "his inexperience of the work and want of knowledge of the language were the reasons why he was not ordered to go." Neither of these reasons is sufficient, as visiting such cases would be the best way to gain experience, and Mr. Mackenzie ought to have sent him to the scenes of crime.

Out of the 8 stations 6, and 30 out of the 37 outposts were visited by Mr. Ostrehan. His tour was interfered with by the necessity for taking plague precautions at Jacobabad.

14. The District Magistrate should address the Commissioner separately on the question of providing proper stables for the Savars' horses at Jacobabad.

15. The Police have given an increased share of attention to the prevention of cruelty to animals, as there were 73 prosecutions against 36 last year, and 69 out of the 71 cases completed ended in conviction. There has also been considerable activity in enforcing the provisions of the Public Conveyance Act.

16. Mr. Ostrehan complains that the detective-ability of his men is low, but in all other respects it appears that he has raised the standard of efficiency among them. His remarks on the increase of reported crime in his district are interesting. Formerly, he says, the people were accustomed to make reports of crime, and particularly of cattle theft, to their Sirdárs and Zamindárs, to whom also the Police generally referred any complainants who came to them. Now, however, the people are beginning to recognise the usefulness of the Police, and their right to use them, and the Police themselves are more alive to their duties, and the extension of the village "Pagi" system has brought tracking under the control of the Police. This is true, but the results are to be traced also to the decay of tribal feeling and the weakening of the Zamindari system. Hindus and haris can themselves become land-holders, without any obligation to the Zamindár, and both the power and the will of the latter to aid in criminal matters is thus weakened. Our Police system is not, however, such that we can afford now, nor for many years to come, to dispense with the aid of the Zamindars. It is for this reason that the Commissioner is so anxious to grant *seri* lands to leading Waderas, and to invest the latter in a position similar and yet superior to that of a Police Patel. With the extension of this scheme, he hopes to weld together the best points in both the Zamindari and Police systems.

17. Mr. Mackenzie has remarked on a subject, which has a general application throughout Sind, namely, the Railway Police. Leaving aside the question of their efficiency, the Commissioner fears that there is little sympathy or co-operation between them and the District Police. One reason for this must be found in the failure of the Deputy Superintendent to form the acquaintance of the District Magistrates and Superintendents, the necessity for doing which was laid down in paragraph 23 of the instructions issued by the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police in 1893. Mr. Mackenzie remarks that the Railway Police officer is unknown to him, and the same is, the Commissioner believes, the case even with the District Magistrate of Karachi, although the Deputy Superintendent makes his head-quarters at that place.

18. Mr. Ostrehan has written a good report, and the Commissioner is glad to quote and endorse the opinion of the District Magistrate: "It gives me much pleasure to note that the decided improvement in the Police of the District is undoubtedly due to the devotion and zeal displayed by Mr. Ostrehan."

The Commissioner also is pleased to note the continued good work of Inspector Gulabkhan.

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

THAR AND PARKAR.

No. 1602 OF 1898.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office, Karachi, 16th July 1898.

The district was in charge of Mr. E. C. Cox from 1st January to 27th October, and of Mr. J. B. W. Biddle for the rest of the year.

2. The figures of cases reported to the Police are almost identical with those of the previous year. There were in all 612 police cognizable cases as against 633, of which 341 were declared to be real against 346.

The Indian Penal Code cases reported were 592, and declared real 300 compared with 582 and 305.

The same similarity is to be observed in most of the different forms of crime. Real murder cases have decreased, however, from 9 to 5, while dacoities remain the same, 3, and robberies increased from 3 to 8. Mr. Biddle should have given some details as to the more serious offences, particularly of the dacoities, and should have stated whether the robberies were accompanied by violence or took only the somewhat less atrocious form of highway robbery, in which thieves meeting Banias on the road have made them deliver up their personal belongings by threats on a very slight show of force. It is satisfactory to note that in each of the abovenamed class of offences the percentage of real cases which ended in conviction was appreciably higher than in the previous year.

There is a distinct improvement in the real cases of house-breaking and theft, which have decreased from 61 to 49, and the very poor percentage of convictions obtained last year (26·98) has improved to 48·89.

In thefts, although the number of cases is about the same, the percentage of convictions has also risen considerably, and the Commissioner is glad to note that the number of convictions of receiving stolen property has risen from 2 to 7. There is thus a general improvement.

There is also a decided improvement as regards cattle-thefts. The number of true cases was less by 33 and although the number of cattle stolen was 23 less, the Police succeeded in recovering 15 more. Mr. Biddle remarks that cattle-thefts are constantly not reported but the animals privately recovered by paying the thieves. This, however, is universal over Sind; and it is somewhat illogical of Mr. Biddle to complain later on of the number of ill-founded com-

plaints that are made to the rounce. The greater belief the people have in the detective ability and honesty of the Police the more ready will they be to apply for this assistance even before they know that an animal is really stolen, and the less likely to go wandering round the country side with a Kuran, begging the noted cattle thieves to assist them in its recovery.

It is curious, and the point was also noted by the Commissioner last year, that, whereas 286 animals were recovered in 148 true cases, only 185 were recovered in 169 excluded cases; and the inference appears to be either that the Police are ready to class hopeless cases as excluded, or, as the Commissioner hopes, that in cases in which the animal has strayed, the people report to the Police as a last resource, when they have failed to find the animal themselves whereas, if a probability of theft exists, they report it promptly.

The Commissioner is glad to note that the cases under the Arms Act have decreased from 22 to 14. The circumstances of the district demand that the illegal possession of arms should be severely repressed. Mr. Cox's attention to the prevention of cruelty to animals has led to 22 cases under this head against 1 last year, and the Act has now been extended to the whole district.

3. Though the number of pending cases is not larger than last year, there are more with the Police, as Mr. Biddle has found it necessary to return several for further investigation, personally by the Chief Constables.

4. As usual the number of excluded cases is very large, nearly 50 per cent. or 292 out of 592, of the Indian Penal Code cases being thus classed. Of these, however, only 33 were classed as maliciously false. If the statement submitted by the Superintendent is correct, in none of these cases was sanction to prosecute asked for from the Magistrate, but in 11 of them the District Superintendent gave the necessary sanction himself. The Commissioner does not understand why this procedure was followed. Presumably some of these complaints were declared false after trial, in which case the Magistrate ought to have been applied to for the necessary sanction: and even in complaints which were classed as false without coming to trial, it would have been safer to have asked for the Magistrate's sanction when he excluded them.

In the 11 cases, in which prosecution was ordered by the District Superintendent of Police, there were 3 convictions and 3 remained pending, and one was not begun at the end of the year. As 6 convictions were also obtained in cases pending from the previous year, the results were fair. Compensation was granted in 4 cases only against 10 last year under Section 560, Indian Penal Code, but this section was also used in 17 non-cognizable cases.

5. The results obtained by the Police in dealing with crime are somewhat better than in the previous year. There were only 83 cases decided without being brought to trial against 156 in the previous year. The improvement is principally to be found in the Mirpur Khas Taluka, which still remains much more criminal than the other portions of the Thar and Parkar District to which it was recently joined.

The number of persons arrested by the Police was only 323 against 410 in the previous year, in all cases, but the decrease is largely due to fewer cases of rioting. The percentage of convictions as regards persons was almost the same as last year (62.43 against 62.71), while that of cases improved in a marked degree (52.14 to 69.97). No reason has been given for the large increase in the number of persons arrested otherwise than by the Police *suo motu*, from 210 to 459. As only 179 of the latter were convicted, the District Magistrate should see that Subordinate Magistrates are careful to make preliminary enquiries before ordering arrests in any case in which any doubt appears to exist.

The figures for stolen property are much superior to those of the previous year as, while Rs. 27,409 were stolen as against 30,940, the recoveries increased from Rs. 8,215 to Rs. 12,412: and there was thus a percentage of recoveries (including the value of property stolen in pending cases of the previous year) of 43 against 23.66.

There has thus been a decided improvement in the figures all round. Mr. Biddle complains that the Chief Constables not only lack detective ability, but are inclined to shirk the trouble of personal investigation. The former difficulty cannot be overcome till better men are trained up; the latter, however, is a matter in which early improvement may be expected under the better supervision of a separate District Superintendent.

6. There was a fair amount of action taken under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 53 persons being sent up who were all decided to be bad characters, and 46 of these had to go to jail for failure to furnish security. The District Magistrate remarks that the real bad characters of the Nara Valley are the fanatical followers of the Pir of Kiugri. For these, unfortunately, the ordinary methods of checking crime are quite inadequate, and their activity in ill-doing has now again begun to manifest itself.

The number of persons identified as previously convicted and habitual offenders (31 and 20) is large and satisfactory compared with the total number of arrests (211) in the district.

7. Neither the District Superintendent nor the District Magistrate has recorded an opinion on the usefulness of the Village Pagis, which the Commissioner regrets, as the system is perhaps further developed here than in any other part of Sind.

8. The number of punishments during the year was very large. Against the average punishment during the previous three years of 16 officers and 41 men, 22 officers and 76 men were punished in 1897. Mr. Biddle approves of these punishments, the men being, he says, very slack. The punishments were chiefly fines and according to Mr. Biddle's experience no constable can afford a fine so well as the Sindhi. The District Magistrate, however, considers that there was no necessity for so many punishments, and he remarks that allowance should have been made for the men coming under a different system. With this the Commissioner fully agrees. In their own way, and often according to their own traditions, the Thár and Párkar Police are not less efficient than those of other districts in Sind; and it would not be expected that they would be as readily assimilated to the discipline of other districts as Mr. Cox and Mr. Biddle no doubt hoped. Nor can the Commissioner agree with Mr. Biddle on the subject of fining. Nothing is more calculated to make a low paid man dishonest as such cuttings of his pay, and the Commissioner cannot follow Mr. Biddle in thinking that the men can afford to lose their pay better in Sind than elsewhere, where the cost of living and the rates of labour are much higher than in the Presidency, and the pay is the same. If Mr. Biddle means that the Sindhi is so improvident that he does not mind getting into debt, he is right. But this is a result the Superintendent should try to avoid by inflicting drill punishments which the Sindhi dislikes much more than fines.

The standard of education of the force is undoubtedly low, only 52 officers and 53 men being able to read and write: and most of these are Ollíco or Thána munshis.

9. Mr. Biddle reports very unfavourably on the drill of the men: but as pointed out by the District Magistrate, the men are practically efficient though ignorant of drill, and the latter may be expected to materially improve when the re-organisation scheme is brought into force.

10. Mr. Biddle gives no opinion as to the general efficiency of the force. Mr. Mules however writes—

“In spite of superficial faults, somewhat slack discipline, a low standard of education, and an imperfect knowledge of drill, I consider the force to be on the whole a thoroughly useful one, and I can say for them that the men are willing, ready at a moment's notice to go any distance, frequently doing so and recovering stolen cattle and arresting offenders far across the border with the greatest rapidity.”

With this the Commissioner agrees, and, while he anticipates much good from the administration of the Police by a trained District Superintendent of

Police, he thinks Mr. Biddle should be careful to preserve the distinctive features of the Thar and Párkar Police, when improving their drill and discipline. When, for instance, he finds fault with the riding of the men, he should remember that they have purposely been allowed to retain the native saddle and cloth, and their seat and mode of progression, however displeasing to the trained eye, is much the most suitable for the long marches they have to perform.

11. Of the 8 serious crimes that occurred during Mr. Cox's tenure of leave, he visited 2; of the others, 5 were detected immediately, and the sixth occurred in the Rann of Cutch. Mr. Biddle visited the scene of the one serious crime that occurred in his time.

12. Out of the 22 Police stations and 67 outposts Mr. Cox visited 10 stations and 22 outposts, and Mr. Biddle 7 stations and 9 outposts, but it is not stated whether any of those seen by Mr. Biddle had already been visited by Mr. Cox. The great extent of the district renders it difficult to visit many of the outposts unless the Superintendent has a whole twelve months at his disposal.

13. Mr. Biddle rightly points out the inconvenience of the present system whereby all prisoners have to be sent first to Umarkot, and the matter is under correspondence. So also is his suggestion that a Veterinary Surgeon should be maintained for the district. The rate of mortality among the horses and camels is certainly abnormally high, and if skilled advice were effectual in reducing it, the extra cost would be good economy. So much of it, however, is due to the climate that it is doubtful whether the services of a Veterinary graduate would be of much avail.

14. Mr. Biddle's remarks about the necessity for another Inspector and for the reconstitution of the Quarter Guard refer to matters which are comprised in the re-organisation scheme now under consideration.

15. The Thar and Párkar Police force is necessarily in a state of transition, but the Commissioner is glad to record his appreciation of the good work done by Mr. Cox, when he came to the district and found the Police in a somewhat disorganised condition after the long campaign against the Makhi Dhand outlaws.

As regards Mr. Biddle, the District Magistrate cordially acknowledges the interest he has taken in his work and the energy he has displayed in moving about the district. The Commissioner is glad to note the good work done by the Inspector Mr. Samson.

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

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE POLICE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1897.

No. 2286 of 1898.

Ahmedabad, 3rd October 1898.

The year under report shows an increase of 1,331 in this Division in offences under "all classes" and "Indian Penal Code." It is noticeable through all the districts, but more so in Kaira and Thána, both of which are responsible for a very large portion of the increase. The offences under the Indian Penal Code alone indicate a rise of 1,118, Kaira and Thána contributing the largest share. Ahmedabad stands next; while the remaining districts show a slight increase. The total number of real crime for which the Police are directly answerable has also risen by 931 in this Division.

2. There is also an increase in the more serious crimes. Murders have increased from 37 in 1896 to 51 in 1897. Cases of dacoities, robberies and house-breaking with intent to commit theft have increased. Thána shows a rise of 4 cases in dacoities; Kaira, Broach, Ahmedabad and Surat also contribute to this crime. Thána has been infested by bands of dacoits from the Kolába, Poona and Násik districts. Rigorous measures have already been adopted for their suppression. The general increase in crime is ascribed to high prices of grain prevailing in all districts and in some to the prevalence of plague, owing to which property in houses vacated as a precautionary measure could not be efficiently guarded. The increase under the Ábkári and Opium Acts is chiefly noticeable in the Surat and Thána districts, where owing to scarcity the people had recourse to illicit distillations of liquor.

3. The number of pending cases in this Division was 468, of which 205 cases have remained with the Police and 260 with the Magistracy. A large number of cases of house-breaking with intent to commit thefts and of thefts has remained undetected. Though there is a slight decrease in the percentage of such cases as compared with the previous year, more promptness and activity on the part of the Police should have reduced the number of such cases still further. The general percentages of convictions have improved, but they have slightly fallen off in more serious crimes such as murders, dacoities, and robberies. This falling off, trivial as it is, is to be regretted, as convictions in cases of serious crimes exercise a more wholesome check on the criminal classes than those in less serious offences.

4. The percentage of number of persons released without trial to number of persons arrested in all classes varies from 0·41 in Thána to 4·37 in the Panch Maháls. This result is satisfactory, and is an improvement on the previous year.

5. There is an increase in the value of property stolen in this Division during the year—Rs. 2,03,363 as against Rs. 1,55,833 last year. Kaira, Surat and Thána show the largest increase, while the Panch Maháls and Broach have a slight decrease. The increase in Surat is due to one theft of Rs. 23,000. There is a proportionate increase in the recovery of stolen property—Rs. 1,35,627 worth of property has been recovered as against Rs. 97,658 in the preceding year. The largest percentage, viz. 89·61, of the recovery has been effected by the Surat Police who deserve credit for their work in this branch. In the Panch Maháls and Broach there is a falling off in the recoveries made. This is partly due to the facilities found in the surrounding foreign territory for the speedy disposal of such property.

6. The table of excluded cases shows the highest percentage, viz. 16·32 in Thána, and the lowest, viz. 12·44 in the Panch Maháls. There is a slight increase in the latter district of such cases, while there is a falling off in the rest.

7. The number of complaints classed as "maliciously false" amounts to 182. The highest number, 84, has been contributed by Thána and the lowest, 2, by the Panch Maháls. Prosecutions have been instituted in 79 cases, out of which convictions have been obtained in 16 only. The number of prosecutions instituted is small in proportion to the number of false complaints, and the convictions obtained still smaller. The task, however, of proving that a person has intentionally made a false complaint is beset with many difficulties, and it is no wonder then that a large number of the maliciously false complaints goes unpunished. It is evident from the present practice of indiscriminate prosecutions that a wider discretion and greater care should be used in selecting cases for prosecution, so as to ensure a greater number of convictions. A larger proportion of convictions to prosecutions will alone deter evil-minded persons from deliberately preferring false complaints. The Inspector-General of Police remarks at the end of his paragraph 11 on the desirability of freely using the provisions of Section 560 (now 250) of the Criminal Procedure Code, with a view to check this pernicious habit of the people. But as observed by the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad at page 63, the Police ought to be able to find out a vexatious or frivolous complaint at the time of their investigation. The Inspector-General appears to be in error in holding that the section could be applied to excluded cases as his comment on the District Magistrate's observation shows. The section is applicable only to those cases in which persons are accused *before a Magistrate* of any offence triable by him. In regard to excluded cases no such thing happens. An accused is never placed before the Magistrate charged with any offence, but the matter is disposed of by correspondence only.

8. There is a decrease in this Division in the number of non-cognizable cases. The Police have been employed in investigating 146 such cases. It is satisfactory to note that the tendency of the Magistrates to saddle the Police with non-cognizable cases has been diminishing. The percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts is 9.31 which is very small. This is perhaps greatly due to compoundable cases.

9. The orders in respect to the general supervision and registration of bad characters appear to have been carefully attended to. 327 persons have been bound over to be of good behaviour and 88 have been sent to jail on failure to give security. Ahmedabad and Kaira have shown greater activity in this respect than the other districts of this Division. Great vigilance should always be exercised in controlling the movements of suspicious characters, and if these repressive measures are carried out systematically, there is sure to be a diminution in crime. There is a satisfactory improvement in the identification and classification of habitual offenders. The introduction of the finger tip impression system will further simplify the efforts of the Police in this direction.

10. The number of punishments inflicted on officers and men of the Police force has increased in Ahmedabad. Surat shows the highest percentage of defaulters in this Division. It seems that the efficiency and smartness of the force has not suffered any deterioration, judging from the number of rewards given for good service.

11. The system of conducting prosecutions by the aid of Court Prosecutors and Court Jamadárs has been found to work successfully. There is much force in the remark of the Inspector-General of Police that investigating officers and Court Prosecutors should be exclusively employed on their particular duties and that they should be specially selected and trained according to their aptitude for either branch. The appointment of a Court Prosecutor for each district seems desirable in the interest of the public.

12. The usefulness of the Village Police to the District Police cannot be denied. It is no doubt inefficient but at the same time it must not be forgotten that without its co-operation the District Police would be paralysed in detecting offences. A village watchman has more opportunities and greater facilities for ferretting out a crime than a Police Jamadár who suddenly drops down on the scene of offence and who knows nothing about the villagers. If the men of the Village Police receive encouragement and liberal treatment, they will prove more serviceable than at present.

13. Except three riots that have taken place, the year has been an uneventful but a trying one. Two of the riots have been connected with plague. One of these took place at Vesawa in the Bassain Taluka of the Thána District, where about 200 fishermen assaulted Mr. Hudson, First Class Magistrate, the Plague Mámlatdár and their attendants. The third riot occurred during the detection of illicit distillation of liquor. In spite of the severe strain on the resources of the Police on account of plague and scarcity, they have acquitted themselves in a satisfactory manner.

H. F. SILCOCK,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

No. 9213 of 1898.

Referring to the remarks made in the concluding part of the Commissioner Northern Division's paragraph 7, I am aware that Section 560 (now 250) of the Criminal Procedure Code is applicable only to those cases in which persons are accused before a Magistrate, but although there are no columns which would show the number of persons discharged in excluded cases, the Commissioner is mistaken in saying that an accused is never placed before the Magistrate charged with an offence in cases afterwards excluded. Such cases do occur, and to these my remark is applicable. The very small percentage of arrested persons convicted in direct cases in Ahmedabad would indicate that frivolous and vexatious complaints were not uncommon.

Poona, 7th October 1898.

J. E. DOWN,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, C. D., ON THE POLICE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1897.

P.
No. 2447 of 1897.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 3rd October 1898.

Submitted to Government.

2. The feature of the year as regards the Central Division is the enormous increase in crime of all kinds owing to famine and plague. There was a very serious increase in the number of murders and offences against property roughly speaking almost doubled as compared with the number in the previous year. At the same time it may be pointed out, as it has been before, that nowhere in the whole report is it possible to differentiate the more serious offences against property from the minor ones judged by the amount of property robbed or stolen. If five drunken Bhils knock a traveller off his horse or cart and steal 8 annas' worth of property from him the offence is a dacoity. The diaries of the Police Officers in Khándesh constantly showed petty cases of this kind which have gone to swell the number of serious offences. The total amount of property stolen will give some clue as to the average value in each case but it would be better that offences against property should be tabulated according to the value involved. This matter will be considered further on in relation to each district.

3. There was also a large increase in non-cognizable crime in the Central Division, principally in the Ahmednagar District but with considerable contributions in Khándesh and Sholápur. The reason has been explained in the Ahmednagar District as owing to prosecutions for recovery of municipal taxes but no explanation is forthcoming from the other districts.

4. I am unable to understand on what principle the proportion of the force to the area and population of each district has been calculated in paragraph 18 but it is obvious that the Ahmednagar District is the most undermanned.

5. The number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition in the Central Division seems unduly large as compared with the number in the other divisions and enquiry on this point will be made.

6. I do not like to increase statistical work but I think it would be as well that reasons should be shown for not visiting scenes of serious crime. The reasons would usually be—

Immediate detection
Distance
Sickness
Other emergent duty.

It seems to me that inspection of outposts and visitation of serious crime are rather neglected.

7. I will now return to the subject which I have alluded to above at the end of paragraph 2. Taking the Ahmednagar District the total number of cases against property during the year under report was as follows :—

Dacoities ...	...	...	...	55
Robberies ...	...	...	...	49
House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...				238
Thefts ...	...	...	...	515
			Total ...	857

The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 81,961.

This gives an average of between Rs. 95 and 96 in each case.

In paragraph 2 of the review of the work in the Ahmednagar District it is stated that 15 cases of theft in which property of the value of Rs. 32,719 was stolen were due to the evacuation of houses owing to plague. If these figures are deducted there remain 842 cases involving property worth Rs. 49,242 and the average of stolen property in each case is reduced to between Rs. 58 and 59. Again in paragraph 11 it is stated that the large increase in the amount of property stolen is due to the two cases in which over Rs. 26,000 worth was stolen. If neither of these was included in the 15 cases referred to above and if the figures are again deducted the remainder is 840 cases with property worth Rs. 23,242 giving an average of about Rs. 41 per case. This shows that many of the cases which appear as dacoities and robberies are really somewhat petty crimes, committed by people in want of food but not honest enough to work for it. The number of excluded cases in this district was very large but the Police administration seems under the difficulties of the year to have been of a very high order. At the same time it must be remembered that many cases which occur during a time of famine are very easy of detection the offenders making no effort to conceal or deny their offences. The outline of a scheme for improving the remuneration of inferior village servants including the Police has already been submitted to Government.

8. In the Khândesh District it is acknowledged that the larger number of the offences against property were not of a serious character. The numbers were—

Dacoities ...	...	...	...	253
Robberies ...	...	...	...	171
House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...				818
Thefts ...	...	...	...	1,697
			Total ...	2,939

The value of the property stolen was Rs. 2,51,883 giving an average of about Rs. 85 per case. There may be no technical flaw in the Inspector-General's arguments regarding the want of success in working Chapter VIII Criminal Procedure Code for the repression of crime in the Khândesh District but as a matter of fact all Magistrates and Police Officers are aware that great practical difficulty does exist. Our system of Criminal law entirely favours the offender and moral conviction either in the mind of the Police Officer or the

Magistrate cannot weigh against the actual facts of an ostensibly respectable position and a solvent not to say wealthy giver of a security bond. I am aware that the increase in the number of licenses for arms was due to licenses issued for purposes of protection against crime. I am obliged to differ with the Inspector-General as to the cause of the great increase in crime. I believe with the Superintendent that the increase was entirely due to the scarcity. Khándesh is always a very criminal district but had there been no scarcity the crime would have remained normal. If every Bhil is to be considered a criminal in *esse* or *posse* the increase was of course due to the criminal classes but its immediate cause was the scarcity.

9. Following the same method of calculation for the Násik as for the two preceding districts the average amount stolen in each offence against property was about Rs. 62. The proportion of maliciously false cases seems to be very large in this district and the prosecution of such cases was attended with little success.

10. The record of the Poona District is an excellent one. The average amount stolen in each offence against property was about Rs. 70, but plague measures allowed nearly Rs. 34,000 to be made away with in only 72 cases and if these are deducted with the amount involved in them the average in the remainder falls to about Rs. 44. There was an actual decrease in reported crime and a slight increase in true crime. The operations against the Koli outlaws were very successful which I think is shown by the fact that while this class has been very busy since the close of the year in other districts they have been quiet in Poona. Prosecution of maliciously false case seems to have had little success.

11. In spite of the very large increase in the number of crimes against property in the Sátára District the average value of the property stolen in each case was as low as Rs. 56, and no less than 81 cases involving property worth Rs. 35,240 were due to plague. There was also a very heavy dacoity of Rs. 14,500 at Akalkhop (*vide* paragraph 12). If these 82 cases involving nearly Rs. 50,000 are deducted the average of stolen property in the remaining cases would be reduced to about Rs. 20 !! In spite of the opinion of the Inspector-General there can be no doubt there would not have been the abnormal increase there was in crime had it not been for the scarcity and the plague which affected the criminal as well as other classes and above all gave them the opportunity they desired. The relaxation of the regulations against bad characters and the criminal classes may have been an additional cause but scarcity and plague were the important factors. The District Magistrate's explanation regarding the large number of cases pending before Magistrates at the close of the year will be called for. In this district also the number of maliciously false cases is very large but prosecutions in such cases are few and even those few are unsuccessful. Of the cases disposed of by Magistrates directly an enormous number seems to be excluded. No less than 169 were excluded out of 219. The relaxation of the measures controlling the movements of Mángs and Rámosis was certainly a grievous mistake which it is hoped will be speedily repaired.

12. In the Sholápur District the average value of property stolen in each case of offences against property was Rs. 70 but if 50 cases due to plague involving property worth Rs. 16,117 are deducted the average is reduced to Rs. 53. The number of excluded cases is enormous and seems to call for enquiry, though the percentage is less than last year. The number of maliciously false cases is on the contrary surprisingly small. I do not believe in the crime-repressing powers of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code as much as the Inspector-General seems to and do not think it could have been worked with much effect during the famine. The year was a difficult one but even when this is acknowledged the record of the Sholápur Police was not a good one.

J. K. SPENCE,
Commissioner, C. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, S. D., ON THE POLICE
REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1897.

No. P-1620 OF 1898.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT:

Commissioner, S. D.'s Office,
Belgaum, 17th October 1898.

The Acting Commissioner, S. D., has the honour to submit his remarks on the report of the Inspector-General of Police for the year 1897. The delay in its submission to Government for over a month and a half is attributed by that officer to the elaborateness and complexity of the new statements introduced for the first time in the report in accordance with Government Resolution No. 8720 of 16th December 1896 (J. D.).

2. The table embodied in the marginally noted paragraph shows that the number of true Indian Penal Code cases was 3,728 against 2,864 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 864. Turning to classes a comparison of the figures for the year under report with those of the preceding year shows an increase under all the classes, except under Class I (offences against State, public tranquility, &c.), in which the number has fallen by nearly 50 per cent. The increase has chiefly occurred under Classes V and III.

Paragraph 3.

3. The details of the more serious forms of crime for each of the districts as well as for the division are contrasted in the following table:—

Districts.	Murders.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	Thefts.	Receiving stolen property.	
Belgaum ...	1896...	16	4	6	11	140	156	11
	1897...	21	13	27	14	188	333	12
Bijápur ...	1896...	12	4	60	14	175	180	37
	1897...	12	...	28	12	175	288	14
Dhárwár ...	1896...	26	8	27	19	226	280	11
	1897...	33	6	48	28	295	335	22
Kánara ...	1896...	6	...	6	8	77	121	10
	1897...	4	...	30	6	85	121	10
Kolába ...	1896...	1	3	3	2	54	271	3
	1897...	5	2	4	9	107	319	5
Ratnágiri ...	1896...	4	1	...	4	39	93	6
	1897...	4	1	2	2	80	206	8
Total ...	1896...	65	20	102	58	711	1,101	78
	1897...	79	22	139	71	930	1,602	71

4. A comparison of the divisional figures for the years 1896 and 1897 shows an increase in the numbers of crimes under all heads, except under "Receiving stolen property," where there is a decrease of 7.

Turning to districts it will be seen that in Belgaum crimes have increased under all heads and in Dhárwár and Kolába under all but one. Under "Murders" Kánara is the only district which shows a decrease, while Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kolába show an increase of 5, 7 and 4, respectively, the figures for Bijapur (12) and Ratnágiri (4) being stationary. Under "Attempts at murder and culpable homicide" Belgaum is the only district which shows an increase (9); Dhárwár and Kolába show a falling off of 2 and 1, respectively, while in

Bijápur and Kánara no such crime was committed in the year. Ratnágiri, as in the preceding year, has only one case. "Dacoities" show an increase in all the districts, except Bijápur, where they have fallen by over 50 per cent. which along with the general decrease in crime is attributed by the Inspector-General to the good famine administration, and speaks well for the Police of that district. The increase is chiefly noticeable in Belgaum and Kánara and is due to the foreign gangs that entered those districts from Mysore Province in the former and Dhárwár and Belláry in the latter. Dhárwár shows an increase of 21 under this head which is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police partly to the scarcity that prevailed in the north-east portion of the district and the consequent high prices of staple food-grains and partly to the influx of bad characters from the adjoining districts. The increase in Kolába and Ratnágiri is trifling. Under "Robberies" against an aggregate increase of 19 in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kolába, there is a decrease of 6 in the remaining three districts. The increase in "house-breaking with intent to commit theft" has occurred in all the districts, except in Bijápur, where the figure (175) has remained stationary. The large increase of 501 in "thefts" is shared in by all the districts, except Kánara, where there is no change. They have more than doubled in Belgaum and Ratnágiri. All the districts show a slight rise under "Receiving stolen property," except Bijápur, where there is a fall of 23, which has materially helped to keep the divisional total below that of the preceding year.

5. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 847 against

Districts.	With the Police.		With the Magistrates.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Belgaum ...	33	83	94	138
Bijápur ...	83	62	100	89
Dhárwár ...	49	75	146	118
Kánara ...	23	28	42	24
Kolába ...	68	67	128	97
Ratnágiri ...	3	5	29	61
Total ...	259	320	539	527

798 in the previous year, giving an average of 141 per district as compared with 133 in 1896. From the marginally noted table it will be seen that out of a total of 847 cases, 527 cases were pending before the Magistrates and 320 were under investigation by the Police against 539 and 259 respectively in the previous year. The number of cases pending before the Magistrates is large in the districts of Bel-

gaum, Dhárwár and Kolába, which shows that the orders contained in paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 8236 of 1st December 1896, Judicial Department, do not seem to have received adequate attention on the part of the District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.

6. The percentages given in the marginally noted paragraph of the report show that out of the seven tests laid down by Government, the Southern Division takes the last rank in the first four tests and second in the last three. A comparison of the divisional figures with those of the previous year, however, shows an improvement under the 1st, 5th, 6th and 7th tests, markedly under the 5th. In the 2nd, 3rd and 4th tests the percentages have slightly fallen. The value of stolen property remaining unrecovered at the close of the year was Rs. 78,532 against Rs. 99,828 in 1896, the decrease being contributed by the Bijápur, Kolába and Kánara districts. The subjoined statement shows the success of the Police in the several districts as well as in the division in the various tests :—

Districts.	Year.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
								Rs.
Belgaum ...	1896...	64.85	90.76	62.06	62.72	22.25	70.00	7,723
	1897...	56.13	77.42	56.33	57.97	42.95	74.16	12,377
Bijapur ...	1896...	51.05	84.34	62.36	65.66	41.33	77.04	45,818
	1897...	61.75	87.57	49.67	51.98	31.80	67.99	20,902
Dhárwár ...	1896...	35.47	89.83	61.06	64.72	29.71	66.34	15,998
	1897...	38.69	90.84	61.72	63.72	52.55	64.40	24,142
Kánara ...	1896...	56.47	92.89	54.78	56.33	26.30	61.65	16,127
	1897...	60.37	96.53	62.42	63.97	30.94	58.66	3,834
Kolába ...	1896...	58.93	95.68	69.62	70.0	31.45	65.13	11,769
	1897...	69.57	96.85	72.5	72.72	52.57	73.15	8,293
Ratnágiri ...	1896...	84.10	98.79	62.57	63.71	43.86	87.16	2,394
	1897...	92.54	97.06	74.20	75.47	38.72	90.35	8,984
Total ...	1896...	53.81	91.31	62.67	64.49	31.79	69.95	99,828
	1897...	58.33	90.16	60.86	62.18	44.25	71.03	78,532

It will be seen from the above statement that Ratnágiri takes the first rank in all the tests except the fifth and the last; Kolába stands first in the fifth test closely followed by Dhárwár, while Kánara is first in the last. The fluctuations in the figures have been dealt with by the Inspector-General of Police in the summarised reports of the districts.

7. The following table gives the number of excluded cases as compared with those for the preceding year :—

Districts.	1896.			1897.		
	Total cases for disposal.	Total cases excluded.	Percentage.	Total cases for disposal.	Total cases excluded.	Percentage.
Belgaum ...	1,220	578	47.37	1,348	516	38.27
Bijapur ...	1,363	610	44.75	1,282	446	34.08
Dhárwár ...	1,460	518	35.47	1,762	543	30.81
Kánara ...	730	364	49.86	761	386	50.72
Kolába ...	1,523	762	50.03	1,658	830	50.06
Ratnágiri ...	853	626	73.38	1,134	746	65.78
Total ...	7,149	3,458	48.37	7,945	3,467	43.63

Out of a total of 7,945 cases for disposal during the year 3,467 or 43.63 per cent. were excluded against 3,458 or 48.37 out of 7,149 in 1896. The decrease in percentage is shared in by all the districts except Kolába and Kánara, in the former of which the percentage has remained almost stationary and in the latter it has slightly increased.

8. The table given below shows the number of "maliciously false complaints" in each of the districts of the division and the number of prosecutions instituted with their results :—

Paragraph 11.

Districts.	Number of maliciously false complaints.		Number of prosecutions instituted.		Number in which conviction was obtained.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Belgaum	54	47	19	15	6	8
Bijápur	54	43	13	18	...	3
Dhárwár	50	37	8	14	1	1
Kánara	21	20	7	10	1	...
Kolába	54	53	2	15	...	1
Ratnágiri	9	15	1	3	...	2
Total	242	215	50	76*	8	15

* 31 were pending at the close of the year.

The number of maliciously false complaints shows a decrease of 27, which is common to all the districts except Ratnágiri, where there is an increase of 6. Prosecutions were instituted in 76 against 50 in the preceding year and convictions were obtained in 15 cases. Of the 31 cases pending at the close of the year, 3 were in Belgaum, 10 in Bijápur, 7 in Dhárwár, 4 in Kánara, 6 in Kolába and 1 in Ratnágiri. Looking at the results obtained in the prosecutions instituted under this head, the work of the Police seems not quite up to the mark in the Dhárwár, Kánara and Kolába districts. The provisions of section 500 of the Criminal Procedure Code were applied in 23 cases, in which compensation to the amount of Rs. 426 was awarded, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 22 and Rs. 322. Ratnágiri is again the only district where the provisions of this section were not at all made use of nor has any reason been assigned for it. Attention of the District Magistrate will be drawn to Government Resolution No. 9458 of 28th December last (paragraph 3) in this connection. The undersigned concurs with the Inspector-General of Police in the remarks made by him at the end of paragraph 11 about the desirability for a more extensive use of the provisions of this useful section.

9. Belgaum and Ratnágiri are the only districts in the Southern Division which were free from any change in the *personnel* of the District Superintendents of Police during the year under review. The changes were frequent in Bijápur and Kolába. Dhárwár and Kánara changed hands twice each.

10. The divisional total under "Non-cognizable crime" fell off from 17,775 to 16,545, a result mainly due to the large decrease (2,332) in Dhárwár. Ratnágiri also shows a slight fall. All the remaining four districts show an increase which is explained by the large number of municipal cases in them as well as by cases under the Village Sanitation Act in Belgaum. 21,926 persons were dealt with in these cases by the Criminal Courts, of whom 4,794 or 21.86 per cent. were convicted as compared with 3,784 in the preceding year. Turning to districts it will be seen from the percentages given in the marginal table that except Kánara where there is a slight decline, all the districts show an improvement—notably Bijápur which shows a marked increase of 16.12 per cent.

Districts.	Percentages in 1896.	Percentages in 1897.
Belgaum	26.55	30.84
Bijápur	20.28	36.40
Dhárwár	22.75	24.10
Kánara	19.18	17.54
Kolába	11.53	12.64
Ratnágiri	15.86	17.88
Total	18.80	21.86

11. The following statement shows the comparative numbers of persons for 1896 and 1897 dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

* 31 were pending at the close of the year.

Districts.	Brought before the Magistrates under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.		Required to furnish Security.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Belgaum	40	55	14	48
Bijápur	24	25	5	5
Dhárwár	11	65	3	26
Kánara	10	42	7	16
Kolába	31	41	23	34
Ratnágiri	12	3	12	...
Total	128	231	64	129

In all 231 persons, including 42 of the preceding year, were proceeded against as compared with 128 in 1896 and the proceedings were successful in 129 cases which shows a slight improvement over the last year's results, Belgaum heads the list in the Southern Division of successful prosecutions with more than a third of the divisional total. The Inspector-General, however, thinks that the number of persons proceeded against might, with advantage, have been greater considering the amount of crime in that district, Kolába with 34 and Dhárwár with 26 showed sufficient activity in this direction. The Acting Commissioner concurs with Mr. Down in stating that "it is certainly not to the credit of the Dhárwár Police that the notorious gang (of Pathans) should have been permitted to reside so long at Hubli and Gadag and systematically commit without let or hindrance depredations on a large scale in every direction" and that "it is incredible (*sic*), that no information or rumours should have reached the ears of the Police." It is, however, satisfactory to learn that 29 of these dacoits have, since the end of the year, been brought to account, and it is hoped that through the energetic efforts of Mr. Holland the district will entirely get rid of these budmashes ere long. It is desirable to know how many of these are still left at large in this district as well as in Belgaum, where also they are reported to have made their appearance. The very limited application of the provisions of this Chapter in Bijápur is attributed to the apathy on the part of the Police as well as the Magistracy which is regrettable and should be checked. The Inspector-General observes that the improvement in this respect during the last two years in Kolába is noticeable, but the District Magistrate thinks that in Pen and Panvel a freer application of the provisions is necessary. Cases against 39 persons were pending at the close of the year, of which nearly half belonged to Kánara. Now that the district has got the full complement of First Class Magistrates allowed to it, there should be no difficulty in disposing of these pending cases.

12. From the figures given in the margin it will appear that the number of punishments inflicted on the members of the force has decreased from 462 to 429. The decrease has occurred

Paragraphs 19 and 20.

Districts.	Number of punishments.		Average for the last three years.
	1896.	1897.	
Belgaum	50	84	75
Bijápur	114	92	78
Dhárwár	164	181	154
Kánara	79	28	70
Kolába	33	26	22
Ratnágiri	22	20	24
Total	462	429	423

in all the districts except Belgaum and Dhárwár, where they have risen from 50 and 164 to 84 and 181 respectively. Dhárwár claims the largest and Ratnágiri the smallest number of punishments in the division. Kánara and Ratnágiri are the only districts where the average for the past three years has not been exceeded. Thirteen men were rewarded by promotion and 849 by money including good service tickets.

Districts.	Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.		Average percentage for the last three years.
	1896.	1897.	
Belgaum ...	49.40	50.35	49.45
Bijapur ...	42.22	44.29	40.59
Dhárwár ...	56.08	61.59	52.98
Kánara ...	69.44	61.05	66.81
Kolába ...	59.40	55.05	59.36
Ratnágiri ...	75.76	76.56	74.69

13. The percentage of officers and men able to read and write shows an improvement in all the districts except in Kánara and Kolába, where it is below the average for the past three years.

Paragraph 28.

14. The following table shows the amount of work performed by the District Superintendents of Police in the Division :—

Districts.	POLICE STATIONS.		POLICE OUTPOSTS.		SCENES OF SERIOUS CRIME VISITED AND PERSONALLY INVESTIGATED.		REMARKS.
	Total number.	Number visited and inspected.	Total number.	Number visited and inspected.	Total number.	Number visited and inspected.	
Belgaum ...	12	9	43	37	69	35	* Exclude 21 out of 26 visited by Assistant Superintendent.
Bijapur ...	10	10	51	44	27*	a 12*	
Dhárwár ...	16	13	45	33	113†	b 58†	† Exclude 1 out of 1. Do. 2 stations and 2 outposts visited by Mr. Keatinge which were already visited by Mr. Fellowes.
Kánara ...	11	6‡	42	26‡	37	17	
Kolába ..	10	10	28	25	22	8	
Ratnágiri ...	12	12	36	36	20	8	
Total ...	71	60	245	201	288	138	

a. In addition to these Mr. Holland investigated personally 4 cases, Mr. Davies 3, Mr. Hume 1 and Mr. Rustomji 10.

b. In addition to these Mr. Adams investigated 13 and Mr. Holland 4 cases.

Ratnágiri is the only district where all the Police Stations and outposts were visited and inspected during the year. The inspection work performed in the remaining districts seems, however, sufficiently fair. It appears to have been much hampered by the prevalence of plague in the Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kolába districts. The District Superintendent of Police, Kánara, might however, have done some more inspection. Out of a total of 288 scenes of serious crime in 138 only or 48.59 per cent. the scene of the offence was visited by the District Superintendents against 129 or 50.3 per cent. in 1896. The omission to visit the remainder has, the Inspector General of Police thinks, been satisfactorily explained by all the District Superintendents of Police.

15. The system of identifying persons by means of impressions of their finger tips, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5176 of 14th July 1897, instead of the Anthropometric system hitherto in use, has not yet been introduced, but the Inspector-General hopes to be able to start it before the end of the year.

16. Mr. Down thinks that it is desirable that some Police officers should be exclusively set apart for conducting Court prosecutions without utilising them sometimes, as is done at present, for purposes of investigation. With a view to secure qualified and efficient men for this purpose he suggests the establishment of a Police Training School at each District Head-quarter Station in accordance with the system introduced by him at Sátára. He hopes to introduce such schools shortly in all

the districts. The Acting Commissioner is altogether doubtful of the value of these Police Prosecutors * * * *

17. The correspondence relating to the riots at Gajendragad has already been submitted to Government with this office No. P-1053 of 2nd July 1897.
Paragraph 33.

18. The Acting Commissioner took charge after the end of 1897 and has no personal knowledge of any of the events of the year, but so far as he can judge from the papers the Police administration of the Southern Division has been praiseworthy throughout the year.

* *
C. B. WINCHESTER,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897 FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.

PART I.—Return of Cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu in the year 1897.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable,	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted suo motu by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.					Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.	
													Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.		Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 15 and 16.			
													Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9(a)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	Number of cases withdrawn, discharged, compounded, &c.
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	15	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	...	7	6	1	1	50	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender ... ..	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	1	24	1	2	...	...	...	24	...	...	9	11	...	2	100	2	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	7	194	8	29	10	28	2	163	2	1	118	26	4	3	42 85	11	3	
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	8	...	3	2	1	...	6	...	...	1	3	1	1	50	1	...
	Total ...		8	243	9	37	12	29	3	210	2	1	136	46	6	8	57.14	14	3	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																				
8 9 10 11 12	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison	2
			...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	
			...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1	16	2	4	1	2	...	...	12	...	...	2	6	1	1	50	

13	807 ...	Attempts at murder...	...	7	...	1	...	7	...	3	2	1	...	0	...	1	...		
14	804, 808	Culpable homicide ...	...	5	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
15	376 ...	Rape ...	4	11	1	7	...	8	1	1	6	4	...	100	...	1	...		
16	877 ...	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	817, 818	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	1	10	1	...	...	10	...	...	7	2	1	...	0	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ...	10	102	3	26	3	10	1	98	2	46	22	4	10	71.42	8	9	
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	37	4	7	...	3	1	80	...	17	8	1	2	66.66	3	...	
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon...	3	97	3	11	4	6	...	91	1	38	13	5	1	16.66	3	33	
23A	.....	Attempt at hurt by dangerous weapon.	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ...	...	23	4	11	1	10	...	14	...	7	3	...	4	100	...	...
25	346 to 349	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	9	...	4	...	2	...	7	...	3	2	...	2	100	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	50	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 367	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	2	94	2	14	...	11	...	83	2	41	30	1	2	66.66	3	...	
29	301 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	100	...	...
Total ...			23	430	20	95	13	56	2	374	2	5	169	102	15	27	64.28	21	42
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																			
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity ...	3	41	4	14	...	11	...	29	1	...	12	11	2	...	0	4	...
31	399, 403	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	1	1	1
32	394, 397, 398...	Robbery with hurt.	...	by poisonous or stupefying drugs.
				by other means.	5	1	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	100	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery...	...	in dwelling house	7	3	2	...	2	2	...
				on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	9	1	7	...	1	3	1	4	3	1	25	1	...
34	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate of fence.	4	63	4	22	...	16	4	33	...	1	19	5	1	20	31	...	
35	424, 425	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	15	84	3	19	...	3	12	1	53	1	...	66	16	7	0	5	...
36	451, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	92	3	16	3	10	...	60	2	...	52	11	8	3	27.27	2	4
36	451, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	19	4	21	7	8	1	66	1	...	19	23	8	12	60	2	...

STATEMENT A.—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted <i>et cetera</i> made by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.				Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 15 and 16.	Percentage of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
													Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9(a)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.																			
37	443 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2	18	3	3	2	3	...	14	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		25	391	26	109	16	69	7	314	5	1	169	74	29	18	38.29	27	4
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																			
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	16	372	22	45	18	35	2	329	...	...	158	35	7	3	30	13	115
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	10	...	2	...	2	...	8	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		16	382	22	47	18	37	2	337	...	...	164	35	7	3	30	13	117
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																			
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	18	2	8	1	4	...	12	...	...	6	1	3	1	25	1	...
		of cattle	...	46	...	16	2	3	1	42	...	...	8	20	5	9	64.28	1	...
44	379 to 382	Theft... ordinary	42	1,207	66	271	64	176	22	985	15	2	268	538	61	78	56.11	59	...
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	17	572	141	175	43	158	15	275	11	2	161	44	40	6	13.04	36	3
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	3	124	4	12	3	5	...	118	...	1	40	55	7	3	30	5	8
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	21	1,547	71	68	41	64	8	1,430	1	1	608	258	24	9	27.27	54	480
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	4	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		83	3,518	284	551	155	412	41	2,864	27	6	1,093	916	140	106	43.08	156	491

Number of cases withdrawn, discharged, compounded, &c.

(3 Undetected cases.)

(3 Undetected.)

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CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.

49	225 to 227 ...	Offences against religion	23	1	4	1	2	2	18	17	1	2	...	
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	161	...	44	4	...	1	160	...	3	41	65	3	40	93-02	12	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act speci- fied.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	3	12	...	8	...	3	...	12	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...
52		Excise Laws ...	2	435	1	43	1	1	...	435	1	...	27	363	2	40	95-23	2	1	
53		Opium Act ...	...	29	...	23	...	...	...	29	...	...	1	6	2	21	91-30	...	...
54		Railway Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	311	...	...	...	...	...	311	...	...	10	300	...	1	100-	...	...
56		Arms Act ...	1	26	...	10	1	...	...	27	...	...	5	11	2	9	81-81	...	...
57		Stamp Act ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
58	Forest Act ...	42	1,778	6	...	1	...	1	1,813	...	...	337	1,291	...	...	...	120	66	1 Died before appearance.
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances... ..	2	55	4	7	...	6	...	47	...	...	20	21	1	...	0	...	5
Total ...			54	2,831	11	134	8	12	4	2,857	1	3	460	2,072	10	111	91-73	136	72	
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police. [Detail.]	Offences against Stage Carriage Act. Bombay Act III of 1867 (Canton- ments). Bombay Act V of 1873 (Abkari) ... Indian Act X of 1839 (Ports) ... Bombay Act IV of 1850 (Police) ... Bombay Act VI of 1863 (Public Conveyance). Indian Act IX of 1894 (Prisons) ... Indian Act III of 1877 (Registra- tion). Indian Act I of 1831 (Army) ...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			9	302	...	...	...	...	...	311	...	...	89	222	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			213	8,093	373	973	223	613	59	7,269	37	16	2,281	3,408	207	273	56-67	367	729	1 Died before appearance. 3 Unkilled.

Note.—85 acquittals took place in the Appellate or Revisional Courts during the year 1897.

By order,
C. A. B. BEATTY,
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

(A)

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897 (SIND).

PART I.—Return of Cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu in the year 1897 (a).

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year. (f)	Number of complaints (e) and cases instituted suo motu by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complaint (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial. (g)	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED. (d)				Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 16 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
													Not referred to the Police for investigation.	Referred to the Police for investigation.	Ending in discharge or acquittal. (c)	Ending in conviction. (c)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9(a)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																			
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	2	30	3	...	1	...	...	39	...	...	16	9	...	...	...	...	4
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	31	608	115	39	46	72	35	417	19	16	292	49	4	3	75.00	93	1 dismissed, 8 withdrawn, 1 discharged, 1 ended in escape.
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total			34	639	118	39	48	72	35	448	19	16	309	59	4	3	75.00	97	Do. do.

(1A)

CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*

8																			
9																			
10	302, 303, 306	Murder	by thags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11			„ dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12			„ robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13			„ poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	807	Other murders	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308	Attempts at murder...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	878	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	877	Rape	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	817, 818	Unnatural offences	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	805, 806, 809	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	805, 806, 809	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	1	10	1	1	...	10	...	...	4	3	...	1	100	2	...
22	323	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	16	...	...	1	...	16	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	7
24	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	1	19	1	1	2	1	18	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	5
25	333 to 309	Kidnapping or abduction	...	10	62	14	14	13	26	2	20	...	8	1	...	...	...	9
26	316 to 343	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	4	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
27	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
28	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	6	53	8	1	6	6	1	44	2	1	21	12	...	...	12
30	304A, 333	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..				19	163	29	22	24	39	3	116	4	1	45	25	5	1	16 67	30

7 compounded.

CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*

30	93, 307, 308	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	309, 312	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	304, 307, 308	Robbery with hurt	by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			by other means	...	6	...	1	4	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	2

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year. (c)	Number of complaints (c) and cases instituted <i>etc</i> <i>etc</i> by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complaints (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial. (d)	Number decided by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED. (d)				Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.	
													Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.					
													Ending in discharge or acquittal. (e)	Ending in conviction (f)	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9(a)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
<i>Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.</i>																				
33	392, 393...	Robbery ...	1	3	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		in dwelling house ...																		
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.		6	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		other robberies	2	15	2	6	7	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
34	370, 231, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1	89	16	8	7	12	1	61	4	...	39	17	5	1 withdrawn.
35	428, 429...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	19	3	3	4	3	...	8	6	1	1	
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	5	1	1	...	2	1	2	2	1	
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	12	...	2	...	2	...	10	2	...	9	1	
38	412, 413...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	
		Total	5	157	23	23	24	44	5	90	7	...	62	20	...	...	...	12	1 withdrawn.
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>																				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	47	10	11	4	11	...	22	...	1	5	2	1	2	12 compounded.
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	1	5	1	1	...	1	100	1 dismissed, 1 discharged.
42	374	Compulsory labour
		Total	...	48	10	11	4	11	...	27	...	1	6	3	1	1	50	2	12 compounded, 1 dismissed, 1 discharged.	

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CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.

43	453, 456...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	8	1	1	3	1	4	3	2		
44	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle ... ordinary ...	7 24	108 380	15 74	17 69	23 29	33 92	6 4	61 234	1 26	...	35 118	8 63	4 4	100 32-61	20 32	
45	406 to 403	Criminal breach of trust ...	16	207	51	26	63	94	7	71	3	...	41	11	4	12-86	18	
46	411, 414...	Receiving stolen property ...	3	18	2	1	1	1	1	17	...	...	11	4	4	100-00	3
47	417, 418...	Criminal or house-trespass...	9	306	77	14	31	37	4	197	20	...	59	24	1	...	19	
48	451, 462...	Breaking closed receptacles...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			59	1,027	219	128	148	260	23	584	50	...	267	110	9	29	76-31	94

2 ended in escape of accused.
1 Do. do.
73 compounded, 5 dismissed, 10 withdrawn, 7 discharged
73 compounded, 5 dismissed, 10 withdrawn, 7 discharged, 3 ended in escape of accused.

CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.

49	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad Character.	8	...	3	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	1	3	...	...	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
52		Excise Laws ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	1	13	2	...	...
53		Opium Act ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
54		Railway Laws ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
55		Salt and Customs Laws...	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	3	29	...	...	...
56		Arms Act ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
57		Stamp Act ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
58		Forest Act ...	27	...	...	2	2	...	...	25	...	...	2	18	...	...	...
59		209, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances.	139	6	1	...	1	2	130	1	...	16	104	...	...	...
Total ...			1	242	7	5	2	7	2	227	3	...	25	179	2	...	20	
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police. [Detail]	Offences against State Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Police Act VII of 1867.	45	...	15	1	...	...	46	...	...	4	24	...	12	100	2
		Sal. Act II of 1860...	52	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	47	...	8	100	2
		Abhari Act V of 1874	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	1
Total ...			110	...	15	1	...	...	110	...	...	6	84	...	15	100	5
GRAND TOTAL ...			118	2,391	466	243	251	433	65	1,662	63	15	720	480	21	49	70 00	203

22 compounded, 9 dismissed, 20 withdrawn, 6 discharged, 6 escaped.

(XI)

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sindh.

STATEMENT A.

(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1837 FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.)

PART II.—Return of Persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns XI and XII.	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Persons concerned in cases compounded, withdrawn, discharged, &c.
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	0	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	100	...	
	Total ...		8	...	...	...	8	...	8	3	5	62.5	...	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, Safety and Justice.														
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 457 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	25	6	...	...	31	...	31	20	11	35.48	...	
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50	...	
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	41	10	...	...	51	...	53	28	23	45.09	...	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	690	392	5	14	1,063	18	1,081	840	152	15.32	48	41
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	7	...	...	9	...	9	5	4	44.44	...	
Total ...			759	416	5	14	1,156	20	1,176	894	191	17.60	50	41

CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*

8																			
9																			
10	302, 303, 396	Murder ...	by thugs ...	6				6		6	3	3	50						
11			" dacoits ...																
12			" robbers ...																
13	807		" poison ...																
14	804, 308	Other murders ...		23	5			28		28	12	16	57-14						
15	876	Attempts at murder ...		3	5			8		8	4	2	33-33					2	
16	877	Culpable homicide ...		7	5			12		12		12	100						
17	317, 318	Rape ...		14	3			17		17	14	2	12-5						1
18	305, 306, 309	Unnatural offences ...																	
19	329, 331, 333	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...		2	1			3		3		3	100						
20	325, 326, 335	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...		9				9		9	5	4	41-44						
21	328	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...		61	190	1	2	248	2	250	156	55	28-06					18	21
22	327, 330, 332	Grievous hurt ...																	
23	324	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...																	
24	308 to 309	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...		53	33	6		80	4	84	61	20	24-69					3	
25	340 to 348	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...		58	171	6		221		221	107	19	15-07					6	
26	373 to 373	Kidnapping or abduction ...		16	11			27		27	21	5	19-23					1	
27	371	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...		8	10			18		18	11	7	33-83						
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution. Habitually dealing in slaves ...		5				5		5	1	4	80						
29	304 A, 338	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...		132	34		1	165		165	87	77	46-95					1	
		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...		2				2		2		2	100						
		Total ...		399	470	13	3	*851	6	857	484	231	32-30					32	

89—*2 acquitted before appearance have not been included.

CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*

30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity ...		143	15			158		159	67	59	40-41					12	
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...		5				5		5		5	100						
32	394, 397, 399	Robbery with hurt ...	by poisons or drugs ...																
			or stupefying drugs ...																
			by other means ...	3				3		3		3	100						
			in dwelling house ...	3				3		3								3	
33	393, 393	Robbery ...	on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	13				13	2	15	14	1	6-66						
			other public places ...	53	10			63		63	37	20	35-08					6	
34	370, 381, 387, 430 to 433, 435 to 439	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...		164	34	3		199	2	201	157	37	19-07					7	
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or wounding any animal ...		24	24	1		117		117	57	21	19-44					1	5

110—*2 acquitted before appearance have not been included.

(14)

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number	Law under which punishable.	Offences.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns XI and XII.	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.</i>														
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt...	51	23	...	...	74	...	74	31	42	57.53	1	...
37	449 to 452 ...	House trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt...	21	...	2	...	19	...	19	19	...	0	...	...
38	412, 413... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50	...	...
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			556	106	6	...	656	4	660	433	189	30.38	33	5
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.</i>														
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	34	636	...	9	661	39	700	397	70	14.98	9	224
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	6	...	...	7	...	7	5	...	0	...	2
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			35	642	...	9	668	39	707	402	70	14.83	9	226
<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.</i>														
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	21	6	...	...	27	...	27	24	2	7.09	1	...
		of cattle ...	66	2	...	...	58	...	58	20	35	63.63	3	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft... ordinary ...	1,258	425	5	1	*1,727	87	1,814	806	913	53.11	91	...
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	254	116	2	2	366	13	379	267	97	26.61	12	3
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	135	14	...	...	149	...	149	62	80	56.33	7	...
47	447, 418 ...	Criminal or house-trespass... ..	412	2,807	1	45	*3,172	20	3,192	1,452	520	26.36	91	...
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle... ..	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Total ..			2,136	3,414	8	48	*5,503	120	5,623	2,635	1,647	38.22	205	...

Persons concerned in cases compounded, withdrawn, discharged, &c.

4—*Includes 1 arrested without warrant. 1 was presented by the Bombay Police.
 3 8 were presented by the Customs Department.
 1129—*1 who died before appearance has not been included.
 1 died before appearance.
 1 was arrested without warrant in the presence of the Magistrate.
 1136—*1 was presented by the Bombay Police.
 8 were presented by the Customs Department.

CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.

49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	2	42	...	1	43	...	43	42	1	2-32	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad Character ...	63	175	...	37	*211	...	211	58	144	71-28	...	9	*Includes 10 persons appeared without issue of process.
51	Cognizable offences under the Act speci- fied.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	31	35	...	...	68	...	66	20	46	69-69	...	...
52		Excise Laws ...	299	304	...	1	602	3	605	78	523	87-02	...	3	1
53		Opium Act ...	27	8	...	...	35	...	35	5	30	85-71	...	...
54		Railway Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	277	153	...	...	*464	...	464	27	436	94-16	...	1	*Includes 34 presented by the Customs Department.
56		Arms Act ...	25	4	...	...	29	...	29	8	20	71-42	...	1	
57		Stamp Act ...	...	2	...	...	2	7	9	...	9	100-	...	...
58	Forest Act ...	65	3,664	...	72	*3,705	122	3,827	839	2,752	76-63	...	144	92—*Includes 49 presented by the Forest Department, but does not include one person who died before appearance.	
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances...	36	91	...	...	127	...	127	60	61	50-41	...	6	
Total ...			625	4,478	...	111	*5,284	132	5,416	1,137	4,022	77-96	158	...	99—*Includes 49 presented by the Forest Department 34 presented by Customs Department, 10 presented before issue of process, but does not include one person who died before appearance.
60	Other special and local laws cogniz- able by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act.	5	76	...	...	81	...	81	...	81	100-	...	...
		Prisons Act ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	100-	...	...
		Bombay Act III of 1867—Canton- ment Act ...	...	189	...	...	189	5	194	84	110	56-70	...	...
		Bombay Act V of 1873—Abkari Act ...	8	5	...	...	13	4	17	5	12	70-58	...	...
		Act X of 1869—Indian Ports Act...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100-	...	...
		Act III of 1877—Registration Act.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100-	...	...
		Act IV of 1890—District Police Act ...	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	1	6	85-71	...	...
		Public Conveyance Act ...	...	18	...	...	18	...	18	6	12	66-66	...	...
Army Act ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	4	80-	...	...	
Total ...			20	298	...	...	318	9	327	97	230	73-36	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			4,739	9,524	32	175	*14,414	330	14,774	6,065	6,565	51-97	487	...	1717—*Includes 49 presented by the Forest Department, 40 by the Customs Department, 10 appeared without issue of process, 1 presented by the Bombay Police, and one arrested without warrant but does not include 2 who were acquitted, and 2 who died before appearance.

By order,
C. A. B. BEATTY,
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A.—(SIND)

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.

PART II.—Return of Persons concerned in Cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBERS OF PERSONS.		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
			WARRANT.	SUMMONS.	Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119... ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Police Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.														
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	21	...	...	...	21	1	22	2	6	75.00	14	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Ploiting or unlawful assembly	1,175	2,053	25	96	3,167	81	3,248	2,564	223	8.00	365	
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	...	76	...	...	76	1	77	63	...	...	14	
Total ...			1,196	2,129	25	96	3,264	83	3,347	2,629	229	8.01	393	3 dismissed, 71 withdrawn, 21 compounded, 1 died.

STATEMENT A.—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offence against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.</i>														
36	454, 456, 457 to 460	Lurking houses-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt...	3	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt...	...	56	...	...	56	...	56	54	2	3.57	...	
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			142	172	10	...	304	4	908	223	42	15.85	40	3 compounded.
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>														
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	10	66	...	...	76	...	76	27	21	43.75	...	4 withdrawn, 1 discharged 23 compounded.
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1 dismissed.
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			10	67	...	...	77	...	77	27	21	43.75	...	1 dismissed, 4 withdrawn, 1 discharged, 23 compounded.
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>														
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft... of cattle	89	39	11	...	117	3	120	63	23	26.74	34	
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	56	8	8	...	56	10	661	48	11	18.64	51	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	16	6	1	...	21	4	25	4	4	50.00	2	
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	71	519	2	23	565	24	589	258	43	14.24	50	
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	2	...	2	2	7 dismissed, 2 withdrawn, 7 discharged, 227 compounded, 1 died, 1 transferred.
Total			528	783	41	23	1,247	115	1,362	787	186	19.12	144	Do. do.

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CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.

49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	5	5	...	5	...	2	100-00	3	
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad Character ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50-00	...	
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		Excise Laws ...	14	1	...	1	14	...	14	2	12	85-71	...	
53		Opium Act ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	
54		Railway Laws ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	100-00	...	
55		Salt and Customs Laws ...	14	13	...	...	35	...	35	2	30	93-75	3	
56		Arms Act ...	4	3	1	...	6	1	7	...	6	100-00	1	
57		Stamps ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100-00	...	
58	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Forest Act ...	1	26	1	3	28	...	28	7	16	69-57	...	5 dismissed.
59		Public and local nuisances ...	...	200	...	33	172	...	172	20	145	87-88	6	1 withdrawn.
		Total ...	34	257	2	37	270	1	271	33	218	86-85	14	5 dismissed, 1 withdrawn.
60	Other special laws cognizable by Police. [Detail.]	Offences against Stage Carriage Act... ..	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	100-00	...	
		Bombay District Police Act VII of 1867 ...	19	24	...	...	43	...	43	5	35	87-50	3	
		Bombay Salt Act II of 1890 ...	1	18	...	...	53	...	53	1	50	98-04	2	
		Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878 ...	...	13	...	...	13	...	13	3	9	75-00	1	
		Total ...	20	62	...	...	116	...	116	9	101	91-82	6	
		GRAND TOTAL...	2,083	3,593	99	101	*5,528	239	5,767	3,848	847	18-04	679	18 dismissed, 78 withdrawn, 8 discharged, 288 compounded, 2 died, 1 transferred.

* Includes 41 persons who appeared voluntarily and 11 sent up by Salt Inspectors.

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

(HAN)

STATEMENT A.

(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.)

PART III.—Return of Cases reported at a Police Station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1897 for the Bombay Presidency Proper.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station or taken up on suspicion by the Police pending under Police Investigation from 1-98.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.			Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i. e., of Columns IV, V, VI and X.)	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 149, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).			Cases other than those in Columns XII to XVI, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of Columns XXII and XXIII.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Number of cases compounded, withdrawn, discharged, &c.	REMARKS.							
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.			In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																															
2	121 to 126, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	85	1	1	87	97.70	40	126	30	1	1	1	1	89	..	89	34	..	51	60	27	..	4	..	3		
3	231 to 283, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	..	..	..	..	6	100	6	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	4	5	65.55	3	..	1	..	..	
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	..	6	..	..	6	100	6	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	4	5	65.55	3	..	1	..	..	
5	224 to 228	Other offences against public justice	12	68	1	..	69	98.55	33	114	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	4	100	21	76	78.25	18	..	3	..	..	
6	148 to 153, 157, 158,	Rioting or unlawful assembly	33	291	2	3	296	98.31	51	377	211	1	2	18	1	14	15	108	25	183	68	56	45.90	53	..	17	3	6	9		
7	140, 170, 171	Persuading public servant or soldier	1	15	1	..	16	93.75	6	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	21	1	17	94.44	1	3	3	..	..	
	Total	..	46	465	5	4	474	98.10	136	652	249	2	3	17	1	23	22	323	80	853	128	205	61.56	102	20	14	6	12			
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																															
8	302, 303, 306.	Murder	..	..	..	..	15	100	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9			10	100	..	13		
10			16	100	..	20	..	20	
11			2	100	..	2	..	6	
12			29	99.04	25	264	36	49	29	142	21	163	57	60	51.28	18	1	44	2
13	307	Attempts at murder	3	39	..	..	38	100	3	44	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	5	31	12	13	52	11	..	6	..	..	
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	8	95	..	..	103	100	8	109	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	14	91	27	50	64.93	15	15	14	..	5
15	376	Rape	13	56	..	1	57	98.24	3	72	37	..	2	..	..	..	..	20	8	23	7	11	61.11	5	..	5	..	4
16	377	Unnatural offences	..	10	..	..	10	100	..	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	50.0	1	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	5	35	..	..	35	100	9	49	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	2	29	10	16	61.58	8	..	3	..	2
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	58	..	..	58	100	41	100	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	2	77	20	66	73.68	17	..	1	..	1
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	..	6	..	..	6	100	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	2	2	60	..	..	1	..	..	
20	326, 328, 336	Grievous hurt	50	512	5	2	610	98.05	22	608	104	3	1	38	36	204	38	332	125	170	67.62	79	27	24	13		
																														26	Included 2 cases pending in Courts

STATEMENT A—continued.

Part III.—Return of Cases reported at a Police Station, or taken up by the Police in the year 1897 for the Bombay Presidency Proper—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (S. 6, of Columns IV, V, VI and X).	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 109, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).			Cases other than those in Column 12 to 16 in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of Columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Number of cases compounded, discharged, withdrawn, &c.	REMARKS.					
			Cases (originally reported at a Police Station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1896.	Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of Cases investigated at once on report (Column V) to total.			In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																															
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	9	..	..	9	100	527	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	105	1,089	263	694	75	1	..	22	126	6	..	
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character .. .. .	..	457	..	..	457	100	..	884	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	994	105	1,089	263	694	75	1	..	22	126	6	..	
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	1	26	..	..	26	100	26	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	1	61	13	38	74	50	13	..	..	19	1	..
52		Excise Laws	17	1,229	..	..	1,233	99	87	818	1,565	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	7	225	24	194	88	99	18	..	..	7	..
53		Opium Act	6	189	1	..	190	99	47	43	239	11
54		Railway Laws	64	232
55		Salt and Custom Laws	165	165	100	..	100	275
56		Arms Act	173	173	100	..	100	275
57		Stamp Act	1	1	100
58	Forest Act .. .. .	..	23	309	..	..	305	99	34	839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 24 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Village Police Act .. .. .	..	11	..	..	11	100	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police.	Public and local nuisances	6	100	..	1	101	99	00	21	127	36	1	..	1	..	2	78	2	80	18	57	76	14	2	1	4	7	..		
Total			61	2,662	2	6	2,670	99	70	1,706	3,831	166	1	3	19	2	63	27	3,503	161	3,663	517	2,962	85	13	219	25	172	12	48	
Total			1	119	..	..	119	100	..	4	124	2	..	..	..	..	2	119	34	153	12	131	91	60	6	1	2	8	..	
Grand Total			1,847	23,875	110	261	24,246	98	46	2,570	23,402	7,167	153	68	261	19	4,523	1,028	14,363	652	15,015	2,909	11,117	79	25	3,044	201	668	321	828	

Note.—46 Acquittals took place in the Appellate or Revisional Courts during the year 1897.

By order,
C. A. B. BEATTY.

5 cases were transferred to the Nizam's Dominions. 6 cases were withdrawn before appearance. *Includes 7 cases pending in Courts from previous years.

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of column IV, V, VI and X).	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED IF ANY, REALIZED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).			Cases other than those in columns XII to XVI, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns XXII and XXIII.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.				
			Upon the report.	Investigated by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (Column V) to total.			Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Convicted.	Not convicted.													Pending at close of year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
29	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	9	117	...	...	120	97.50	...	123	65	...	1	...	...	6	3	55	10	66	19	31	63.00	9	8	9	6 compounded.
21	325	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	4	...	...	7	57.14	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	50.00	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 333	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	29	...	...	29	100.00	...	30	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	4	29	10	13	56.52	7	...	6	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	10	125	...	...	135	97.66	...	134	64	...	...	...	...	5	4	65	9	74	17	13	43.33	11	5	11	32 compounded, 1 ended in escape of accused.
24	343 to 349	Kidnaping or abduction	3	7	...	...	14	60.00	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	1	8	6	5	11	4	5	55.56	3	...	2	...
25	346 to 349	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	1	...	...	1	100.00	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	1	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	142	98.48	...	146	33	...	...	...	...	5	5	109	13	122	48	64	57.14	40	4	8	2 compounded.
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	9	137	...	...	142	98.48	...	146	33	...	...	...	...	5	5	109	13	122	48	64	57.14	40	4	8	...
29	304A, 303	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	11	...	...	12	91.67	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	1	12	3	4	67.14	2	...	2	3 compounded.
		Total	47	598	...	2	636	94.03	2	645	206	...	1	1	...	23	38	409	60	469	143	206	59.54	86	23	77	44 compounded, 1 ended in death and 1 in escape of accused.	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																												
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	13	14	92.86	...	13	3	1	10	...	10	4	6	60.00	1
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt.	1	25	...	...	27	92.60	...	26	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	19	2	21	13	8	38.09	4	1	...	...
		by other means	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	4	1	2	66.67	1	...	1	...
		in dwelling house
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	3	13	...	...	14	92.86	...	16	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	1	11	2	7	77.78	...	...	2	...
		other robberies	3	41	...	...	44	93.18	...	44	26	...	...	...	...	2	3	16	3	19	10	8	44.44	6	...	1	...
34	370, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	4	44	...	...	50	88.00	...	49	27	...	...	...	...	6	6	15	4	19	11	4	26.67	6	...	4	...
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	4	29	...	...	31	93.55	...	33	20	...	...	1	...	1	2	11	2	13	5	8	61.54	3	...	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	199	1,313	...	...	1,444	90.93	...	1,511	413	...	...	1	...	659	132	439	47	486	120	306	71.83	81	...	59	1 ended in death.
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	2	72	...	...	75	96.00	...	74	23	...	...	...	...	1	3	50	4	54	18	34	65.08	14	1	1	1 compounded.
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.
		Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.
		Total	216	1,554	...	...	1,703	91.25	...	1,769	518	...	...	2	...	676	180	674	63	637	184	383	67.66	121	2	63	1 compounded, 1 ended in death.

CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																												
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	3	23	...	...	27	92 80	...	26	13	...	...	...	...	3	13	1	14	2	2	50 00	2	...	3	7 compounded.	
41	330, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	9	...	...	9	100 00	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	2	100 00	...	...	1	3 compounded.	
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			2	34	...	...	36	94 44	...	35	16	...	...	...	...	3	19	1	20	2	4	66 87	2	...	4	10 compounded.	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																												
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	19	157	...	...	173	90 75	...	176	53	...	...	...	...	81	10	42	4	46	18	22	55 00	13	...	5	3 compounded.
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	197	1,543	...	...	1,745	91 02	...	1,747	829	...	...	...	...	261	155	657	56	713	177	473	73 77	130	11	61	1 ended in death, 1 in escape.
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	10	44	...	...	49	90 00	...	53	24	...	...	...	...	6	6	23	3	26	9	16	64 00	0	...	1	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	32	203	323	87 81	...	313	129	1	6	41	177	16	183	68	95	62 09	25	4	39	1 abandoned owing to escape.
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	7	154	...	...	161	95 83	...	150	56	...	...	...	...	5	7	99	5	104	11	53	82 81	5	...	10	30 compounded.
48	401, 402	Breaking closed receptacle	...	1	...	...	1	100 00	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			460	3,816	...	...	4,137	92 24	...	4,254	1,603	...	...	...	...	637	332	1,812	127	1,939	455	1,283	73 82	329	20	165	83 compounded, 1 ended in death, 2 in escape.
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																												
49	305 to 307	Offences against religion	...	1	...	...	1	100 00	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (of C. P. C.) and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	2	15	...	...	15	100 00	...	31	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		Factor Laws	1	37	...	...	35	97 37	...	11	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		Opium Act	1	11	11	100 00	...	3	15
54		Railway Laws	...	2	2	100 00
55		Sea and Customs Laws	...	7	7	100 00	14
56		Arms Act	13	87	75	89 33	...	34	113
57		Stamp Act	...	60	60	100 00	60
58		Forest Act	...	19	24	100 00	24
59		Public and local institutions	...	304	304	100 00	751	10
Total			16	371	...	...	541	90 33	...	607	1,444	...	...	...	...	2	10	1,414	67	1,501	141	1,223	89 66	84	9	173	1 compounded, 3 ended in escape.
60	Offences against Slave Commerce Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Indian Penal Code Act IX of 1860	...	1	...	...	1	100 00	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Army Act of 1875	...	1	...	...	1	100 00	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Customs Act	...	3	...	...	3	100 00	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total			789	7,761	...	...	7,273	92 89	...	8,011	9,373	...	...	...	...	1,230	147	4,373	344	4,729	979	3,176	76 44	623	29	474	93 compounded, 3 ended in death, 5 in escape. Of 7 offences shown in column IV, 7 are included in column VI and 12 in column VIII.

(XXX)

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Assistant Commissioner in S. D.

STATEMENT A.

(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.)

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a Police Station, or in cases taken up by the Police of the Bombay Presidency Proper.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police Custody, or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.			Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 5.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation has been refused by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	1	1	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	50	1	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	1	1	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	50	1	...	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</i>																		
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	113	3	...	4	3.53	...	...	...	...	102	47	55	53.92	54	10	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender ...	...	17	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	2	18	8	10	55.55	10	1	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	...	127	2	3	...	0	...	...	2	19	147	33	114	77.55	97	3	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	...	894	114	...	27	0	...	...	95	222	1,259	763	427	35.88	332	38	69
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	26	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	25	6	19	76	18	3	...
	Total ...		...	1,177	123	3	31	2.63	...	3	97	244	1,551	857	625	42.17	511	55	69

Number of persons concerned in cases withdrawn, compounded or discharged, &c., and persons died, pardoned or turned out lunatic and approvers.

1 died before appearance.

1 died before appearance.

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offences.	Persons in Police Custody, or on bail under Section 176, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 109, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 6.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of the year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 6).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.	
				Upon the report of other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation has been refused by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.																				
33	302, 303...	Robbery.	in dwelling house, on the highway between sunset and sunrise, other robberies.	61	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	52	18	33	64.50	33	13	1
34	370, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.		175	...	20	4	2.25	...	8	...	...	142	47	95	66.90	95	21	...
35	428, 429...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.		236	18	15	10	4.23	...	2	9	47	282	140	141	50.17	136	20	1	
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.		102	6	...	8	7.84	...	2	6	25	119	78	41	34.45	37	11	...	
37	440 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.		598	19	4	25	4.18	...	3	45	17	631	159	457	74.18	440	21	15	
38	412, 413...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.		3,183	37	112	33	1.03	...	8	25	106	3,172	847	2,309	73.13	2,289	140	16	
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.		154	18	...	2	1.29	...	4	16	1	173	114	54	32.14	54	11	5	
		Total		52	1	...	1	1.92	...	...	...	...	51	21	27	52.94	27	1	...
		Total		10	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	3	13	...	12	100	12	...	1
		Total		126	7,440	156	269	124	1.66	2	150	126	923	7,466	2,966	4,435	59.92	4,253	976	65
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.		133	6	...	13	9.74	...	2	5	23	144	64	50	43.55	39	8	30	
41	336, 337...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.		28	7	...	1	3.57	...	...	4	1	37	17	14	45.16	11	2	6
42	374	Compulsory labour		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total		161	13	...	14	8.69	...	2	9	24	181	81	64	44.13	50	10	36	

Number of persons concerned in cases withdrawn, compounded or discharged, &c., and persons died, pardoned or turned out lunatic and approvers.

2 died before appearance before Magistrate. 10 transferred to the Nizám's Dominions.

4 died before appearance. 47 transferred to Nizám's Dominions. 2 transferred to Kolhápúr State.

CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																				
43	453, 456...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	60	...	...	2	3-33	...	...	...	...	58	17	40	41-75	37	...	1	
44	379 to 382	Theft of cattle ordinary	1,019 27	30, 252	16 83	12 169	1-47 1-83	2 1	4 45	12 192	16 234	1,029 9,401	247 2,173	776 7,184	75-85 76-77	767 7,003	31 308	6 44	2 died before appearance. 2 escaped do. 1 transferred to Nizám's State.	
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	172	83	...	3	1-74	...	...	13	12	223	103	114	52-53	101	4	6	
46	411, 414...	Receiving stolen property	1	997	8	3	1-00	1	1	17	35	1,004	260	743	74-07	728	42	1		
47	417, 448...	Criminal or house-trespass	2	302	83	2	66	...	...	17	32	374	162	102	88-63	98	10	110	
48	461, 462...	Breaking closed receptacle	43	1	...	...	0	...	...	...	2	46	21	24	53-33	24	...	1	
Total			31	11,817	857	104	1-67	4	50	251	331	12,135	2,983	8,983	75-06	8,758	395	169	2 died before appearance. 2 escaped. 1 transferred to Nizám's Dominions.	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	1	...	...	0	...	...	3	...	5	1	4	80	1	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character.	790	...	...	...	0	...	...	228	35	986	267	716	72-83	560	67	...	3
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act.	288	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	5	293	67	222	76-81	222	...	4	
52		Excise Laws.	1,827	8	...	20	1-09	...	2	6	18	1,813	137	1,654	91-33	1,641	24	2		
53		Opium Act	241	3	...	2	82	...	1	3	7	244	35	209	85-65	206	8	...		
54		Railway Laws	
55		Salt and Customs Laws.	274	2	...	1	36	4	279	40	239	85-66	238	
56		Arms Act	257	...	1	2	77	...	...	4	13	253	43	210	63-00	205	18	...	1 died before appearance.
57		Stamp Act	2	0	
58	Forest Act	601	13	2	...	0	...	...	1	36	16	661	127	531	60-69	505	4	3	
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances.	104	1	...	8	7-69	...	2	...	1	95	18	62	77-5	62	1	15		
Total			4	4,383	28	3	35	79	...	6	279	99	4,629	755	3,847	63-59	3,640	122	27	1 died before appearance.
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act.	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	117	6	103	91-49	103	2	8	
		Village Police Act.	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	21	95-45	21	...	...
		Army Act.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	80	4	...	...
		Atkari Act	34	...	...	2	5-26	...	2	...	3	27	6	31	83-78	31	...	...
Total			...	152	...	...	1-31	...	2	...	35	181	14	159	91-40	159	2	8	
GRAND TOTAL			174	27,471	733	398	468	1-44	15	235	832	2,000	28,661	8,930	119,126	68-17	18,295	1,865	605	9 died and 2 escaped before appearance. 45 transferred to Nizám's Dominions. 2 transferred to Kollapur State. 40 of these, 253 persons were convicted of non-cognizable offences.

By order,
C. A. B. BEATTY,
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A.

(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.)

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a Police Station, or in cases taken up by the Police.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police Custody, or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.		Persons not arrested because a bonded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 5.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 6).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation has been refused by the Police, or the Police has reported the charge to be false.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	50	1	...	
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	...	119	...	4	1	84	...	...	...	14	109	30	79	72.48	69	23	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	...	448	...	17	12	2.68	...	...	4	57	434	296	115	27.98	88	63	23 compounded.
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	8	3	37.5	5	..	5	100.00	5	...	
Total	579	...	21	16	2.76	4	71	551	328	200	37.88	163	87	23 compounded.

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CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*

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28 }
29 }

302, 303, 326	Murder	45	1							39	24	15	38-46	15	6
	by thugs
	" dacoits	7	6	1	14-29
	" robbers	2	1	1	50-00
	" poison	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	Other murders	167	3	1	60	1	...	...	...	144	69	73	51-41	71	29
304, 309	Attempts at murder	14	...	1	7-14	...	...	...	...	5	9	2	77-77	3	9
378	Culpable homicide	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	31	10	20	66-66	19
377	Rape	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	7	5	41-66	4
317, 318	Unnatural offences	22	4	1	4-55	...	...	...	...	1	17	12	5	29-41	4
305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3
329, 331, 333	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide.	9	...	1	11-11	...	...	...	...	6	14	7	5	41-66	5
325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	5
328	Grievous hurt	111	...	1	90	...	...	...	...	4	30	124	36	78	68-42
327, 330, 332	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	50-00	58
324	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	78	4	4	5-13	...	...	...	...	1	10	76	52	24	31-58
363 to 369	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	194	1	3	1-55	...	...	...	...	24	177	59	32	35-16	31
340 to 348	Kidnapping or abduction	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	24	8	16	66-66	3
372, 371	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	...	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...
353, 354, 356, 357	Habitually dealing in slaves.	205	9	8	3-90	...	...	...	...	1	22	207	92	108	54-00
304A, 338	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	3	3	50-00	8
	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	957	22	22	2-30	1	8	14	133	903	394	398	50-25	344	175

1 escaped during trial, 1 died.
1 compounded.
2 died.
10 compounded.
83 compounded, 3 escaped.
7 compounded.
3 compounded.
101 compounded, 3 died, 4 escaped.

CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*

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31 }
32 }

329, 328	Dacoity	69	...	6	5-70	63	34	29	42-56	29	...
329, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.
324, 327, 328	Robbery with hurt	36	...	2	5-55	...	...	...	...	4	35	21	15	41-66	15
	by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	by other means.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2 escaped.

STATEMENT A—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police Custody, or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 109, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 5.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total Number of Persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
				Upon the report or other information	Under Magistrate's order after investigation has been refused by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.																			
33	392, 393...	Robbery	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	40.00	2	2	
		in dwelling house.	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	40.00	2	2	
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	18	...	...	1	5.53	...	...	...	3	19	4	13	76.47	13	1	2 escaped.
		other robberies	...	41	...	...	3	7.32	...	...	...	8	44	27	17	38.64	15	2	
34	370, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	42	35	7	16.66	7	10	
85	428, 429...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	16	8	8	50.00	8	...	
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	4	732	...	36	30	4.10	...	1	...	44	660	237	418	63.82	388	88	2 died, 3 escaped during trial, 1 escaped before trial.
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	62	...	1	1	1.61	...	...	...	4	64	22	41	65.08	38	1	1 compounded.
38	412, 413...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	4	1,019	...	37	43	4.22	...	1	1	76	951	391	550	58.45	515	104	1 compounded, 2 died, 7 escaped during trial, 1 escaped before trial.
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																			
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	32	9	5	35.71	1	10	18 compounded.
41	330, 337...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	1 compounded.
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	35	9	7	43.75	3	10	19 compounded.

CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																			
43	453, 456...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	43	...	...	1	2-33	...	...	1	5	45	22	21	48-84	19	3	2 compounded.
		of cattle	932	...	50	28	3-004	...	2	12	60	889	303	584	65-84	557	84	1 died, 1 escaped during trial, 1 escaped before trial.	
44	379 to 382	Theft ...	1,257	1	21	35	2-78	...	13	4	48	1,189	334	855	71-90	807	73		
		ordinary	34	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	14	20	58-82	19	1	
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	297	...	23	8	2-69	...	1	7	23	252	115	136	54-78	123	66	1 died.	
46	411, 414...	Receiving stolen property	119	...	1	3	2-52	...	...	...	6	107	18	53	74-65	52	15	36 compounded.
47	447, 448...	Criminal or house-trespass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	461, 462...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	2,682	1	97	75	2-66	...	16	24	143	2,516	806	1,669	67-43	1,576	242	38 compounded, 2 died, 1 escaped during trial, 1 escaped before trial.	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																			
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad Character.	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	339	68	271	79-94	190	93	
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act.	248	...	...	3	1-21	3	...	...	9	225	37	187	85-09	181	26	1 died.
52		Excise Laws	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	57	11	46	80-70	45	7	
53		Opium Act	15	1	16	4	12	75-00	11	...	2	
54		Railway Laws	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	
55		Salt and Customs Laws.	15	...	...	1	6-66	...	...	...	4	16	3	13	81-25	9	2	
56		Arms Act	4	115	...	1	3	2-61	2	3	...	10	103	15	88	65-44	80	16	2 escaped before trial.
57		Stamp Act	...	62	1	62	...	62	...	62	...	
58	Forest Act	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	42	14	28	66-66	28	1	
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	753	...	...	2	0-27	...	...	5	21	761	57	701	92-48	682	16	1 compounded, 2 escaped during trial.
		Total	4	1,692	...	1	9	0-53	5	3	5	104	1,023	210	1,409	67-03	1,289	163	1 compounded, 1 died, 2 escaped during trial, 2 escaped before trial.
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act.	
		Indian Prisons Act.	1	1	...	1	...	1	
		Indian Army Act	1	1	...	1	...	1	
		Cantonment Act.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	50-00	1	1	
		Total	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	75-00	3	1	
		GRAND TOTAL	8	6,973	1	178	165	2-57	6	23	48	553	6,513	2,159	4,236	66-45	3,893	782	186 compounded, 8 died, 14 escaped during or after trial, 1 escaped before trial.

By order,
P. R. CADELL,
Acting A. C. C. Commr. of the Soud.

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Bombay Presidency Proper for the year 1897.

Part I.—Return of Non-Cognizable Cases.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns IV to VIII).	Number dismissed without trial.	NUMBER TRIED.		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	REMARKS.
			Under investigation. by order of Magistrate.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.						Under trial.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.				Under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
116	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquility, &c., &c.																		
2	121 to 130, 305	Offences against the State	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	...	3	23	1,469	64	3	1,559	19	456	938	...	25	79	4	...	42
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	1	...	2	75	12	5	90	10	37	33	2	1	4	...	...	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 221 to 224.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	2	6	21	351	59	11	439	49	213	127	2	10	36	11	...	6
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	...	...	2	83	4	16	89	22	40	19	1	1	5	...	...	1
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	...	1	212	22	...	235	4	80	146	...	1	4	8	...	...
9	492 to 490	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	146, 161 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly affray	...	...	2	179	68	...	249	4	74	166	...	...	8	...	...	2
Total			8	9	51	2,373	229	35	2,605	107	900	1,430	5	38	131	18	...	64
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																		
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	7	2	2	9	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	7	2	2	9	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																		
13	384 to 386	Extortion	...	...	1	69	3	9	73	22	34	11	1	...	4	1	...	...
14	387 and 311	Attempt at extortion	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	1	70	3	9	74	22	35	11	1	...	4	1	...	1
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																		
14	341	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
15	352, 356, 363	Criminal force	...	3	15	1,073	22	27	1,713	221	542	161	2	4	22	...	1	761
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	1	124	...	...	125	1	9	7	...	...	8	...	...	16
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	7	68	208	18,756	7	395	10,016	2,323	4,669	1,186	24	53	235	2	2	16,561
Total			7	71	224	20,501	20	422	20,892	2,647	5,222	1,355	26	62	250	2	3	11,430
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																		
18	417 to 420	Cheating	5	2	7	603	7	80	624	195	298	62	2	6	23	...	...	...
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	2	2	10	481	9	36	504	78	245	148	2	2	20	2	9	...
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	1	3	53	2	7	59	7	24	17	...	3	8	...	...	...
21	420, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	3	12	47	3,611	7	139	3,650	473	921	256	5	14	34	1	1	1,961
Total			10	17	67	4,743	25	263	4,867	753	1,499	477	9	25	85	3	10	2,000
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
22	294	Offences against religion	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	1	11	...	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	1	2	16	518	3	49	540	137	172	28	2	...	21	...	...	13
25	500 to 502	Defamation	...	1	4	158	...	18	163	30	44	13	1	1	7	2	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	2	15	57	5,905	6	136	5,965	832	1,600	376	...	18	69	25	...	3,100
27	271 to 274, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	1	574	184	7	758	11	97	639	...	1	4	...	...	4
28	291 A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	...	1	69	98	4	169	4	37	122	...	...	5	...	...	...
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	80	1	...	81	...	11	69	...	1	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	...	...	...	11	...	...	15	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	1	...	8	307	...	6	373	40	193	91	...	1	5	...	...	...
Total			4	18	85	7,713	292	219	8,113	1,058	2,169	1,349	8	26	111	27	1	5,100

STATEMENT B--continued.

Part I.—Return of Non-Cognizable Cases—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Office.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of the Court on information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal, i.e., total of columns IV to VIII.	Number dismissed without trial.	NUMBER TRIED.		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number directed by Court never to be taken up by law of fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.
			Under Investigation by order of Magistrate.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.						Under trial.	Ending in discharge or acquitted.	Ending in conviction.	Under Investigation.	Under trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Special Laws, Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																		
<i>India.</i>																		
1	Act No. I of 1871, Cattle Trespass		3	18	1,610	19	14	1,643	296	434	303	14	31					61
2	Act No. XIII of 1839, Fraudulent breaches of Contract by workmen.		6	11	426			443	17	87	209	1	13					117
3	Act No. VI of 1864, Inland Steam Vessels.				1			1			1							
4	Act No. VII of 1878, Indian Forest		3	17	437	1		458	25	131	210	10	14					23
5	Act No. X of 1892, Criminal Procedure Code, Section 4-0.				1			1			1							
6	Act No. XVII of 1879, Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.			1	80		1	81	12	47	6		1					12
7	Act No. I II of 1877, Registration				8			8	1		7							
8	Act No. X of 1892, Chapter 42				4			4			4							
9	Act XIX of 1893, Coasting Vessels				4			4			4							
10	Act No. VI of 1878, Treasure Trove				7			7			6		1					
11	Act No. I of 1879, Stamps			1	14			15			15							
12	Act No. XVI of 1879, Transport of Salt by Sea.				1			1			1							
13	Act No. VII of 1880, Merchant Shipping.				4			4			4							
14	Act No. X of 1889, Ports				4			4			1		3					
15	Act No. IX of 1890, Railways				4		1	5			3							1
16	Act No. XIV of 1868, Post Offices				1			1			1							
17	Act No. XIX of 1834, Steam Vessels				1			1			1							
18	Act No. VIII of 1878, Sea Customs				1			1			1							
19	Act No. X of 1887, Native Passengers				3			3			3							
20	Act No. II of 1876, Arms Act				2			2			1		1					
21	Act No. I of 1878, Opium Act				2			2			2							
22	Act No. I of 1874, Land Acquisition				1			1			1							
23	Act No. IX of 1884, Prisons				6			6			6							
24	Act No. VIII of 1870, Murder of female infants.			6	1			7	6		1							
25	Act No. XV of 1881, Factory				1			1			1							
26	Act No. VI of 1892, Companies				1			1			1							
27	Act No. X of 1892, Criminal Procedure Code.				17			17			16		1					
28	Act No. XIII of 1889, Cantonments				1			1			1							
29	Act No. X of 1892, Criminal Procedure Code, Section 514.				2		4	6			6							
30	Act No. XVI of 1891, Stage Carriage				5			5			5							
31	Act No. XX of 1887, Wild Birds' Protection				1			1			1							
32	Act No. XIV of 1859				1			1	1		1							
33	Act No. XI of 1890, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.				66			66		10	56							
<i>Bombay.</i>																		
34	Act No. VII of 1867, District Police Act.			6	663	46	2	1,017	9	145	700							69
35	Act No. VIII of 1867, Village Police			3	1,321	3		1,327	35	366	677	23	8					197
36	Act No. IV of 1890, District Police Act.	2	18	41	5,111	367	6	5,529	64	547	4,625		115	87				102
37	Act No. V of 1878, Akkari			1	97			98		8	75	1	9					1
38	Act No. VI of 1873, Municipal Act			3,294	43,172	100,792	31	147,985	11,907	4,051	16,056		6,816	77,091				20,522
39	Act No. VI of 1876, DO.							1,486		23	553		199					263
40	Act No. II of 1884, District Municipal Act.				16			16		4	18							8
41	Act No. VII of 1879, Irrigation				122	3	1	130		28	102							3
42	Act No. V of 1879, Land Revenue Code.				1,141	11		1,154	10	116	977		31	13				6
43	Act No. VI of 1863, Public Conveyance.				790	114		905		302	630			9				1
44	Act No. III of 1867, Cantonment Rules.				115			145		77	66			9				9
45	Village Sanitation Act				23			23	2	9	11							1
46	Act No. II of 1898, Ferry Act				9			16		3	9							1
47	Act No. IV of 1847, Gambling				4			4			4							
48	Act No. III of 1875, Tolls				101			101			100							
49	Act No. III of 1867 and XIII of 1869, Cantonments.				2			2			2							
50	Act No. V of 1830, Bombay Municipal Servants Act.				1			1			1							
51	Act No. II of 1891, Boiler Inspection Act.				2			2		1	1							
52	Act No. II of 1890, Salt Act				1			1			1							
53	Act No. IV of 1892, Market and Fairs.				5,190			5,257	2,536	610	616		12					16,111
54	Act No. VI of 1873 and II of 1894, Bombay District Municipal Act.				1			1			1							
55	Act No. II of 1894, Section 34, Clause d, Municipal Act.				37	34		73		8	65							
56	Act No. VII of 1867 and IV of 1890, District Police Act.																	
Total			2	3,324	43,226	120,216	628	24	167,461	14,720	7,261	26,273	87	7,162	78,753			61
Grand Total			26	3,449	43,754	125,654	1,295	273	171,111	19,279	17,371	30,577	74	7,313	79,444	21	10	20,443

No. of cases withdrawn compounded, &c.

Do not include cases which the court held before issue of warrants.

STATEMENT B—(PROVINCE OF SIND).

Statement of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1897.

Part I.—Return of Non-Cognizable cases.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns IV to VIII).	Number dismissed without trial.	NUMBER TRIED.			NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	REMARKS.
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.						Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
110	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118, 119	..	Concealing design to commit offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>																			
2	171 to 170, 505.	Offences against the State	..	..	..	14	..	..	14	2	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, to 228	Offences against public justice	2	1	18	294	54	4	337	30	107	183	..	10	23	7	4	9 cases compounded, 4 dismissed, 1 transferred, 5 disposed of by escape of accused.	
5	181 to 189, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	..	..	4	63	2	1	68	13	18	22	..	1	14	2	..	..
6	104 to 200, 206 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	..	1	27	87	8	..	123	8	50	42	..	..	18	..	1	..
7	405 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	1	..	..	8	1	1	10	6	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
8	204 to 207	Offences relating to weights and measures	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	432 to 439	Making or using false trade marks	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
10	140, 154 to 150, 100.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, seditious	..	..	2	38	..	..	40	..	2	37	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total	3	2	49	519	65	6	629	62	179	298	..	11	59	9	5	9 cases compounded, 4 dismissed, 1 transferred, 5 disposed of by escape of accused.	
<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>																			
11	313 to 316	Causing misarrriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Class III.—Serious offences against Property.</i>																			
13	384 to 390	Extortion	..	..	2	17	..	3	10	7	6	3	..	..	1	..	1	..
		Total	..	..	2	17	..	3	10	7	6	3	..	..	1	..	1	..
<i>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>																			
14	315	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
15	362, 355, 358	Criminal force	..	4	59	1,984	..	5	2,047	438	643	153	1	2	113	13	..	736 compounded, 61 withdrawn, discharged, &c.	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	..	7	124	4,409	6	40	4,636	770	604	293	6	2	142	33	3	1 compounded, 2332 compounded, 1344's largest, 3 transferred, 1 disposed of by death of accused person.	
		Total	..	11	183	6,467	6	45	6,657	1,239	1,147	452	7	4	250	46	3	3,369 compounded, 212 discharged, withdrawn, transferred and 1 disposed of by death.	
<i>Class V.—Minor offences against property.</i>																			
18	417 to 420	Cheating	..	1	9	138	..	8	178	120	37	7	..	..	14	2	2	..
19	403 to 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	6	11	196	6	12	213	105	74	30	..	1	9	11	..	..
20	109	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	..	..	2	41	..	..	45	13	18	14	..	1	2	..	..	..
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	..	..	2	461	..	1	471	132	96	113	3	4	23	2	..	95 compounded, 7 withdrawn, discharged, &c.
		Total	..	7	42	656	6	22	711	300	213	139	3	6	61	15	6	95 compounded, 7 withdrawn, discharged, &c.	

STATEMENT B--(PROVINCE OF SIND)

Statement of the Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1897.

Part I.—Return of Non-Cognizable cases.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instigated by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 10 to 11).	Number dismissed without trial.	NUMBER TRIED.		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number of cases in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.	
			With the Police.	Under investigation by order of Magistrate.	Under trial.						Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	With the Police.	Under investigation.	Under trial.			
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
22	298	Offences against religion .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 compounded.
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114 compounded, 13 discharged.
24	493 to 499 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	1	5	47	597	..	14	633	294	65	33	4	10	75	6	3 compounded, 4 discharged.	
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation .. ..	..	..	2	60	..	2	62	36	8	4	..	..	1	..	151 compounded, 2 discharged.
26	504, 508 to 510.	Intimidation and insult	2	3	16	436	..	18	454	192	66	30	..	1	16	6	1 compounded, 2 withdrawn.	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances .. ..	..	..	1	69	106	..	174	4	13	153	..	..	1	..	..
28	291 A	Keeping a lottery office .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction .. ..	..	..	..	15	3	..	17	..	4	13	..	..	..	..	..
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances .. ..	..	..	..	6	..	..	0	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property .. ..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children .. ..	..	1	2	63	..	..	71	23	41	3	..	..	1	..	4 withdrawn.
Total			8	8	67	1,243	107	84	1,428	848	232	233	9	13	90	11	7	Total—273 compounded, 70 withdrawn, &c.
Special Laws, under which are not cognizable by the Police.																		
[Details]																		
For details, see on reverse	2	211	4,789	237	10	5,239	426	461	2,910	..	70	649	18	1	816 compounded, discharged, withdrawn, dismissed, &c. 1 disposed of by escape of accused and 1 by death of accused.
Total	2	211	4,789	237	10	5,239	426	461	2,910	..	70	649	18	1	816 compounded, discharged, withdrawn, dismissed, &c. 1 disposed of by escape of accused, and 1 in death.
Grand Total			6	30	554	13,872	423	120	14,965	2,021	2,240	1,073	12	103	1,314	90	21	3772 compounded, 611 withdrawn, 110 dismissed, 177 discharged, 4 transferred & 1 in death, 7 in escape, &c., Total 67,211.

ACTS.																	
DETAILS UNDER "SPECIAL LAWS" ON REVERSE.																	
1	Act XIII of 1850, Fraudulent breaches of contract by Artificers, &c.	..	2	42	1,005	..	..	..	1,049	275	128	230	..	..	128	7	69 dismissed, 26 withdrawn, 1 discharged, 16 compounded, 1 escaped.
2	Act I of 1871, Cattle Trespass .. ..	..	..	20	238	..	1	..	259	48	69	47	..	..	16	4	37 dismissed, 67 withdrawn, 4 discharged.
3	Act III, of 1877, Registration .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	Act VII of 1878, Forests .. ..	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	17	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..
5	Act I of 1879, Stamp .. ..	..	..	1	80	..	..	..	81	1	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Act XIII of 1880, Cantonment Act ..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	38	..	10	28	..	..	..	..	..
7	Act XI of 1880, Cruelty to Animals ..	..	..	2	405	179	..	..	675	..	29	644	..	..	..	..	..
8	Act VI of 1884, Public Convoys .. ..	..	..	..	196	11	..	..	167	..	10	127	..	..	..	..	9 withdrawn.
9	Act IX of 1884, Railways .. ..	..	..	2	13	..	..	..	15	1	2	9	..	..	..	..	1 dismissed.
10	Act II of 1888, Public Ferries .. ..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2 withdrawn.
11	Act VII of 1867, District Police Act ..	..	..	2	296	36	..	..	34	1	12	915	..	..	4	..	164 dismissed, 111 withdrawn.
12	Act VI of 1873, and II of 1884, District Municipal Act .. ..	..	..	85	1,054	1	..	..	1,172	69	70	810	..	68	64	2	..
13	Act V of 1879, Land Revenue Code ..	..	..	19	211	..	..	..	230	..	21	146	..	..	29	1	3 withdrawn.
14	Act V of 1878, Aikari Act .. ..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 dismissed, 6 withdrawn.
15	Act VII of 1879, Irrigation Act .. ..	..	..	29	345	7	..	..	411	7	83	261	..	..	61	..	..
16	Act I of 1880 .. ..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	4	15	..	..	..	..	..
17	Act IX of 1887, Prevention of Gambling ..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	3	19	..	..	..	..	..
18	Act II of 1890, Salt Act .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Act IX of 1894, Jails Act .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Act I of 1878, Opium Act .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Act II of 1881, Boiler Inspection Act ..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Sind Frontier Regulation III of 1881 ..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Act I of 1880, Merchant Seamen Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Act VI of 1884, Karachi Port Trust Act ..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Act IX of 1884, Prisons .. ..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Act VII of 1881, Indian Steam Ships ..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Act X of 1887, Native Passenger Ships ..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Act X of 1889, Indian Ports .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Act I of 1890, Vessels plying on the Indus ..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	16	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	23 dismissed.
30	Act IV of 1879, Karachi Vaccination ..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Act I of 1892, Vaccination .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Act XV of 1891 .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..
33	Act V of 1881, Bombay Municipal Servants ..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Act III of 1891 .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Act XIV of 1883, Post Office .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
36	Act VII of 1870, Court Fees .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			2	211	4,789	237	10	5,239	426	461	2,916	..	70	649	18	1	816 compounded, 611 withdrawn, 110 dismissed, 177 discharged, 4 transferred, 1 in death, 7 in escape, &c., Total 67,211.

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Bombay Presidency Proper for the year 1897.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process had issued).	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns V and VI).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
116	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Persons concerned in cases with drawn, compounded, discharged, &c.
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	
Total			...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.														
121 to 130, 505	...	Offences against the State	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	Persons concerned in cases with drawn, compounded, discharged, &c.
137	...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	...	Offences against public justice...	54	1,849	78	36	1,945	10	637	1,111	57.65	99		88
101 to 160, 217 to 224.	...	Offences by public servants	5	92	16	...	103	...	57	44	44.89	2		...
103 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	28	373	45	10	430	5	240	142	33.07	40		3
466 to 477	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	7	117	12	1	135	1	91	27	20.03	10		0
261 to 267	...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	219	35	2	254	0	102	145	57.08	4		...
482 to 480	...	Making or using false trade-marks	...	2	2	...	1	25
110, 454 to 150, 160	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	2	732	335	5	1,004	8	413	629	50.00	7		7
Total			93	3,375	521	60	3,934	27	1,542	2,009	53.87	162		104
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
312 to 310	...	Causing miscarriage	...	11	2	...	13	...	10	3	23.07	...	...
370	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	11	2	...	13	...	10	3	23.07	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.														
384 to 390	...	Extortion	1	97	5	1	103	...	83	15	14.70	3	1	
384, 311	...	Attempt to extortion	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total			1	99	5	1	104	...	85	15	14.72	3	1	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
345	...	Wrongful confinement	...	21	...	...	21	...	9	1	4.76	...	11
352, 355, 368	...	Criminal force	29	3,457	2	66	3,493	474	1,275	251	72.50	18	1,395	
344	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	5	337	...	19	329	4	61	10	2.90	4	244	
323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	570	48,003	0	1,098	42,007	4,353	11,954	2,189	5.08	404	23,043	
Total			604	40,819	11	1,171	46,764	4,830	13,299	2,451	5.21	486	24,689	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
417 to 420	...	Cheating	21	639	20	17	653	35	413	85	13.09	36	54	
401, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	25	658	7	12	678	15	412	188	28.27	41	22	
400	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	4	62	3	0	63	...	32	10	29.23	6	0	
420, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	157	8,907	4	269	11,703	578	3,215	531	5.99	131	4,245	
Total			207	10,266	34	304	(2)10,037	623	4,102	820	8.02	214	4,937	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.														
208	...	Offences against religion	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
300 to 402	...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	3	14	1	4	14	...	2	...	...	...	10
401 to 404	...	Offences relating to marriage	10	653	1	21	(3) 664	61	295	30	45.52	87	211	
500 to 504	...	Defamation	23	308	...	5	326	23	134	19	6.10	10	140	
501, 500 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	140	11,264	3	171	11,104	649	3,792	540	4.79	113	5,870	
271 to 276, 278, 294, 297, 298, 299.	...	Public and local nuisances	1	730	213	11	933	3	172	741	78.67	8	0	
291 A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	14	100	...	...
Offences under Chapter VII(a), C. P. C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	1	93	124	1	210	...	67	147	67.12	...	...
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	Public nuisances	...	84	...	...	84	...	13	70	82.93	1	...
Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property	...	20	...	...	26	7	13	6	23.07	...	...
Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children	6	357	...	4	359	30	100	61	22.68	5	47	
Total			210	13,550	344	219	13,803	973	4,685	1,850	11.87	174	6,318	

*19 were concerned in cases compounded before appearance.

1489 do. do.

508 do. do.

1 Person was convicted in cognizable offence.

(1) 96 do. do.

(2) 96 do. do.

(3) 9 do. do.

(4) do. do.

(5) 6 acquitted before appearance.

(6) 6 acquitted before appearance.

(7) 3 were concerned in cases compounded before appearance.

(8) 6 acquitted before appearance.

STATEMENT B—continued.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Bombay Presidency Proper for the year 1897—continued.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process has been issued).	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.			Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom process were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED		Percentage of number of persons tried against whom process issued (Columns 9 and 11).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Convicted.				Acquitted or discharged.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
SPECIAL LAWS, OFFENCES UNDER WHICH ARE NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.														
<i>(Detail.)</i>														
1	Act No. I of 1871, Cattle trespass (India).		101	3,491	3	175	3,414	301	1,014	630	18.28	100	1,300	Persons concerned in cases withdrawn, compounded, discharged &c.
2	Act No. XIII of 1854, Fraudulent Breaches of Contract by workmen (India).		14	732	...	3	744	27	116	196	40.43	98	207		40 were concerned in cases compounded before appearance.
3	Act No. VI of 1884, Inland Steam Vessels (India).		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
4	Act No. VII of 1878, Indian Forest (India).		41	900	3	13	901	2	200	579	61.34	26	85	
5	Act No. X of 1884, Criminal Procedure Code, Section 480 (India).		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
6	Act No. XVII of 1879, Deccan Agricultural Relief Act (India).		1	87	...	...	88	6	54	12	13.79	1	16	
7	Act No. III of 1877, Registration (India).		...	16	...	...	16	1	4	11	69.75	...	...
8	Act No. X of 1882, Chapter 42 (India) ...		...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	78	...	...
9	Act No. XIX of 1838, Coasting Vessels (India).		...	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	100	...	...
10	Act No. VI of 1878, Treasure Trove (India).		...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	100	...	...
11	Act No. I of 1879, Stamps (India) ...		1	19	...	...	20	...	...	18	78.91	...	...
12	Act No. XVI of 1870, Transport of Salt by Sea (India).		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
13	Act No. VII of 1880, Merchant Shipping (India).		...	21	...	...	21	...	3	14	68.71	...	...
14	Act No. X of 1889, Ports (India) ...		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
15	Act No. IX of 1890, Railways (India) ...		...	6	3	...	9	...	...	3	33.33	...	6	
16	Act No. XIV of 1880, Post Offices (India).		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	100	...	...
17	Act No. XIX of 1838, Steam Vessels (India).		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
18	Act No. VIII of 1878, Sea Customs India (India).		...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	...
19	Act No. X of 1887, Native Passenger (India).		...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	33.33	...	...
20	Act No. II of 1878, Arms Act (India) ...		...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	50	...	...
21	Act No. I of 1878, Opium Act (India) ...		...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	50	...	...
22	Act No. I of 1874, Land Acquisition (India).		...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	...
23	Act No. IX of 1894, Prisons (India) ...		...	6	...	...	6	...	...	1	16.67	...	...
24	Act No. VIII of 1870, Murder of female infant (India).		6	1	...	...	7	...	...	1	14.29	...	...
25	Act No. XV of 1891, Factory (India) ...		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
26	Act No. VI of 1892, Companies (India) ...		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
27	Act No. X of 1892, Criminal Procedure Code (India).		...	33	...	...	33	...	32	1	3.03	...	...
28	Act No. XIII of 1889, Cantonment (India).		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	100	...	...
29	Act No. X of 1884, Criminal Procedure Code, Section 514 (India).		...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	50	...	...
30	Act No. XVI of 1861, Stage Carriage (India).		...	6	...	...	6	...	...	1	16.67	...	...
31	Act No. XX of 1887, The wild bird's protection (India).		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
32	Act No. XI of 1890, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (India).		...	87	...	...	87	...	10	57	65.07	...	...
33	Act No. VII of 1867, District Police Act (Bombay).		18	1,121	27	66	(5)1,118	10	214	816	71.06	3	71	(1) Includes 18 arrested in the Magistrate's presence.
34	Act No. VIII of 1867, Village Police (Bombay).		3	1,859	26	19	1,809	91	644	679	40.63	6	24	(2) Includes 2 do.
35	Act No. IV of 1890, District Police Act (Bombay).		64	5,435	428	120	5,906	19	601	5,073	85.93	47	107	(3) Includes 2 were concerned in cases withdrawn before appearance.
36	Act No. V of 1878, A'khari (Bombay) ...		1	40	...	...	41	...	14	23	56.10	9	1	1,802 were concerned in cases withdrawn before appearance.
37	Act No. VI of 1873, Municipal Act (Bombay).		44,825	82,783	30	4,451	7,119,231	8,477	4,196	10,204	19.28	61,973	20,373	(4) Includes 2 do.
38	Act No. II of 1884, District Municipal Act (Bombay).		...	1,326	...	100	1,180	29	346	603	51.13	6	107	
39	Act No. VII of 1879, Irrigation (Bombay).		7	22	...	...	20	...	5	21	104.55	...	...
40	Act No. V of 1859, Land Revenue Code (Bombay).		25	197	6	...	224	...	70	134	60.94	...	...
41	Act No. VI of 1863, Public Conveyances (Bombay).		2	1,165	4	41	1,130	3	121	94	83.67	13	5	
42	Act No. III of 1867, Cantonment Rules (Bombay).		11	804	126	...	911	...	34	132	14.50	3	1	
43	Village Sanitation Act (Bombay) ...		...	145	...	...	145	...	7	27	18.62	...	...
44	Act No. II of 1868, Ferry Act (Bombay) ...		...	44	...	2	42	...	14	14	33.33	...	...
45	Act No. IV of 1857, Gambling Act (Bombay).		...	51	60	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Act No. III of 1875, Tolls (Bombay) ...		...	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	25	...	...
47	Act No. III of 1867 and Act XIII of 1889 Cantonments (Bombay).		...	101	...	...	101	...	...	101	100	...	...
48	Act No. V of 1860, Bombay Municipal Servants' Act (Bombay).		...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Act II of 1891, Boiler Inspection Act (Bombay).		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
50	Act No. II of 1890, Salt Act (Bombay) ...		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...
51	Act IV of 1863, Markets and Fairs (Bombay).		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Act No. VI of 1873, and II of 1864, Bombay District Municipal Act.		29	5,028	...	1,015	4,041	7	2,131	313	10.4	104	52	
53	Act II of 1834, Section 32, Clause (d) Municipal Act.		...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	...
54	Act No. VII of 1807, and IV of 1850, District Police Act (Bombay).		...	37	36	...	71	...	...	73	102.84	...	...
Total			41,914	108,607	769	6,072	114,578	9,930	10,411	27,921	24.36	61,316	20,373	(5) Includes 2 were concerned in cases withdrawn before appearance.
Grand Total			1,971	179,718	1,653	7,433	1215,284	15,401	24,964	37,119	19.20	48,431	11,500	(6) Includes 2 were concerned in cases withdrawn before appearance.

STATEMENT B—(PROVINCE OF SIND).
 RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.
 PART II.—Return of Persons concerned in Non-Cognizable Cases.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESSES ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6.)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100'00	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100'00	...	
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>													
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Masters of Ship ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	28	378	51	24	433	8	159	236	55'01	16	4 dismissed, 9 withdrawn, 1 transferred.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ... ..	...	44	4	2	46	...	18	19	39'60	9	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	26	107	7	15	125	...	56	47	41'23	22	
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ... ..	...	4	1	...	5	...	1	1	20'00	3	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ... ..	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ... ..	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	
10	143, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ... ..	...	38	86	...	124	...	15	103	83'08	6	
		Total	54	575	149	41	737	8	249	408	56'35	58	4 dismissed, 9 withdrawn, 1 transferred.
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>													
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	870	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Property</i>													
13	384 to 389...	Extortion ...	1	23	...	4	20	2	8	2	8-70	8	
		Total ...	1	23	...	4	20	2	8	2	8-70	8	
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>													
14	745 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	1	43	...	44	85	2	4	9-30	3		
15	52, 855, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	120	3,751	2	48	3,825	827	862	203	5-41	233	1581 compounded, 59 dismissed, 56 withdrawn, 4 discharged.
16	1-4 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	4	45	...	49	34	7	3	6-67	4	1 compounded.	
17	3-3 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	465	10,002	28	219	10,276	1,168	1,448	487	4-85	296	6586 compounded, 171 discharged, 107 withdrawn, 12 transferred, 1 died.
		Total ...	590	13,841	80	267	14,194	2,064	2,319	697	5-02	536	8168 compounded, 59 dismissed, 163 withdrawn, 175 discharged, 12 transferred, 1 died.
CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property.</i>													
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	19	83	...	4	98	1	52	10	12-05	35	
19	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property...	32	197	6	13	222	7	145	46	22-66	23	1 transferred.
20	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	...	16	2	...	18	2	8	8	44-44	...	
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)...	35	870	...	12	893	182	205	159	18-28	49	263 compounded, 14 dismissed, 21 withdrawn.
		Total ...	86	1,166	8	29	1,231	192	410	223	19-00	107	263 compounded, 14 dismissed, 21 withdrawn, 1 transferred.
CLASS VI.— <i>Other Offences not specified above.</i>													
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	7	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	5 compounded.
43	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service...	...	5	...	...	5	...	1	4	80-00	...	
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	140	1,033	7	71	1,109	207	293	40	3-85	203	827 compounded, 20 discharged, 16 withdrawn, 3 transferred.
25	500 to 503 ...	Defamation ...	9	41	...	1	49	...	25	6	14-63	9	7 compounded, 2 discharged.
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	41	497	...	11	527	2	152	30	6-04	6	316 compounded, 18 discharged, 3 withdrawn, 1 died.
27	271 to 276, 278, 284 ...	Public and local nuisances ...	1	84	108	...	191	...	23	158	83-16	6	4 withdrawn.
28	291 A ...	Keeping a lottery office...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C. ...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	...	18	...	...	18	...	4	14	77-78	...	
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances ...	...	7	2	1	8	...	3	4	44-44	1	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immovable property ...	...	40	...	8	32	3	4	25	62-50	...	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children ...	3	49	...	5	47	4	36	3	6-12	...	4 withdrawn.
		Total ...	194	1,781	115	97	1,993	216	543	284	14-98	225	6-4 compounded, 27 withdrawn, 40 discharged, 3 transferred, 1 died.
<i>Special Laws, Offences under which are not cognizable by the P. line</i>													
	For details see on reverse ...		309	6,236	229	271	6,522	439	601	3,201	42-51	1,129	42 dismissed, 796 withdrawn, 40 compounded, 1 discharged and 3 died.
		Total ...	309	6,236	229	271	6,522	439	601	3,201	42-51	1,129	147 dismissed, 766 withdrawn, 40 compounded, 1 discharged, 3 died.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,234	23,023	531	709	24,693	2,921	4,330	4,816	19-94	2,063	8-23 compounded, 219 dismissed, 926 withdrawn, 316 discharged, 17 transferred, 5 died.

* Includes 19 persons who appeared voluntarily.

STATEMENT B—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSON AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns V and VI).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
			On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			
1	2 and 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Act XIII of 1859, Fraudulent Breaches of Contract by artificers, &c.	62	1,496	...	82	1,476	257	85	249	16.64	364	29 dismissed, 332 withdrawn, 1 discharged, 40 compounded. 235 withdrawn, 21 dismissed.
2	Act I of 1871, Cattle Trespass ...	75	603	...	1	677	90	222	53	9.62	51	
3	Act III of 1877, Registration ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	...
4	Act VII of 1878, Forest Act ...	5	43	...	...	43	...	16	12	27.91	20	...
5	Act I of 1879, Stamp Act ...	1	34	...	2	33	...	3	28	82.35	2	...
6	Act XIII of 1859, Cantonment Act ...	...	45	...	...	45	...	13	32	71.11	...	...
7	Act XI of 1890, Cruelty to Animals ...	2	525	168	3	696	...	42	654	94.37	...	11 withdrawn.
8	Act VI of 1863, Public Conveyances ...	...	153	11	1	163	...	11	141	86.00	...	...
9	Act IX of 1890, Railways ...	1	17	...	1	17	...	6	9	53.00	2	1 dismissed.
10	Act II of 1863, Public Ferries ...	1	6	...	...	7	...	2	4	66.67	...	1 withdrawn.
11	Act VII of 1867, District Police Act ...	1	303	35	1	353	1	23	325	96.15	3	20 dismissed, 119 withdrawn.
12	Acts VI of 1873 and II of 1874, District Municipal Acts ...	86	1,715	1	150	1,652	34	49	853	49.71	577	3 withdrawn.
13	Act V of 1879, Land Revenue Code ...	21	318	...	14	325	...	65	242	76.10	15	...
14	Act V of 1878, Abkari Act ...	...	4	...	...	4	1	...	3	75.00	...	...
15	Act VII of 1879, Irrigation Act ...	52	593	...	11	636	45	201	281	47.23	94	3 dismissed, 13 withdrawn.
16	Act I of 1890 ...	...	142	...	...	142	...	42	99	69.72	...	1 died.
17	Act IV of 1887, Gambling Act ...	...	21	1	...	22	...	3	19	90.50	...	...
18	Act II of 1890, Salt Act ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	100.00	...	...
19	Act IX of 1894, Jails Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Act I of 1878, Opium Act ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	...
21	Act II of 1891, Boiler Inspection Act ...	...	33	13	1	45	11	4	29	63.04	...	1 died.
22	Sind Frontier Regulation III of 1892 ...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	100.00	...	...
23	Act I of 1869, Merchant Seamen ...	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	16	94.12	...	1 died.
24	Act VI of 1886, Karachi Port Trust Act ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	100.00	...	...
25	Act IX of 1894, Prisons Act ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
26	Act VII of 1884, Indian Steam Ships Act ...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	100.00	...	...
27	Act X of 1887, Native Passenger Ships Act ...	...	88	...	1	87	...	1	86	97.73	...	...
28	Act X of 1889, Indian Ports Act ...	...	10	...	...	12	...	1	9	90.00	...	2 withdrawn.
29	Act I of 1863, Vessels plying on the Indus ...	2	22	...	1	21	...	1	20	90.91	...	...
30	Act IV of 1879, Karachi Vaccination Act ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Act I of 1892, Vaccination Act ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	100.00	...	...
32	Act XV of 1881 ...	...	13	...	1	12	...	10	2	15.40	...	...
33	Act V of 1890, Bombay Municipal Servants Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Act III of 1870 ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100.00	...	...
35	Act XIV of 1866, Post Office Act ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50.00	...	...
36	Act VI of 1870, Court Fees Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	309	6,236	229	271	6,522	439	801	3,201	49.51	1,129	142 dismissed, 796 withdrawn, 1 discharged, 40 compounded, 3 died.

(11)

STATEMENT C.
FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.
Property stolen and recovered in the year 1897.

OFFENCE.	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 stolen.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Percentage of value of Property recovered to value of Property stolen.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(A).—Cognizable.</i>				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1. Theft	3,180	1,850	58.17	4,85,639 8 5½	2,04,993 3 3	42.21	Property amounting to Rs. 22,408-0-0 was recovered during the year 1897 out of that stolen in 1896.
	509	494	97.05	33,657 13 3	24,793 13 6½	73.66	Property amounting to Rs. 8,540 was recovered out of the property stolen outside the Presidency.
	7,253	6,065	83.62	2,99,053 1 11	1,73,105 0 11½	57.88	
2. Robbery	525	296	56.38	3,62,364 6 1	1,36,567 1 1	37.68	
	359	190	52.92	32,635 12 3	7,164 0 0	21.95	
3. Criminal breach of trust	303	178	58.79	33,412 6 0½	15,308 9 5½	48.88	
4. Murders, attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	3	3	100.	29 0 0	29 0 0	100.	
Total ...	12,137	9,076	74.77	12,46,732 .0 0	†5,62,050 12 3½	45.07	† Property amounting to Rs. 11,436-3-0 was recovered without the intervention of Police in Magisterial cases.
<i>(B).—Non-cognizable.</i>							
5. Extortion	18	6	33.33	1,610 12 0	1,291 0 0	79.51	
6. Criminal misappropriation	289	204	70.59	7,351 1 10	4,451 13 2	60.56	
7. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	33	18	54.54	3,270 12 0	800 9 9	26.29	
8. Cheating	1	1	100.	0 4 0	0 4 0	100.	
Total ...	311	229	67.15	12,232 13 10	‡6,593 10 11	53.89	‡ Property amounting to Rs. 1,671-2-5 was recovered with the intervention of the Police.

By order,

C. A. B. BEATTY,
 Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C—PART I—POLICE.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	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 stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
(A).—Cognisable.							Recoveries of property lost in previous years.	Recoveries outside the respective Districts.
1. Theft ...	763	899	52.29	1,00,963	25,171	24.93	Rs. a. p. 8,947 14 11	Rs. a. p. 203 2 8
{ a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...								
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	149	...	...	10,551	...	758 7 0	.....
{ c. Other thefts ...	1,815	1,282	70.63	90,800	53,961	59.43	2,594 9 0	2,232 5 5
2. Robbery...	13	10	76.93	71,276	6,294	8.83	.....	.....
{ a. Dacoity ...								
{ b. Other robbery ...	89	25	64.10	3,049	1,563	51.26	5 0 0	.....
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	18	5	27.78	1,835	97	5.29	61 0 0	.....

*STATEMENT C—PART II—MAGISTERIAL.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	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 stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A).—Cognizable.							
1. Theft ...	11	10	90.91	378	231	61.11	
{ a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...							
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	13	...	...	451	...	
{ c. Other Thefts ...	253	104	41.11	6,302	3,249	51.56	
2. Robbery .	12	6	50.00	560	353	63.04	
{ a. Dacoity ...							
{ b. Other robbery ...							
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	40	9	22.50	3,990	937	23.48	
(B).—Non-cognizable (c).							
5. Extortion ...	2	1	50.00	57	7	12.28	
6. Criminal misappropriation ..	74	22	29.73	1,327	580	43.71	
7. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	8	3	37.50	1,470	1,244	84.63	

P. R. CADELL,
Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENT D.

Return of Professional Crime for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1897.

Offences.	Cases.				Persons.			Return of Police work for three years.							REMARKS.		
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction nor acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number concerned in cases in Columns II and III.	Convicted.	Under trial or arrest at close of the year.	Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.	Persons convicted.	Value of Property stolen.	Value of Property recovered.						
			Of those in Column II.	Of those in Column III.								1897.	1896.	1895.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Thuggee { (a) By strangulation (b) By poisoning																	
Other Professional crime—																	
Dacoity ...																	
Robbery ...																	
Cattle theft, &c., &c. ...																	
	NORTHERN DIVISION. AHMEDABAD, BROACH, KATRA, PANCH MAHALS, SURAT AND THANA. <i>Nd.</i>																
	CENTRAL DIVISION. AHMADNAGAR, KHANDESH, NASSIK, POONA, SATARA AND SHOLAPUR. <i>Nd.</i>																
	SOUTHERN DIVISION. BELGAUM																
Thuggee { (a) By strangulation (b) By poisoning																	
Other Professional crime—																	
Dacoity ...			1		3	1		17	10	1	45,797		9,194				
Robbery ...																	
Cattle theft, &c., &c. ...																	
	BILAPUR, DHARWAR, KANARA, KOLARA AND RAJAPUR. <i>Nd.</i>																
	SIND.																
Thuggee { (a) By strangulation (b) By poisoning																	
Other Professional crime—																	
Dacoity ...									3			11,601	23		53		
Robbery ...																	
Cattle theft, &c., &c. ...																	

*The remaining 3 are at large.
 † 3 made approvers in 1896.

(xliii)

By order,
C. A. B. BEATTY,
 Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT
Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF POLICE								
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.										Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of Controlling Officers Column 2, and pay and travelling or other allowances of their Establishments.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their Office and Personal Establishments.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 to 6).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (Columns 7 to 9).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 13 and 14.	Average pay of	
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, or Chief or European Constables.	Number of Head Constable or Sergeants (Mounted and Unmounted).	Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Constables.	Number of Water Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Mounted Constables.						Foot and Water Constables.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
<i>Northern Division.</i>													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad	3	3	12	240	22	876	...	1,158	...	4	...	...	15,857	64,408	1,18,928	6,240	358'95	115'85
Broach	1	2	8	96	6	375	...	488	...	1	4	...	11,476	29,185	48,146	1,304	375	126'78	
Kaira	1	2	9	136	6	566	...	720	...	1	5	...	10,475	37,641	65,650	4,323	360	113'37	
Panch Mahals	2	2	7	132	10	544	...	696	...	...	...	...	10,832	32,321	66,009	5,675	357'9	117'12
Surat	1	2	10	168	14	703	...	898	...	...	...	...	10,431	46,149	84,092	4,591	345'84	113'4
Thana	3	2	13	165	...	664	...	846	...	...	...	...	15,801	43,852	72,620	7,387	...	112'41
Total	9	13	59	937	58	3,728	...	4,904	...	2	13	...	74,872	2,53,506	4,55,440	29,560	...	...
<i>Central Division.</i>																			
Ahmednagar	2	3	13	166	9	611	...	794	...	3	13	...	16,839	45,595	69,972	5,733	111	113'3	
Khandesh... ..	3	4	24	847	76	1,282	...	1,736	...	...	...	...	29,839	110,087	1,08,965	89,160	131'3	124'01
Nasik	2	2	14	171	9	613	...	811	...	3	15	...	16,909	51,936	76,824	4,013	360	125'71	
Poona	2	4	22	229	20	1,030	...	1,307	...	...	...	...	20,075	77,324	144,334	3,331	590	128'62
Satara	3	2	17	200	7	792	...	1,021	...	...	...	...	13,291	55,972	95,735	7,612	...	...
Sholapur	1	1	9	114	7	492	...	624	...	...	...	...	10,784	33,812	62,541	3,569	562'09	127'11
Total	13	16	99	1,217	128	4,920	...	6,293	...	6	28	...	107,537	374,726	6,18,371	63,418	...	...
<i>Southern Division.</i>																			
Bolgaum... ..	1	3	11	143	8	541	...	706	...	2	17	...	14,261	39,344	61,548	7,496	80	6129	
Bijapur	1	3	10	145	6	521	...	685	...	...	...	...	12,531	39,552	58,994	1,804	118'16	117'67
Dharwar	2	2	14	191	10	653	...	872	...	...	...	...	14,433	51,056	72,768	4,980	369'23	113'44
Kanara	1	3	12	143	...	544	...	702	...	...	...	...	8,649	39,563	57,381	5,894	...	105'47
Kolaba	1	1	8	101	...	444	...	555	...	...	...	...	14,002	29,460	55,020	3,983	...	127'36
Ratnagiri	1	2	12	148	...	606	...	769	...	...	...	...	13,631	43,832	79,412	7,587	...	110'5
Total	7	11	67	871	24	3,309	...	4,289	...	2	17	...	78,507	2,42,806	3,85,123	31,744	...	...
Bombay Presidency Proper	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Presidency Proper	1	29	40	225	3,025	210	11,857	...	15,337	10	63	...	2,60,916	8,71,033	14,65,934	1,24,742	...	...
<i>Sind.</i>																			
Karachi	2	6	27	209	154	900	13	1,311	...	...	...	...	28,002	62,196	1,43,045	24,226	258'76	113'03
Hyderabad	3	4	16	200	168	669	...	1,069	...	2	13	...	19,065	64,296	1,21,806	6,480	283'74	110'11	
Shikarpur	2	6	18	161	163	663	...	1,002	...	...	...	...	19,034	69,153	1,18,204	5,356	286'54	113'16
Thar and Parkar... ..	1	1	11	93	256	128	...	519	...	...	...	...	16,581	29,377	92,441	473	270'90	116'06
Upper Sind Frontier	1	1	6	33	113	103	...	267	...	6	16	...	12,366	11,659	43,638	1,391	291'45	103'68	
Total	8	17	78	696	604	2,483	13	4,168	...	8	29	...	96,040	2,46,631	5,19,134	37,932	278'28	110'66	
Grand Total of Presidency Proper and Sind.	1	37	67	303	3,720	1,074	14,340	13	19,545	18	67	...	3,55,956	11,17,719	19,78,068	1,62,674	...	...

E.

and Employment of District Police for the Bombay Presidency in the year 1857.

Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in Column 15 to 17.				Distribution of Force.															In Customs.	
				District Force.														On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.		
				Guards at District, Central and Subsidiary Jails.		Reserve.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or Escorts to Prisoners and Treasure if not included in Columns 26 and 27) also Policemen on orderly duty.		Police employed in Courts.		Engaged in prevention and detection of Crime.		Total.						
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.																	
11,282	2,16,710	2,16,710	498	...	...	20	64	38	161	5	15	104	186	107	824	88	372	6
9,640	99,761	99,761	515	1	8	30	77	18	80	6	...	53	149	92	316	13	67	5		
2,404	1,20,493	1,20,493	522	...	...	19	104	23	77	4	85	88	277	136	403	14	79	6
8,708	1,33,545	1,33,545	...	4	12	27	123	14	56	...	6	81	313	126	510	18	44	...		
28,405	1,73,758	1,73,758	...	2	12	9	62	34	163	...	...	91	340	136	477	44	240	...
12,453	1,52,113	1,52,113	...	1	10	7	41	26	92	2	...	134	431	176	574	21	90	...		
72,982	8,86,880	8,86,880	1,525	8	42	102	401	148	629	18	66	841	1,706	815	2,904	104	802	15		
7,196	1,45,135	1,45,135	4,009	1	4	25	131	30	65	1	...	125	430	172	620	...	...	16
29,409	3,77,420	3,77,420	...	6	26	46	191	70	333	1	...	252	808	378	1,358	...	...	...
18,307	1,67,989	1,67,989	3,064	4	14	5	51	43	174	...	36	126	307	177	582	10	40	18		
36,790	2,81,854	2,81,854	...	...	...	23	134	28	128	1	23	124	343	178	667	50	232	174
24,997	1,97,607	1,97,607	...	1	4	31	143	41	179	...	...	125	303	198	719	31	80	...
8,799	1,19,505	1,19,505	...	1	3	23	105	14	62	...	9	62	305	100	364	24	115	...		
1,26,408	12,89,550	12,89,550	7,073	13	51	148	756	213	911	2	67	918	2,816	1,198	4,370	114	607	108		
11,666	1,34,335	1,34,335	2,897	1	15	22	90	29	146	9	...	84	243	146	498	11	48	19		
24,597	1,37,478	1,37,478	...	4	12	10	58	34	134	...	...	109	319	157	527	...	...	...
10,303	1,54,540	1,54,540	...	2	12	10	64	47	172	...	15	106	272	167	497	40	146	...		
24,904	1,36,800	1,36,800	...	4	14	3	63	38	150	...	17	112	291	157	544	...	...	...
12,931	1,15,396	1,15,396	...	1	6	7	54	25	108	...	12	77	264	110	444	...	...	...
13,185	1,56,647	1,56,647	...	4	14	2	48	34	139	...	...	102	296	43	497	20	128	...
96,406	8,34,746	8,34,746	2,997	16	78	44	377	207	943	9	44	562	1,616	878	2,675	71	359	18		
...		
2,95,068	30,10,716	30,10,716	11,495	37	166	309	1,593	504	2,133	25	167	1,944	5,860	2,548	10,199	379	1,717	201		
18,215	2,95,634	2,95,783	4,901	2	16	...	...	62	270	...	...	(a) 160 6 40 (b) 110 101 (c) 9 155 (d) 91 153 (e) 25 153 91	457 214 201 155 153 207	212 27 104 106	1,047 540 64 614	...	...	...
19,905	2,31,649	2,31,649	1,288	7	17	62	148	18	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,067	2,78,814	2,17,814	...	3	22	45	143	18	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,063	1,47,955	1,47,955	...	...	...	...	...	11	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,791	74,837	74,837	2,951	1	3	...	...	4	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69,151	9,67,938	9,67,937	3,840	13	58	107	349	90	625	...	...	(a) 479 (b) 116	1,430 720	798	2,348	...	...	...
64,237	29,78,654	29,73,754	21,335	50	224	416	1,831	654	3,088	24	167	2,534	8,148	3,446	13,248	379	1,717	213		

* Half the cost of 12 Water Constables paid by Port Trust.
 (a) Engaged in prevention and detection of crime in District of Province, exclusive of Towns.
 (b) Engaged in prevention and detection of crime in Towns. These figures include the Town Police which are omitted from columns 26 and 27, and the 65 Cantonment Police of Karachi, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier as they are all employed on prevention and detection of crime.

STATEMENT E--continued.

District.	Area of whole Province (or District) in square miles.	Population of whole Province (or District).	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME (OFFICERS AND MEN).								REMARKS.
					To Area.			To Population.			Total amount of Cognizable Crime reported (Column 5 of Part I and Columns 8 and 10 of Part III of Statement A).	Proportion of Cognizable Crime to the Police Force engaged in the prevention and detection of Crime (Columns 32 and 33).	
					Of the whole Province (District).	Of Province (District) exclusive both of the Area and the Force in Towns.	Of Towns, exclusive of the Force outside Towns.	Of the whole Province (District).	Of Province (District), exclusive both of the Population and the Force in Towns.	Of Towns, exclusive of the Force outside Towns.			
					43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
<i>Northern Division.</i>													
Almedabad	3,949	921,712	11	44	4'64	10'04	15'49	1,034'36	1,700'16	562'28	1,751	4'48	* Includes probationer. 18 vacancies of Constables. 3 vacancies of Head Constables.
Broach	1,453	341,490	7	16	7'19	7'13	16'18	1,690'64	1,373'53	783'25	1,068	5'28	
Kaira	1,600	871,589	9	23	4'40	4'36	6'38	2,387'91	2,052'64	1,330'13	1,909	5'23	
Panch Mahala	1,598	813,417	6	33	4'03	4'01	0'12	795	710	750	011	1'55	
Surat	1,662	649,989	10	38	2'65	4'85	52'78	1,039'98	1,510'42	475'11	1,301	3'81	
Thana	3,035	919,580	13	45	7'09	7'03	18'5	1,476'72	1,290'49	180'22	3,031	5'46	
Total ...	14,180	3,917,777	56	199	6'27	...	...	1,604'43	.....	.....	9,671	4'30
<i>Central Division.</i>													
Ahmednagar	6,615	889,755	13	33	12'19	12'52	'09	1,630'74	1,993'74	609'58	1,807	2'22	
Khandesh	10,907	1,460,851	23	123	10'28	12'31	1'73	1,378'16	1,409'75	1,244'76	5,002	4'71	
Nasik	5,040	843,583	16	67	13'75	15'11	3'	1,952	1,958	1,520	2,941	6'80	
Poona	63,004	1,007,800	15	39	10'59	10'50	39'	2,106'1	1,850'5	272	2,925	5'76	
Satara	4,088	1,225,989	14	36	8'05	9'45	1'13	1,980'59	2,172'69	995'35	2,237	4'31	
Sholapur	4,542	750,689	8	20	11'18	16'09	27	1,848	2'50	885	1,468	5'4	
Total ...	98,301'4	6,237,066	88	319	11'53	...	...	1,673'73	.....	.....	16,980	4'78
<i>Southern Division.</i>													
Belgaum	4,667	1,013,261	12	43	14'15	22'09	2'79	3,079'82	2,509'4	1,019'93	1,445	4'39	
Bijapur	5,095	796,839	10	51	13'3	15'4	'05	1,860'6	2,118'4	297'3	1,214	2'83	
Dhárwar	4,535	1,051,914	16	45	13'29	5'03	146'08	2,083'08	1,080'05	2,768'87	1,733	5'08	
Kánara	3,910	446,351	11	42	9'70	11'29	25'65	1,107'57	1,166'72	646'05	1,089	2'57	
Kolaba	2,137	594,873	10	23	6'26	7'25	'4	1,744	1,835	1,202	1,625	5'35	
Ratnagiri	3,822	1,105,026	12	36	10'7	10'5	7	3,005	2,822	183	1,607	4'3	
Total ...	24,556	5,008,003	71	245	11'24	...	...	2,366'09	.....	.....	8,863	4'01
Bombay Presidency Proper	
Grand Total of Presidency Proper ...	77,443'4	15,163,506	213	763	9'94	...	...	1,947'53	...	.....	34,914	4'48
<i>Sind.</i>													
Karachi	14,272	571,951	25	108	14'68	23'48	9'10	584'22	742'37	827'29	1,922	2	* Area in towns, 41 square miles. Population in towns, 122,077 souls. † Area of towns, 13 square miles. Population of towns, 86,302 souls. ‡ Area of towns, 17 square miles. Population of towns, 103,411 souls.
Hyderabad	18,280	1,876,535	26	62	12'11	16'49	9'63	1,281'48	1,577'31	471'60	3,000	4	
Shikarpur	55,073	5908,426	21	87	12'37	18'11	12'24	1,391'16	1,809'02	497'17	3,930	6	
Upper Sind Frontier	13,439	340,324	22	67	33'60	...	...	850'81	.....	.....	835	2
Thar and Parkar	12,607	1,174,548	8	37	11'33	16'69	18'60	758'90	1,065'78	112'08	858	4	
Total ...	46,673	3,971,784	102	361	15'84	22'10	10'35	974'81	1,210'48	381'96	10,545	4	
Grand Total of Presidency Proper and Sind	124,116'4	18,035,290	317	1,124	11'56	...	...	1,630'51	.....	.....	45,459	4'23

By order,

C. A. B. BEATTY,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT F.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal

Province (District).	TOTAL STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.					PUNISHMENTS.												
	Sanctioned.		Actual.		With Fire-arms.			Not with Fire-arms.		Dis- missed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally, or departmentally punished in any other way provided in Section 7 of the Police Act.				Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Rifles (Special Reserve, etc.).	Number provided with Breech-loading Smooth bore or Carbines.	Number provided with Muzzle loading Smooth bore.	Number provided with Swords.	Number provided with Batons only.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<i>Northern Division.</i>																						
Ahmedabad ...	265	898	255	856	...	321	...	331	...	1	10	7	112	2	15	...	...	1	...	1	7
Broach ...	106	291	105	360	...	157	...	304	25	3	14	24	52	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kaira ...	147	572	143	566	...	241	...	372	108	...	3	20	81	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
Panch Mahals ...	141	554	140	543	...	416	...	280	19	1	12	26	79	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	5
Burat ...	180	717	173	705	...	237	...	515	145	...	18	80	140	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Thana ...	180	664	177	640	...	295	50	477	21	...	11	20	120	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total ...	1,009	3,788	998	3,645	...	1,667	50	2,759	315	5	63	136	584	2	80	...	...	1	...	3	25
<i>Central Division.</i>																						
Ahmednagar ...	172	620	170	611	24	280	...	210	277	5	6	37	81	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
Khandesh ...	375	1,358	375	1,327	92	500	...	687	453	1	33	34	126	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	11
Nasik ...	187	622	187	602	10	279	...	520	...	3	19	17	101	1	10	...	...	...	...	1	1
Poona ...	255	1,030	253	1,050	...	322	...	355	627	2	16	31	284	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	6
Satara ...	219	799	219	799	...	421	...	200	300	2	8	38	105	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	6
Bholapur ...	124	409	124	400	...	190	...	194	239	1	9	26	94	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6
Total ...	1,333	4,948	1,327	4,888	126	1,992	...	3,226	1,896	14	91	183	791	2	26	2	...	1	1	3	32	
<i>Southern Division.</i>																						
Belgaum ...	156	549	154	540	8	226	...	41	430	1	7	12	60	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Bijapur ...	157	527	157	519	...	226	...	236	172	...	3	22	64	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dharwar ...	207	803	203	799	...	314	...	535	509	...	6	43	126	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Kanara ...	157	544	157	544	...	240	...	211	241	...	4	5	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kolaba ...	110	444	108	432	...	179	...	375	...	...	3	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ratnagiri ...	163	606	163	603	...	256	...	24	478	...	...	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	949	3,333	941	3,280	8	1,450	...	1,482	1,840	1	23	96	292	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	9
Total for Presidency Proper ...	3,290	12,067	3,206	11,853	134	5,109	50	6,467	4,042	20	192	415	1,667	4	63	2	...	2	2	6	66	
<i>Sind.</i>																						
Karachi ...	(a) 242	1,007	(a) 242	(b) 1,048	...	(c) 576	...	(e) 379	(c) 328	...	9	34	173	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hyderabad ...	(a) 220	817	220	817	...	(e) 620	...	(e) 387	(e) 113	1	34	36	198	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	11
Shikarpur ...	(a) 184	816	184	(g) 792	...	(h) 451	...	(h) 522	...	2	15	47	195	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	9
Thar and Parkar ...	(i) 104	414	(j) 104	(k) 412	(l) 341	(l) 119	...	(l) 31	...	...	10	22	61	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Upper Sind Frontier ...	(a) 40	216	(m) 40	216	...	(o) 125	...	(o) 116	...	...	6	7	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	790	3,360	790	3,315	341	1,791	...	1,435	436	3	74	146	667	...	29	...	...	...	1	...	31
Grand Total for the Presidency, including Sind ...	4,080	15,427	4,006	15,168	475	6,900	50	7,902	4,478	23	256	561	2,334	4	92	2	...	2	3	6	97	

F.

Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1897.

REWARDS.		EDUCATION.					NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.						PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF			REMARKS.
Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On Pension or Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	
By promotion.	By Khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.													
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	219	182	828	44	487	580	18	81	11	6	...	14	60.67	13	1.36	42 vacancies. One Court Prosecutor has no weapon.
...	97	92	104	50	210	214	6	14	17	1	...	4	21.71	7	.84	13 vacancies. One Shikardar not provided with arms.
1	163	119	295	38	286	390	12	11	8	...	...	5	16.92	104	.70	10 vacancies.
8	276	89	138	44	260	379	11	10	19	8	1	6	39.82	1	.87	13 do.
7	344	139	218	77	350	458	6	25	18	2	...	81	27.71	106	2.51	14 do.
1	438	133	225	90	415	512	12	24	11	5	7	24	40.70	1	2.01	21 do. One Court Prosecutor is not provided with arms.
19	1,537	754	1,398	344	3,008	2,331	67	115	73	21	8	84	35.35	106	1.79	112 vacancies. Two Court Prosecutors and one Shikardar are not provided with weapons.
...	59	152	377	85	407	289	13	24	11	...	1	11	13.82	103	1.40	11 vacancies. One Court Prosecutor is not provided with any weapon.
6	746	224	564	79	1,013	610	14	28	34	...	3	20	15.27	1043	1.53	21 vacancies. One Court Prosecutor is not provided with any weapon.
2	103	156	296	55	354	380	12	20	22	...	...	24	51.45	1.18	3.04	20 vacancies.
28	258	188	404	132	597	574	19	31	18	1	1	62	32.54	1.84	4.75	2 vacancies. Court Prosecutor is not provided with any weapon.
9	84	149	458	95	420	502	33	7	10	...	...	60	72.36	1.19	4.90	1 vacancy. Court Prosecutor not provided with any weapon, also 30 men of the Akhri Police are not provided with weapons.
4	86	79	215	59	210	324	15	8	10	...	...	81	39	10.83	4.07	
49	1,336	948	2,309	605	3,031	2,079	106	113	105	1	5	204	34.11	1.09	3.29	65 vacancies. Four Court Prosecutors and 10 men of the Akhri Police not provided with weapons.
2	188	120	235	25	274	305	10	1	8	...	...	17	15.27	1041	2.41	11 vacancies.
3	76	97	206	39	159	478	14	7	2	...	...	13	22.38	1.4	1.90	8 do.
1	60	159	403	45	298	409	24	13	6	...	6	19	49.88	1.13	2.25	23 vacancies. The difference between the total of Columns II, III and VI to X amounting to 486 men who, having been provided with two kinds of weapons, appear twice in the latter column.
6	136	136	313	50	205	356	9	7	4	2	...	14	63.62	1.17	1.99	14 vacancies.
1	164	60	225	20	204	315	14	6	3	...	...	11	79.07	1.2	1.94	14 vacancies.
...	225	140	448	36	284	448	23	1	...	...	...	13	63.94	1.17	1.90	
19	640	732	1,880	315	1,484	2,622	93	35	24	2	4	87	48.23	1.13	2.06	61 vacancies. 40 men are provided with two kinds of weapons.
75	3,722	2,434	5,033	1,064	4,623	7,512	266	203	202	24	17	275	38.32	1.06	2.48	279 vacancies.
24	3	169	129	156	590	554	23	58	9	7	2	35	4,63.33	1.15	2.71	(a) I. D. S. P. and I. A. S. P. excluded. (b) 13 vacancies. (c) Excluded of 11 officers employed on the ... establishment included in column II & III. (d) 600 included into hospital. (e) 47 men working as messengers and clerks. (f) 41 included into hospital. (g) 24 vacancies. (h) 27 men on clerical staff not armed. (i) 200 included into hospital. (j) Excluded of I. D. S. P. (k) 3 vacancies. (l) 27 men on clerical staff not armed. (m) 164 included into hospital. (n) I. A. S. P. excluded. (o) Excluded of 12 men of the class of ... & 1 mounted Head Constable from ... who have been included in ... (p) 11 included into hospital. 23 vacancies.
4	...	140	163	70	605	392	14	67	35	10	4	15	(f) 137.77	1.10	1.41	
9	14	124	180	139	439	409	26	72	17	3	8	14	(g) 27.02	1.18	1.42	
...	5	52	43	48	218	252	11	26	10	...	1	5	(m) 21.79	1.06	.97	
2	18	29	65	33	130	95	2	16	6	2	...	...	(p) 12.37	1.19	...	
39	40	504	590	436	1,970	1,609	75	264	77	23	16	60	17.05	1.14	1.64	
114	3,762	2,938	6,212	1,800	8,493	9,231	341	347	279	46	23	444	37.86	1.11	2.70	

By order,
C. A. B. BEATTY,
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

Districts.	Race.																Religion.													
	Europeans.				Eurasians.				Natives.				Officers.																	
	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.													
																	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Marathas.	Lohanas.	Khatris.	Chattris.	Baniyas.	Untouchables.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
<i>Northern Division.</i>																														
Ahmedabad	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	253	856	4	99	52	9	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	10	..
Broach	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	103	809	1	42	16	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Kaira	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	141	566	1	66	24	7	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panch Mahals	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	187	543	2	40	23	16	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	176	705	..	60	15	8	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thana	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	175	640	8	13	27	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	13	934	3,635	16	320	157	49	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	17	..	..
<i>Central Division.</i>																														
Ahmednagar	1	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	166	611	4	69	31	9	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	4	..
Khândesh	1	2	4	371	1,327	7	146	89	15
Nasik	1	1	2	195	602	3	74	33	41
Poona	1	..	*1	..	8	1	8	2	242	1,046	14	61	25	123
Bârnâ	1	2	1	2	215	799	5	64	24	4	112	2	..
Bholâpur	1	1	123	499	1	47	16	11	40
Total	6	6	1	..	8	1	6	13	1,302	4,684	34	461	210	23	369	6	..
<i>Southern Division.</i>																														
Dakann	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	152	540	1	53	27	7	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	13	1
Bijâpur	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	155	519	1	86	20	8	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	7	..
Dhârwar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	201	639	4	117	12	11	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	19	..
Kânara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	154	544	11	58	21	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kolâba	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	107	432	4	4	12	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Katnâglî	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	160	606	3	19	20	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	929	3,290	24	337	112	26	..	..	299	..	..	..	..	..	40	1
Total for Presidency Proper	17	13	1	..	8	..	..	1	8	..	1	..	37	3,215	11,849	74	1,118	479	98	..	..	647	..	..	..	..	17	46	1
<i>Sind.</i>																														
Karâchlî	1	1	3	1	6	3	229	1,048	6	170	14	4	13	16
Hydrabad	1	1	4	216	847	2	161	9	2
Shikarpur	1	1	3	2	179	793	5	143	7	1	..	1
Thar and Parkar	1	1	108	412	1	65	..	1	29
Upper Sind Frontier	1	1	39	216	1	31
Total	4	4	6	1	6	11	768	3,315	15	569	30	1	5	15	46
Grand Total for the Presidency, including Sind	21	14	7	1	14	..	..	1	8	..	1	..	48	3,981	15,164	89	1,687	509	99	..	..	5	602	46	..	..	17	46	1

G.

and Men employed in the Police for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1897.

BY CASTE.

		Men.																							Other Religions.		Grand Total, Officers and M.C.		Remarks.	
		Hindus.																			Other Religions.									
		Bhils.	Kolis.	Pardeshis.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Jews.	Parsis.	Christians.	Maronedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Khatri.	Lohans.	Sikhs.	Baria.	Jains.	Marathas.	Hindustanis.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Lingayats.	Pardeshis.	Mans.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Jews.	Parsis.	Grand Total, Officers and M.C.	As.	Remarks.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58		
10	25	..	29	7	1	6	834	106	80	..	..	2	8	..	41	..	61	118	..	..	..	..	51	8	..	1,114	42	vacancies
..	..	..	20	..	2	..	155	45	21	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	475	18	do.
..	..	12	23	..	2	..	308	43	37	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	710	10	do.
18	9	..	13	..	..	..	154	64	24	..	..	..	2	..	82	..	359	25	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	684	12	do.
..	..	23	28	1	10	..	199	98	16	..	..	..	..	..	203	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	93	..	8	884	16	do.
..	1	..	83	1	4	1	21	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	4	..	825	21	do.
28	41	23	140	9	19	7	1,170	403	178	..	..	2	16	..	791	..	210	801	..	92	..	..	601	9	8	4,007	112	do.
..	..	..	15	2	1	9	203	40	24	..	..	1	..	..	148	..	..	12	10	..	..	..	110	..	..	78	11	vacancies In a statement attached to the list of 21 vacancies.
80	1	..	40	..	..	7	470	187	11	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	379	7	..	..	..	..	203	..	..	1,705	70	do.
12	4	7	22	1	..	..	203	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	70	36	..	35	..	..	79	..	..	701	70	do.
..	2	17	11	3	2	3	227	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	623	..	..	19	..	78	..	..	120	2	..	1,300	8	do.
..	..	..	6	4	1	..	233	41	10	..	..	..	..	..	306	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	62	28	1	1,020	1	vacancy.
..	..	..	9	..	1	..	216	67	33	..	..	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	624	..	..
92	7	24	102	10	5	13	1,648	430	83	1	1,392	..	453	64	10	113	84	600	8	..	8,227	66	vacancies	
..	9	..	1	2	207	85	8	245	27	60	11	vacancies.	
..	8	..	9	..	..	1	300	44	11	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	3	23	..	..	..	44	..	..	677	8	do.
..	11	4	292	42	53	113	644	24	do.	
..	16	36	166	22	201	702	
..	18	6	25	331	841	14	do.	
..	41	1	40	13	363	719	
..	3	2	104	..	1	44	1,010	191	71	..	..	..	..	..	1,325	..	..	3	171	4	..	..	640	..	..	4,214	61	vacancies.
120	51	43	355	19	25	64	3,523	1,014	333	8	16	8	3,508	..	675	288	141	340	62	1,270	112	8	14,147	270	vacancies.	
..	..	112	2	..	21	6	703	57	1	..	13	19	127	117	9	1,204	1	Hindustani	
..	48	664	43	9	13	119	1,209	1	Zoroastrian	
..	30	630	55	6	..	3	7	91	974	
..	7	2	317	29	7	..	16	12	217	
..	8	23	217	
..	12	90	2	1	8	8	2,517	131	23	..	81	34	130	117	..	3	4,119	
121	31	60	451	21	26	70	9,348	1,197	355	..	34	41	16	3	9,617	117	..	3	12,211	

* Difference between this figure and column III to IX of statement B due to 43 vacancies.

By order,
C. A. B. BEATTY,
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Ahmedabad District, for the year 1897.

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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26*	27	28	29	30	31	32		
1. Murders ...	3	14	17	1	...	14	6	...	5	2	10	...	...	...	6	2	3	27	30	...	20*	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	30	20	9	* One case ended in death of one accused.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	(a) 3	9	12	...	1	8	7	...	7	6	4	...	...	...	7	6	22	31	53	...	49	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	53	49	12		
3. Dacoities ...	1	7	8	1	2	5	5	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	5	3	4	39	43	...	43	9	...	...	...	...	...	43	43	9			
4. Robberies ...	3	25	28	2	3	23	16	...	16	14	7	...	...	...	16	14	4	45	49	...	40	28	9	...	...	...	...	49	40	28			
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	(b) 87	103	230	8	41	153	150	80	70	65	31	1	1	...	150	65	(c) 11	145	156	1	148†	99	6	...	...	2	2	2	158	150	99	† One accused escaped.	
6. Thefts ...	(e) 66	613	674	15	158	400	454	43	411	389	47	24	16	9	9	463	398	(k) 33	795	833	2	808	572	23	...	...	...	...	12	158	150	83	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	(d) 7	67	74	2	16	51	54	...	54	53	1	1	...	1	55	54	(l) 3	114	117	4	113	82	...	...	3	3	3	1	120	116	83		
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																		
Abetments ...	(e) 2	22	24	...	9	13	13	...	13	11	2	13	11	7
Class I ...	(f) 30	178	208	10	73	105	95	4	190	70	30	11	5	3	5	101	75	57	302	359	1	315†	111	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II ...	(g) 44	250	294	13	68	182	182	80	102	89	42	4	3	1	1	183	90	(m) 22	257	279	1	259§	149	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class III ...	(h) 1	11	12	1	6	5	5	...	5	3	2	12	12	...	3	3	(n) 4	14	18	...	17	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class IV ...	(i) 1	725	791	20	196	529	524	46	478	452	51	49	33	11	11	535	463	(o) 42	946	938	7	957	664	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class V ...	(j) 64	725	791	20	196	529	524	46	478	452	51	49	33	11	11	535	463	(p) 42	946	938	7	957	664	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	143	1,186	1,329	43	342	844	817	130	686	625	127	84	63	21	19	838	644	132	1,594	1,726	18	1,609	961	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Offences.																																		
Class VI ...	35	231	266	1	21	210	240	...	232	223	4	1	1	...	...	240	223	34	340	374	...	356§	305	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	178	1,417	1,595	44	363	1,054	1,057	130	918	848	131	85	64	21	19	1,078	867	166	1,934	2,100	18	1,965	1,266	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- (a). Add one undetected case of 1894.
- (b). Add three cases (two undetected of 1896, and one transferred from the heading Theft) omitting one case transferred to theft ordinary.
- (c). Add three cases (two undetected of 1894, and one a transfer from the heading House-breaking) omitting three cases—one to the head-ordinary.
- (d). Add four cases (two undetected of 1896, and two a transfer from the heading Theft.)
- (e). Add one undetected case of previous year.
- (f). Add two undetected cases of 1891 and 1894.
- (g). Add three cases (two undetected of 1896, and one a transfer from Class V) omitting one case transferred to Class V.
- (h). Add three cases (two undetected of 1896, and one a transfer from Class III) omitting one case transferred to Class III.
- (i). Add five cases (four undetected of 1896, and one a transfer to the head Theft.)
- (j). Add three persons from theft omitting one person transferred to house-breaking and two to receiving stolen property.
- (k). Add one person from house-breaking omitting five persons—three transferred to house-breaking and two to receiving stolen property.
- (l). Add three persons from theft.
- (m). Add three persons from house-breaking omitting one transferred to class V.
- (n). Add three persons from house-breaking omitting one transferred to class III.

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...	25	.....	27
Compounded	19	.....	21
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	14	.....	16
Turned out non-cognizable	3	.....	3
Disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code	27	.....	29
Declared maliciously false	37	.....	39
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	257	.....	269
Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code
Total ...	43	342	44	363

(111)

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 21 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 21 on Column 22.
1. Murders	33.33	40	42.65	45
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	85.71	85.71	24.48	24.48
3. Dacoities	60	60	20.93	20.93
4. Robberies	87.50	87.50	70.0	70.0
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	43.91	95.58	66.0	66.89
6. Thefts	85.68	94.64	70.61	70.79
7. Receiving stolen property	98.14	98.14	70.08	72.56
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	84.01	84.61	47.14	51.09
" II	73.68	77.77	34.90	35.23
" III	48.90	87.25	56.70	57.14
" IV	100	100	29.41	29.41
" V	86.25	91.56	68.87	69.38
Total for I. P. C. Cases	76.49	91.10	58.95	60.72
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	92.91	96.12	82.65	85.67
Grand Total	80.22	92.37	63.33	64.42

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1907.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
77,874	51,850	1,29,724	32,108	24.80	70	202	702	100	70.11	12,048	1,200

* Exclusive of amount of Rs. 1,200, which involved in pending cases of previous year, included in 1907.
 † Of this amount, Rs. 122 were recovered during the year under report.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Kaira District, for the year 1897.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.						
	Police cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.					Total Number of real cognizable cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.										
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
1. Murders...	7	25	32	1	6	17	16	7	9	4	7	...	...	...	16	4	7	39	46	1	132	7	10	...	1	1	1	...	47	34	7	a. Undetected case from the last year.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	2	19	21	1	7	12	10	3	7	6	8	...	...	...	10	6	2	11	13	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	6	b. <i>Vide a.</i>	
3. Dacoities	1	7	8	1	...	7	6	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	...	13	13	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	1	c. <i>Vide a.</i>	
4. Robberies	3	21	24	1	9	12	10	5	8	1	2	...	...	...	10	2	...	18	20	...	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	20	19	4	d. <i>Vide a.</i>	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	47	361	408	3	66	295	293	209	89	80	41	...	...	...	296	80	7	187	194	9	178	129	7	...	...	...	...	194	178	129	e. In 1 case the prisoner died.	
6. Thefts	24	484	508	8	146	338	314	55	259	246	40	21	18	3	317	249	8	472	480	19	447	326	13	...	69	59	58	9	539	505	335	f. <i>Vide e.</i>		
7. Receiving stolen property.	1	104	105	...	28	76	74	...	74	64	3	...	...	...	74	64	1	171	172	3	168	110	3	...	...	...	...	172	168	110	g. 2 persons were given Queen's pardon.	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	h. 1 prisoner died.	
Abetments																																	i. 1 prisoner died.	
Class I.	2	18	19	...	8	8	7	...	7	6	3	14	8	6	5	13	10	10	45	55	...	54	14	1	...	94	94	94	28	149	148	42	j. 1 prisoner died.	
Class II.	23	300	323	6	176	124	116	26	89	70	25	19	18	1	117	71	17	303	320	13	282	94	23	...	40	40	40	3	360	322	97	k. 1 prisoner died.		
Class III.	56	431	487	7	82	349	343	246	97	52	65	14	12	2	345	84	9	236	235	11	208	134	16	...	27	27	27	4	262	235	138	l. 1 prisoner died.		
Class IV.	m. <i>Vide j and k.</i>	
Class V.	26	623	649	9	193	430	402	56	346	323	45	58	47	11	413	332	9	667	676	223	635	449	17	...	172	172	172	28	848	807	477	n. <i>Vide h.</i>		
Total	107	1,375	1,482	485	912	369	328	540	481	128	113	93	20	17	899	498	45	1,244	1,289	146	1,182	692	57	...	346	346	346	63	1,835	1,528	755	o. <i>Vide h.</i>		
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																		p. <i>Vide h.</i>
Class VI.	9	199	203	3	26	173	169	...	169	169	11	...	...	...	169	169	5	218	221	3	208	191	10	...	...	...	...	...	221	208	191	q. 1 prisoner died.
Grand Total	116	1,574	1,690	513	1,085	1,033	328	709	650	139	113	93	20	17	1,058	667	50	1,460	1,510	149	1,390	883	67	...	346	346	346	63	1,856	1,726	946			

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	...	...	...	...
Compaunded	...	76	...	75
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	...	20	...	20
Turned out non-cognizable	...	...	...	...
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code	...	34	...	34
Declared maliciously false	2	...	2	...
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	20	334	22	360
Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Total	22	443	24	440

(411)

Percentages, Kaira.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>and 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	25	41.44	10.44	21.21
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	60	85.71	46.15	46.15
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	7.69	7.69
4. Robberies	10	20	25	25
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	26.84	89.88	68.98	72.47
6. Thefts	78.31	91.98	69.80	72.93
7. Receiving stolen property	86.48	86.48	65.08	60.26
Abetments—				
Class I	71.42	71.42	25.92	25.92
„ II	60.34	78.65	31.64	31.33
„ III	23.90	84.53	61.18	61.42
„ IV	100	100	33.33	33.33
„ V	80.34	93.35	68.13	70.70
Total for I. P. C. Cases	55.35	89.07	56.10	58.51
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	100	100	90.52	91.92
Grand Total	62.62	91.67	61.19	63.52

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1-1-01.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
4,946	33,323	37,311	14,562	39.00	54	671	725	64	8.83	41,25	...

Column 11 of last year's memorandum 1.4
Deduct property involved in pending cases of last year excluded this year 5.4
... .. 6.8

Column 1 of this year's memorandum 6.8
... .. 6.8

This discrepancy is unaccountable 1

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Panch Mahals District, for the year 1897.

Description of Crime.	CASES.											PERSONS.											REMARKS.											
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo moto</i> or by order of a Magistrate.					Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.			Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo moto</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.																	
	Pending from previous years, 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.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 6 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
1. Murders ...	1	4	5	...	...	4	1	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	11	13	...	2	2	10	...	...	...	...	12	2	1	(a) 1 case and 1 accused shown in columns 11 and 24 of last year's statement transferred to head 0 hence the decrease.		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	(a)...	5	5	...	3	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	(a)...	7	7	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	7	4	1	(b) 2 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial during the year, hence the increase.		
3. Dacoities ...	...	1	4	...	1	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	8	10	...	3	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	11	9	7	(c) 1 undetected case of previous year brought to trial during the year, hence the increase.	
4. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	(b) 8	61	69	...	2	59	61	24	37	36	6	...	...	...	61	36	2	48	(g) 50	...	3	48	44	...	21	21	21	19	71	67	63	(d) 1 undetected case of previous year brought to trial during the year, hence the increase.	
5. Thefts ...	(c) 3	104	107	...	13	94	92	6	86	84	2	...	2	1	93	55	9	113	122	...	2	114	105	6	...	47	47	47	38	169	161	143	(e) 2 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial during the year, hence the increase.	
6. Receiving stolen property ...	1	7	8	...	5	2	3	...	3	2	...	1	...	1	4	3	1	4	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	9	9	4	(f) 1 undetected case of previous year brought to trial during the year, hence the increase.
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																		
Abetments ...	...	7	7	...	2	5	4	...	4	4	1	...	1	...	4	4	...	21	21	...	...	20	6	1	...	18	18	18	...	39	33	6	(g) 1 undetected case of previous year brought to trial during the year, hence the increase.
Class I ...	(d) 5	47	52	...	1	32	30	...	30	27	3	...	3	...	33	30	5	71	(h) 76	...	4	58	38	15	...	8	8	8	4	84	64	42	(e) 2 undetected cases of previous years brought to trial during the year, hence the increase.	
Class II ...	(e) 9	85	94	...	1	76	76	24	54	52	2	...	1	...	78	52	7	104	(i) 111	...	9	99	81	...	...	25	25	25	22	136	124	103	(f) 1 undetected case of previous year brought to trial during the year, hence the increase.
Class III ...	(f) 5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	116	8	...	60	60	60	48	203	193	164	(g) 1 accused escaped.
Class IV ...	...	122	127	...	18	104	104	6	98	94	4	...	4	...	108	98	11	182	143	...	2	183	116	...	...	60	60	60	48	203	193	164	(h) 1 accused escaped.
Class V	(i) 3 accused escaped.
Total ...	19	262	281	2	45	217	216	30	186	177	18	13	6	7	7	223	184	23	329	362	15	309	241	24	...	112	112	112	74	464	421	315	(j) 1 accused escaped.	
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																		
Class VI ...	5	140	145	1	5	135	139	1	138	137	...	...	...	...	139	137	7	53	(j) 59	3	55	53	...	...	127	127	127	124	186	182	177	(k) 1 accused escaped.	
Grand Total ...	24	403	426	8	50	352	355	31	324	314	19	13	6	7	7	362	321	30	381	411	18	364	284	24	...	239	239	239	198	650	603	492	(l) 1 accused escaped.	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.		Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).		Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157(b), Criminal Procedure Code	Declared maliciously false ...	1	1	1	1
Compounded	Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	1	37	2	43
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	5	...	5	Disposed of under Section 208, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable	2	...	2					
Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code	Total ...	2	45	3	50

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>and</i> <i>non</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	...	...	...	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	100-00	100-00	25-00	25-00
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	...	...	...	100-00	100-00	60-00	75-00
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	59-01	97-30	83-00	95-5
6. Thefts	...	...	...	91-30	97-67	90-52	92-10
7. Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	66-66	66-66	0	0
Abetments—							
Class I	...	...	...	100-00	100-00	30-00	30-00
„ II	...	...	...	90-00	90-00	62-30	67-88
„ III	...	...	...	66-66	96-30	72-97	81-82
„ IV	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	...	...	...	90-38	95-92	85-93	87-22
Total for I. P. C. Cases				81-94	95-18	73-48	77-99
Class VI. - Offences under other Laws				98-58	99-29	80-81	96-08
Grand Total				89-45	96-91	75-97	80-77

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 but not recovered.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
773	5,115	5,888	2,451	41-72	6	192	205	173	84-39	525	141 Property stolen but not recovered

* One case of 1896 excluded during the year under report, hence the decrease of Rs. 234 in Column 1, and of one case in Column 6.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Broach District, for the year 1897.

Description of Crime	CASES.																	PERSONS.											REMARKS.								
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.						Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.													
	Pending from previous years, 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.	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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.				
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
1. Murders	1	9	10	...	2	7	7	...	7	7	1	7	7	...	16	16	...	12	8	4	16	12	8	* 1 accused died.		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	6	6	...	4	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	6	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	2	
3. Dacoities ... ..	...	7	7	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	57	57	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	48	10	
4. Robberies	2	9	10	...	4	4	4	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	4	4	...	5	9	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	6	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft...	17	213	230	1	41	172	176	120	56	50	12	...	...	...	...	176	50	3	96	99	2	94	60	3	...	1	1	...	...	100	95	60		
6. Thefts	26	280	406	13	187	243	235	53	152	144	21	9	7	3	...	237	146	15	291	306	...	306	216	...	...	14	14	...	...	320	320	220		
7. Receiving stolen property	...	23	23	...	9	14	11	...	11	10	3	1	...	1	...	12	11	...	35	35	...	35	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	29		
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																					
Abetments	40	44	...	20	...	14	...	14	16	11	
Class I	4	4	...	3	20	
Class II	85	90	...	2	45	40	37	7	30	27	6	6	4	3	39	29	14	107	121	1	115	44	5		
Class III	303	323	...	4	70	233	227	150	77	63	24	2	2	227	63	11	207	218	11	195	103	11		
Class IV ... ..	...	7	7	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	8	8	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class V ... ..	...	27	464	461	14	182	272	257	85	172	163	23	45	36	9	266	169	15	352	367	1	365	253	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	58	889	947	23	322	567	539	244	295	266	63	66	55	11	8	550	274	57	725	782	13	751	420	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Offences.																																					
Class VI	1	65	66	...	10	55	55	...	55	52	1	11	3	8	8	63	60	1	113	114	2	111	94	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	59	954	1,013	23	332	622	594	244	350	318	64	77	58	19	16	613	334	58	838	898	15	862	514	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Compounded	2	20	2	20
Turned out non-cognizable ...	4	40	4	40
Declared maliciously false ...	4	13	4	14
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	13	249	13	268
Total	23	322	23	332

(111)

Memorandum of discrepancies in columns 2 and 18 of Supplementary Statement No. 1,
for 1897 and columns 11 and 24 of the Statement for 1896.

Description.	Cases.		Cases.	Persons.		Cases.
	1896, Column 11.	1897, Column 2.		1896, Column 24.	1897, Column 18.	
Murder ... ..	...	1	One case of murder, which was discharged by the Sessions Court, was taken up again on appeal by the High Court; hence increase.	..	...	.....
Robbery	1	2	One case, which was pending under theft, was disposed of under robbery by the Magistrate; hence increase.	...	4	4 persons, who were concerned in a case of theft, were convicted under robbery; hence increase.
Theft	27	26	One case, which was pending under theft, was disposed of under robbery by the Magistrate; hence decrease.	25	15	4 persons, who were concerned in a case of theft, were convicted under robbery; hence decrease of 4. 3 persons, who were concerned in a case of theft, were convicted under Section 320, Indian Penal Code; hence decrease of 3. 3 persons were disposed of under Land Revenue Code; hence decrease of 3. Total decrease 10.
Class II	4	5	One case of murder, which was discharged by the Sessions Court, was taken up again on appeal by the High Court; hence increase.	11	14	3 persons, who were concerned in a case of theft, were convicted under Section 320, Indian Penal Code; hence increase.
Class III	21	22	One case, which was pending under theft, was disposed of under robbery by the Magistrate; hence increase.	7	11	4 persons concerned in a case of theft were convicted under robbery; hence increase.
Class V	28	27	One case, which was pending under theft, was disposed of under robbery by the Magistrate; hence decrease.	25	15	4 persons concerned in a case of theft were convicted under robbery; hence decrease of 4. 3 persons concerned in a case of theft were convicted under Section 320, Indian Penal Code; hence decrease of 3. 3 persons were disposed of under Land Revenue Code; hence decrease of 3. Total decrease 10.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Surat District, for the year 1907.

Description of Crime.	CASES.											PRISONERS.											REMARKS.										
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.									
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	2	3	4 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
1. Murders ...	...	2	2	...	...	(d) 2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
2. Attempts at murder and other white homicides ...	...	7	6	...	3	(e) 4	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	12	12	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	4	
3. Theft ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies ...	...	4	0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	...	22	70	...	13	40	40	6	44	41	6	...	...	...	40	41	...	66	66	...	63	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Theft ...	(a) 19	24	24	10	67	122	124	8	176	174	7	...	...	...	190	180	...	257	261	...	252	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Receiving stolen property ...	...	20	20	...	4	16	15	...	15	15	1	...	...	...	15	15	...	27	27	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	
Arrestments
Class I	(b) 9	10	10	1	21	34	33	1	34	30	4	...	...	...	34	31	...	45	45	...	45	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II	(c) 10	14	14	4	22	26	23	3	24	22	2	...	...	...	24	22	...	60	60	...	56	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class III	(d) 1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class IV	(e) 20	20	20	11	23	27	20	7	19	18	1	...	...	...	20	19	...	294	296	...	288	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	(a) 60	60	60	21	131	140	(f) 24	17	275	266	34	24	11	14	11	207	279	(g) 13	406	508	22	478	264	5	3	146	181	145	86	660	621	652	
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																	
Class VI	0	23	22	6	22	20	20	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	42	41	...	170	150	...	173	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	(i) 60	74	72	27	153	160	(j) 24	17	305	286	34	24	17	14	11	249	329	(k) 15	673	858	24	851	520	11	6	304	312	250	1,151	1,107	1,168		

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 4 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 4 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 137 (b), Criminal Procedure Code (Completed)	...	7	...	7
Dismissed under Section 24, Criminal Procedure Code	...	7	...	7
Dismissed under Section 26, Criminal Procedure Code
Dismissed under Section 21, Indian Penal Code.	...	3	...	3
Declared insolvent	...	5	...	5
Dismissed from service	...	11	...	11
Dismissed under Section 24, Criminal Procedure Code	...	2	...	2
Total	21	131	26	131

Explanation of difference between the figures in column 11 of the statement for 1906 and those in column 2 of this statement.—
 (a) Theft.—One case shown as pending in the statement for 1906 in serial No. 41 was disposed of during the year as one coming under serial No. 41 (b).
 (b) Case II.—One of the cases shown in Class I was disposed of under sections 24 and 21, Indian Penal Code, so instead of one case, 2 separate cases have been shown under Class I, and the other under Class II. Hence the difference.
 Explanation of difference between the figures in column 24 of the statement for 1906 and those in column 25 of that for 1907.—
 (c) In column 24 of the statement for 1906 6 persons were shown as pending, but one of the cases was decided during the year as a non-cognizable one, and as the 5 accused have not now been accounted for. To the remaining three were added 2 accused concerned in the case in serial No. 25 referred to in note (a) above.
 (d) In 1 case accused committed suicide before arrest.
 (e) Same as above the accused in the case shown under (c) above.
 (f) In 2 cases accused committed suicide before arrest.

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	50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50.00	66.66	36.36	36.36
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	83.67	93.18	77.94	81.53
6. Thefts	94.56	98.86	86.92	89.68
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100.00	100.00	96.15	96.15
Abetments—				
Class I	100.00	100.00	26.66	26.66
„ II	82.60	95.00	40.00	48.00
„ III	83.87	96.29	82.29	85.86
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	94.02	97.32	84.12	86.45
Total for I. P. C. Cases.	91.15	97.45	72.80	76.15
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ...	98.62	98.62	93.22	95.37
Grand Total ...	94.87	98.05	79.13	81.25

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Per-cent-ages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Per-cent-ages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1898.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
*1,216 7 3	36,290 12 24	37,537 3 51	33,038 5 71	88.01	14	238	252	222	88.09	1,101 8 0	.....

* The difference in the amount of the stolen property stated in Column 11 of last year's Memo, and that in Column 1 of this year's, is due to the property of the value of Rs. 908-2-0 involved in cases which were included this year having been omitted.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Thana District, for the year 1897.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.						
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>me mota</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>me mota</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.										
	Pending from previous years whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Brought 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 6(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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32			
1. Murders	1		0	1	1	7	7	4	3	2					7	2		6	9			2							9	9	3	a) One case proved in Class II.		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	1		10	1	6	3	3		2	1					3	1		4	6			2							5	4	2	b) One case proved under "Theft."		
3. Incest	1		21	1	13	15	15		7	7					15	7		26	28			13						28	25	13	c) One case from "House-breaking and thefts," and one more case detected from previous year's undetected cases.			
4. Robberies	1	11	21	1	13	19	19		4	4					19	4		26	28			13						28	25	13	d) One case undetected in previous year is proved.			
5. House breaking with intent to commit theft	1	311	373	11	30	231	238		171	171					238	171		370	395			171						391	308	170	e) One from Class III, and another taken up by the arrest of an absconding accused from previous year.			
6. Thefts	1	97	974	81	44	458	458		239	239					457	239		720	764			239						762	512	239	f) 1 case proved from Class V, 4 cases transferred to Class VI, and also 1 more to Class II.			
7. Looting stolen property	1	1	36	1	10	28	28		26	26					26	26		52	52			26						56	56	26	g) 1 case from Class VI proved in this Class.			
Offences under the Indian Penal Code																																		
Abetments																																		
Class I	17		94	11	97	14	14		13	13					14	14		148	177			14						170	130	14				
Class II	13		106	6	97	17	17		16	16					16	16		134	154			16						140	118	16				
Class III	41		473	16	17	278	278		165	165					278	165		572	628			165						627	411	165				
Class IV	1		23	11	11	7	7		8	8					7	7		16	17			7						23	14	7				
Class V	1	1,179	1,179	64	64	521	521		256	256					521	256		923	965			256						965	1,178	1,147	256			
Total	116	1,306	2,029	96	96	1,344	1,339	384	613	664	84	167	79	87	1,340	1,236	384	2,004	2,109	11	1,116	1,064	68	14	297	211	211	98	2,100	1,427	1,186			
Other Offences																																		
Class VI	0	26	26	4	26	26	26	5	23	247	3	23	26	278	261	278	3	483	484			27	2	2	266	267	260	472	1,181	1,143	260			
Grand Total	116	1,332	2,055	100	100	1,370	1,335	389	613	911	7	190	105	306	1,601	1,514	387	2,087	2,093	11	1,143	1,091	80	16	303	278	271	544	2,281	1,570	1,446			

- (a) 80 persons are included in Class II.
- (b) 3 persons are recovered from Class V.
- (c) 3 persons are included in Class V.
- (d) 6 persons are arrested of non-cognizable offences.
- (e) 40 persons are recovered from Class III as also from dwelling.
- (f) 20 persons are transferred to Class II, 3 to Class V, and 3 received from Class V.
- (g) 1 person is received from Class VI.
- (h) 1 person is included in Class IV.
- (i) 3 persons from robberies and one dead.
- (j) 1 dead.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a)	5 (b)	5 (a)	5 (b)
1. S-4 investigated under Section 157 (4), Criminal Procedure Code		7		7
2. Cases started	5	77	5	77
3. Disposed of under Section 217, Criminal Procedure Code	1	6	1	6
4. Turned out non-cognizable	17	14	17	14
5. Not covered under Section 85, Indian Penal Code	1	6	1	6
6. Excluded from trial	1	7	1	7
7. Excluded in consequence of mistake of fact or law	6	7	6	7
8. Disposed of under Section 153, Criminal Procedure Code	3	11	3	11
Total	46	138	46	138

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	...	...	28.57	66.66	22.22	22.22
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
3.	Dacoities	...	...	36.84	100.	45.33	47.22
4.	Robberies	...	...	66.66	80.0	46.15	48.0
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft...	...	...	50.84	96.03	75.43	75.69
6.	Thefts	...	...	68.42	90.06	65.73	66.26
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	96.15	96.15	67.30	67.30
Abetments—							
Class	I	...	...	81.25	81.25	20.89	20.97
„	II	...	...	74.54	91.11	35.29	35.73
„	III	...	...	53.23	96.10	62.92	63.69
„	IV	...	...	100.	100.	41.17	41.17
„	V	...	...	70.29	91.25	60.95	61.21
Total for I. P. C. Cases				65.54	92.32	51.31	51.70
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				96.92	98.30	88.58	88.58
Grand Total				74.75	94.50	58.18	58.54

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 year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous years.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1896.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
9,006	49,404	58,410	28,980	48.90	45	810	855	604	77.66	1,055	754

* Exclusive of property involved in pending cases excluded this year.

† Property recovered Rs. 11-11-0.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Ahmednagar District, for the year 1897.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.										REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.						Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.										
	Pending from previous year, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 minus 5(b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1. Murders ...	4	29	33	1	9	19	17	3	15	11	6	...	...	...	17	11	1	89	40	3	33	16	4	...	5	5	...	...	45	33	18	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	1	14	15	...	9	8	4	1	3	2	3	...	...	...	4	2	2	3	5	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	* 1 accused died.
3. Dacoities ...	19	15	74	6	6	49	47	16	31	23	16	...	...	...	47	22	84	297	971	4	299	147	87	...	...	...	...	...	304	322	147	
4. Robberies ...	1	49	50	...	30	19	16	1	12	14	4	...	...	...	16	14	4	33	37	...	37	30	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	30		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	8	234	246	4	131	207	94	29	75	63	17	...	...	...	94	69	8	137	139	...	130	99	8	...	...	...	...	...	142	134	89	† Do.
6. Theft ...	16	615	631	6	255	260	254	23	231	226	16	...	...	...	254	236	3	440	1442	...	640	396	1	...	...	...	...	...	518	514	422	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	3	39	41	1	8	31	30	...	80	59	3	...	...	...	31	30	...	53	53	...	53	44	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	45		
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	
Abolitions																																	
Class I ...	1	19	20	...	...	13	12	...	13	10	1	...	...	...	12	10	...	30	39	...	30	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	29	(f) 5 released without being brought to trial.
Class II ...	9	102	111	1	61	41	79	6	25	26	10	...	...	...	42	31	19	37	106	...	96	31	7	...	...	...	...	...	124	109	60	(a) 1 accused died.
Class III ...	30	274	304	11	198	143	173	66	117	106	30	...	...	...	163	103	94	407	(a) 554	...	472	292	73	...	...	...	...	...	590	598	343	
Class IV ...	1	14	15	...	...	13	12	...	13	10	1	...	...	...	12	10	...	30	39	...	30	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	29	
Class V ...	22	435	457	9	234	394	322	23	273	267	19	...	...	...	236	203	8	511	(b) 516	...	511	462	3	...	...	...	...	...	700	607	511	(b) 1 accused died.
Total	63	1,151	1,214	21	619	541	514	73	641	612	69	81	36	45	23	559	444	116	1,096	448	9	1,116	796	84	14	254	272	267	78	1,453	1,328	876	
<i>Other Offences, Class VI</i>	3	24	27	...	19	44	43	...	43	41	4	101	10	92	83	134	126	3	72	74	1	71	64	2	...	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	
Grand Total	66	1,224	1,271	21	638	585	557	73	684	653	73	192	46	136	113	693	570	119	1,167	1,225	10	1,187	859	86	16	281	299	294	81	1,644	1,711	1,170	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 2 (a).	Column 3 (b).	Column 2 (a).	Column 3 (b).
False but not evasive	21	64	21	44
Maliciously false	...	...	...	...
Non-cognizable	...	...	...	...
Not under Section 177 (2), C. P. Code & compound	...	...	...	...
Total	21	64	21	64

Explanation of difference between pending cases (Column 11) last year and column 2 of this year's statement, together with persons concerned in them.

Footnote.—2 cases of previous year detected and brought to trial during the year, have been added. 3 Marital accused, who were shown pending last year in column 26 by mistake, have now been correctly shown in column 24, and hence there is an increase of 3 in column 24 and a decrease in column 26.

House-breaking and theft.—1 case of previous year detected and brought to trial during the year, has been added.

Theft.—1 case of previous year detected and brought to trial during the year, has been added.

Receiving stolen property.—1 case of previous year detected and brought to trial during the year, has been added.

Class III, Column 19.—False latter part of the remarks against "do it or".

Class III (Column 6).—2 cases of dacoity and 1 of house-breaking and theft of previous year detected and brought to trial during the year, have been added.

Class V.—1 case of the 1 and 1 of receiving stolen property of previous year detected and brought to trial during the year, have been added.

Class VI.—The increase of 1 case is due to 1 case of 1896, in which the accused absconded, having been brought to trial in 1897.

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	64.70	73.33	41.66	45.45
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50.	66.66	50.	50.
3. Dacoities	46.80	70.96	48.35	49.16
4. Robberies	87.50	93.33	81.08	81.08
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	67.02	96.92	76.15	76.15
6. Thefts	88.97	97.83	89.79	90.
7. Receiving stolen property	96.66	96.66	83.01	83.01
Abetments—				
Class I	83.33	83.33	86.66	86.66
„ II	71.79	80.	31.31	32.29
„ III	64.41	89.74	58.87	59.74
„ IV	100.	100.	57.14	57.14
„ V	89.59	97.09	88.28	88.45
Total for I. P. C. Cases	80.15	93.42	70.54	71.23
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	100.	100.	88.88	90.14
Grand Total	81.68	94.	71.64	72.36

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 1896.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
8,870	81,961	90,837	40,501	44.88	25	470	495	410	82.62	18,044	—

* Out of the amount of property shown in pending cases at the close of 1896, property worth Rs. 5,960, which was involved in 16 cases which were excluded during the year under report, was omitted.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Khândesh District, for the year 1897.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.		Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.											
	1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1. Murders	4	40	46	1	4	30	23	14	9	4	16	1	1	...	1	23	4	3	73	76	1	31	7	45	70	31	7	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	2	9	11	1	2	8	6	1	2	4	9	1	1	...	1	6	4	2	18	20	12	14	5	6	...	...	...	...	20	14	5
3. Theft	20	23	32	3	10	24	247	170	77	54	53	1	1	...	1	247	54	158	1,000	(e) 1,197	12	748	407	436	...	...	...	...	1,197	748	407
4. Robberies	20	171	191	10	23	130	127	74	53	47	23	1	1	...	1	128	48	2	164	166	1	144	94	22	...	...	...	...	169	147	97
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	79	814	897	12	128	694	(e) 703	490	211	204	84	...	...	...	...	702	204	23	806	(f) 619	...	603	440	15	...	...	...	...	619	440	440
6. Theft	116	1,007	1,013	60	404	1,229	1,175	367	611	777	107	13	3	10	9	1,136	784	15	2,006	2,020	23	1,954	1,560	38	...	...	...	...	2,061	1,955	1,571
7. Recovering stolen property	2	71	73	3	13	54	61	2	49	49	7	1	1	1	53	60	1	163	163	1	173	133	9	...	...	...	...	185	176	134	
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																	
Attempts																																	
Class I	16	131	147	1	11	67	34	10	21	24	15	...	...	...	...	25	16	161	177	...	165	71	12	...	...	...	...	...	214	202	76
Class II	21	134	155	2	14	74	61	28	44	37	24	12	4	...	4	1,157	41	19	150	149	1	137	43	61	...	...	...	...	223	160	55
Class III	3	1,323	1,326	35	24	1,109	(e) 1,113	753	207	354	154	9	4	...	...	1,157	261	213	2,061	(f) 2,304	16	1,753	1,160	302	...	...	...	...	2,316	1,796	1,167
Class IV	1	44	45	1	1	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	13	0	3	44	45	1	45	13	...	...	...	...	46	45	15	
Class V	140	1,916	2,056	79	152	1,266	1,294	410	806	850	129	61	30	22	1,226	872	29	2,246	2,274	23	2,199	1,727	47	...	...	...	...	2,437	2,362	1,729	
Total	378	3,600	3,927	140	306	2,093	(e) 2,126	1,211	1,264	1,275	247	127	78	49	24	2,625	1,206	279	4,721	(g) 5,000	46	4,329	3,019	631	...	...	...	...	5,275	4,634	3,073
<i>Other Offences</i>																																	
Class VI	11	66	66	5	24	439	435	9	427	414	10	97	8	20	85	623	60	6	64	510	...	206	516	4	...	...	...	...	602	799	717
Grand Total	389	3,666	3,993	145	330	2,132	(e) 2,161	1,220	1,791	1,689	257	124	87	137	119	3,148	1,266	285	5,206	(h) 5,510	46	4,915	3,534	635	...	...	...	...	6,077	5,433	3,790

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (4), Criminal Procedure Code	...	32	...	32
Dismissed under Section 207, Criminal Procedure Code	...	5	...	5
Dismissed under Section 208, Criminal Procedure Code	...	10	...	10
Dismissed under Section 209, Criminal Procedure Code	...	3	...	3
Dismissed under Section 210, Criminal Procedure Code	...	41	...	41
Dismissed under Section 211, Criminal Procedure Code	...	12	...	12
Dismissed under Section 212, Criminal Procedure Code	...	20	...	20
Total	104	206	112	201

(a) 1 man died, 1 became mad. (b) 1 case.
 (c) 2 men died, 1 became mad. (d) 1 case.
 (e) 2 men died, 1 became mad. (f) 1 case.
 (g) 2 men died, 1 became mad. (h) 1 case.

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	17·39	44·44	22·58	22·58
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	66·66	80·	35·71	35·71
3. Dacoities	21·86	70·12	53·48	54·41
4. Robberies	37·	88·67	65·27	65·27
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	29·05	96·68	72·84	73·08
6. Thefts	65·95	95·80	78·70	79·83
7. Receiving stolen property ...	96·07	100·	76·87	76·87
Abetments—				
Class I	63·15	85·71	43·03	43·03
" II	45·67	80·43	34·78	35·03
" III	31·04	90·17	64·87	65·05
" IV	75·	85·71	26·08	26·66
" V	65·58	95·93	77·54	78·53
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	49·49	93·47	68·93	69·71
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	95·17	96·95	88·05	88·05
Grand Total ...	56·09	94·30	71·19	71·90

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending Cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percent-ages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percent-ages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1896.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
860,553	1,91,230-4-0	2,51,838-4-0	42,063-2-3	16·69	159	2,142	2,301	1,489	64·71	45,235	4832

* The difference in the amount entered in column 1 of this memorandum and that in column 11 of last year's memorandum, is due to the property involved in cases, which were excluded as false during the year under report having been omitted.

† Of this amount, Rs. 201-6-3 have been recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Násik District, for the year 1897.

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.										
	Ending from previous year, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Arrested 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 under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1. Murders ...	4	29	33	9	13	16	20	1	7	6	0				0	0	3	34	137		11	6	24						37	11	6	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...		8	8		8														6													
3. Assaults ...	(a) 7	35	42	1	8													83	97		6	32										
4. Housebreaking with intent to commit theft ...	(b) 21	51	54	16	101	49	17	149	143						357	143	7	434	541		425	328	18	1	40	41	30	20	492	491	353	
5. Thefts ...	(c) 67	1,113	1,242	63	282	764	173	192	60	67	4				726	613	(d) 19	1,054	11,053		25	826	839	30	9	219	227	212	143	1,280	1,198	862
6. Receiving stolen property ...		2	33		4	33	27	1	23	24	4				31	2	3	73	78		69	59	7			17	17	10	9	83	79	68
<i>Of and under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																
Abettments																																
Case I ...																																
Case II ...																																
Case III ...																																
Grand Total ...	183	2,241	2,746	864	1,476	1,379	604	831	787	201	130	64	64	33	1,355	822	77	1,954	2,031	44	1,635	1,629	139	22	641	663	650	255	2,094	2,465	1,694	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).	Col. 5 (a).	Col. 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), C. P. C. ...		10		10
Compounded ...	1	9	1	9
Disposed of under Section 207, C. P. C. ...				
Turned out non-cognizable ...	5	60	5	61
Disposed of under Section 95 of the I. P. C. ...				
Declared maliciously false ...	16	104	17	105
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	67	623	69	625
Disposed under Section 242, C. P. C. ...	2	5	2	5
Total ...	91	765	94	774

Division. Cases.

(a) One case under Section 35 transferred to Magist and 2 cases transferred to the Court V. in one case under (b) Case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (c) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (d) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (e) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (f) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (g) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (h) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (i) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (j) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (k) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (l) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (m) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (n) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (o) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (p) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (q) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (r) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (s) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (t) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (u) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (v) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (w) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (x) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (y) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case (z) One case transferred to Magist (Case V. in 1 case

Division. Cases. Accused.

(a) 2 accused case from Case V., Theft. (b) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (c) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (d) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (e) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (f) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (g) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (h) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (i) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (j) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (k) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (l) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (m) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (n) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (o) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (p) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (q) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (r) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (s) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (t) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (u) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (v) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (w) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (x) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (y) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft. (z) 1 accused case from Case V., Theft.

Division. Cases. Accused short.

* 1 accused in one case died, so one short. * Accused died, so one case short.

Accused short.

1 case accused died and one accused became mad, so 1 accused short. 1 case accused died, so 1 accused short. 1 case accused died, so 1 accused short. 1 case accused died, so 1 accused short. 1 case accused died, so 1 accused short.

Percentages, Násik.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	55·55	71·42	46·15	54·54
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	32·25	90·90	53·84	56·45
4. Robberies	20·58	70·	63·63	63·63
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	36·95	95·97	78·97	79·52
6. Thefts	70·12	95·66	82·49	85·03
7. Receiving stolen property ...	88·88	92·30	85·50	85·50
Abetments—				
Class I	90·47	95·	43·90	52·17
„ II	71·15	86·04	57·81	59·20
„ III	36·36	94·50	74·76	75·75
„ IV	100·	100·	66·66	100·
„ V	70·41	95·37	81·05	83·46
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	58·77	94·70	76·05	78·41
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	94·67	96·96	83·15	84·06
Grand Total ...	62·79	95·08	76·68	78·92

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 1896.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
4,910*	1,14,104	1,19,014	55,948	47·	40	1,236	1,276	832	65·20	45,301	.....

* The difference is owing to some of the cases having been excluded during the year under report.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Poona District, for the year 1897.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.							
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.			Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.										
	1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		27	28	29	30	31	32	
1. Murders	1	8	8	...	3	6	4	1	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	11	11	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	0	<p>a Five were made approvers and one died in Hospital.</p> <p>b One case ended by death of accused, who died of cholera in custody before trial.</p> <p>c Three cases which were disposed of by trial in 1896 were taken up again, the accused who were at large having been arrested during 1897. One case with 2 accused pending before Magistrate at the end of the year 1896, was disposed of by the Magistrate under Section 374, which accounts for the difference in Column 13 against house-breaking and thefts; one case pending at the end of the year 1896 was disposed of by the Magistrate under receiving stolen property in 1897.</p> <p>d One case disposed of in 1896 and one disposed of in 1896 by trial, were taken up again; one case with 2 accused pending at the end of the year 1896 under house-breaking and thefts was transferred to theft, and one case pending before Magistrate at the end of 1896 was disposed of by that Magistrate under receiving stolen property.</p> <p>e Two cases disposed of by trial in 1896 were taken up again. One was transferred from house-breaking and thefts and one from theft.</p> <p>f One case disposed of in 1896 was taken up again.</p> <p>g One accused died during trial.</p>	
2. Attempts at murder and homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
3. Dacoities	10	19	29	...	...	17	25	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	9	24	33	...	...	21	35	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	25	18	79	127	96	...	198	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
6. Thefts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
7. Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																			
Abettments	
Case I	
Case II
Case III
Case IV
Case V
TOTAL	139	1,374	1,713	67	63	921	1,053	156	704	657	120	173	119	54	66	817	713	86	1,321	1,619	0	1,266	1,013	39	19	508	506	453	93	1,946	1,851		1,196		
Of the above																																			
Case VI	3	43	43	2	10	33	30	...	30	29	3	19	7	12	11	42	60	...	60	60	...	66	60	2	1	60	61	57	26	170	123		95		
Grand Total	142	1,417	1,756	69	73	954	1,083	156	734	686	123	172	126	66	77	859	773	86	1,381	1,679	0	1,332	1,073	41	20	568	567	453	93	1,966	1,974		1,291		

(LXI)

Details of excluded Cases.	TOTAL.		Grand Total.	
	Column 12.	Column 13.	Column 12.	Column 13.
Not reported under Section 177 of Criminal Procedure Code	24	...	24	...
...
...
...
TOTAL	67	...	67	...

Percentages, Poona.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	50	66.66	60	66.66
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50	50	50	50
3. Dacoities	72	90	51.96	53.53
4. Robberies	83.33	100	50	52.38
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	60.99	93.47	62.23	63.24
6. Thefts	81.48	96.28	85.46	85.58
7. Receiving stolen property	100	100	78.37	79.45
Abetments—				
Class I	96.42	96.42	70.42	70.42
„ II	78.94	88.23	73.23	75.36
„ III	60.10	91.53	55.96	57.20
„ IV	0	0	0	0
„ V	82.38	96.27	84.25	84.47
Total for I. P. C. Cases	77.28	94.74	73.40	74.15
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96.66	96.66	90.90	90.90
Grand Total	77.93	94.82	74.20	74.93

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 1890.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10,763 6 8	36,814 10 6	103,677 1 2	45,007 12 3	45.51	83	803	856	698	80.14	33,027 14 10	...

Property in column 1 does not tally with that shown in column 11 of last year's statement as some cases in which property was involved were classed as false.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Sātara District, for the year 1897.

B 2278—2

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.											REMARKS.						
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.						Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.												
	1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		28	29	30	31	32	33
1. Murders ...	20	20	20	1	0	15	17	0	18	7	4	1	1	1	1	17	7	5	24	39	1	85	17	4	1	1	1	1	1	40	26	17	Details of excluded Cases— Not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code. Compounded ... Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ... Disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code ... Turned out to be non-cognizable ... Declared main charge false ... Declared false, owing to non-take of fact or law ... Disposed of under Section 23, Criminal Procedure Code ... Total ...		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	14	14	14	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		10	
3. Transgressions ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
4. Robberies ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
6. Theft ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
7. Receiving stolen property ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Total	324	1,193	1,193	671	1,026	881	264	637	463	340	218	169	20	49	831	423	90	1,211	130	24	1,132	831	148	—	672	672	672	163	1,073	1,504	994	104	671	104	674
Other Offences.																																			
Class VI																																			
Grand Total	324	1,619	1,619	1,041	1,742	1,065	907	264	637	340	218	169	20	49	831	423	91	1,225	1,310	24	1,145	846	147	—	672	672	672	173	1,073	1,633	1,018	104	671	104	674

* As 1 case (with one accused) pending under Section 23, Indian Penal Code, was disposed of under Section 24, Indian Penal Code, during the year, there is a difference of one against "Murder" and "Culpable Homicide," &c.

Percentages, Sátára.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable Cases ending in conviction to true Cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable Cases ending in conviction to true Cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested, by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	41·17	53·84	48·57	48·57
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	70·	70·	66·66	66·66
3. Dacoities	62·5	90·90	89·79	89·79
4. Robberies	45·71	80·	60·27	65·67
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	42·18	83·72	79·04	80·18
6. Thefts	64·09	78·69	78·04	79·82
7. Receiving stolen property	100·	100·	90·	90·
Abetments—				
Class I	70·58	70·58	54·05	54·05
„ II	44·11	50·83	53·08	53·08
„ III	44·09	80·52	74·10	76·10
„ IV	57·14	57·14	50·	50·
„ V	64·70	78·57	74·38	76·
Total for I. P. C. Cases	55·05	76·13	71·88	73·40
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	80·95	80·95	100·	100·
Grand Total	55·65	76·29	72·19	73·71

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending Cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending Cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1896.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
•17,724	73,013	90,737	30,057.	33·12	116	793	909	597	65·67	76,116	...

13,700 are documents (promissory notes and Savings Bank books, in one case only in the City and one case in Karad.

*The difference between the entry in this column and that in column 11 of last year's Memo. is due to the omission of property to the value of Rs. 21,002 involved in cases pending at the close of 1896 excluded during the year 1897.

Percentages, Sholapur.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1.	Murders	...	...	46.6	63.63	19.44	23.3
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	100.	100.	33.3	33.3
3.	Dacoities	...	...	26.47	56.25	14.92	15.46
4.	Robberies	...	...	40.	66.6	57.14	66.6
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	...	...	49.38	100.	75.71	76.81
6.	Thefts	...	...	78.78	98.37	68.63	73.75
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	100.	100.	90.47	90.47
Abetments—							
Class	I	...	...	92.85	100.	37.5	38.70
„	II	...	...	66.6	83.3	27.63	32.30
„	III	...	...	42.42	84.84	30.	31.10
„	IV	...	...	100.	100.	61.53	61.53
„	V	...	...	80.	98.52	66.97	71.53
Total for I. P. C. Cases				67.91	94.46	48.78	51.76
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				96.66	96.66	59.61	63.26
Grand Total				69.80	94.65	49.37	52.39

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.	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 1896.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
2,457	68,304	70,761	11,917	16.84	17	433	450	307	68.22	84,266	†170

* Exclusive of the amount involved in pending cases of 1896 excluded this year. This column does not, therefore, agree with column 11 of the Statement for 1896

† Of this, property valued at Rs. 163 was recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Belgaum District, for the year 1897.

B 2278—4

Description of crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.												REMARKS.						
	Police cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>ex motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.						Total number of real cognizable cases disposed of.						Persons arrested by the Police (District or village) <i>ex motu</i> .							Persons otherwise arrested.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30	31	32			
1. Murders	2	22	25	1	21	16	2	12	7	10	...	...	...	...	14	7	1	42	43	...	34	15	9	...	...	...	...	43	34	15	(a) In one case accused committed suicide before arrest. (b) 6 cases withdrawn. (c) In 1 case accused died before trial. (d) Two transferred to Kolhapur State. (e) One made approver. (f) One case with one accused withdrawn. (g) In 2 cases accused died before arrest, and 2 cases withdrawn. (h) 10 cases withdrawn, and in one case accused died. (i) Two accused died before trial.	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	2	13	16	...	13	(a) 10 (b) 13	...	9	8	6	...	...	...	10	8	9	14	17	...	13	11	4	...	...	...	...	17	13	11			
3. Execution	4	34	34	1	7	...	...	3	10	6	11	...	...	19	6	4	140	130	...	136	68	10	...	...	...	...	150	136	66			
4. Bobberia	5	23	25	3	19	(c) 7	...	2	4	4	7	...	...	7	4	4	27	...	...	21	8	8	...	4	4	4	...	25	25	8		
5. House-breakings with intent to commit theft	23	206	209	6	78	(d) 100	...	81	66	65	43	...	...	160	66	11	200	(e) 211	...	164	127	24	...	...	...	...	211	164	127			
6. Thefts	61	477	477	25	207	(f) 200	...	20	29	22	75	26	13	12	1	273	253	11	458	(g) 450	10	457	460	31	...	45	45	45	3	544	502	353				
7. Receiving stolen property	1	13	14	...	2	11	13	...	12	11	...	1	...	1	13	13	...	26	26	...	26	16	...	...	1	1	1	1	27	27	10			
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abetments																																				
Class I	6	26	27	2	13	16	13	...	13	12	6	1	...	1	1	14	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. II	23	171	164	10	86	82	(h) 125	...	6	13	21	41	13	6	8	73	34	29	164	(i) 152	1	155	78	23	...	24	24	24	1	203	186	24				
.. III	43	671	653	20	134	97	(j) 213	107	94	21	77	...	...	...	...	212	21	21	200	(k) 177	2	179	161	63	...	6	6	6	...	436	393	161
.. IV	3	20	13	1	10	6	(l) 2	1	2	1	9	11	8	8	...	2	1	3	4	(m) 2	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	17	...	24	24	1
.. V	46	606	631	26	126	88	(n) 211	29	21	211	96	88	66	80	9	241	22	12	403	(o) 375	27	322	22	23	...	20	20	197	27	734	729	60				
Total	172	1,274	1,280	61	444	280	(p) 543	112	115	714	216	159	16	67	14	643	29	76	1,177	(q) 1,123	28	1,151	445	60	...	113	313	205	61	1,246	1,007	416				
Other Cases																																				
Case VI	7	61	62	1	3	23	28	...	23	27	7	14	...	7	8	43	26	1	65	60	2	64	31	3	...	63	60	60	30	94	94	21				
Grand Total	179	1,335	1,342	62	447	283	(r) 571	112	115	741	223	169	16	67	14	687	35	77	1,282	(s) 1,253	30	1,263	476	63	...	113	313	205	61	1,340	1,097	437				

Percentages, Belgium.

	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	50.1	58.33	41.11	44.11
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	80	88.88	84.61	84.61
3. Dacoities	31.57	60	40	41.17
4. Robberies	57.14	100	34.78	38.09
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	40.62	95.58	67.91	69.02
6. Thefts	85.38	96.94	74.78	76.58
7. Receiving stolen property	91.66	91.66	69.23	69.23
Abetments—				
Class I	92.30	92.30	39.65	46.93
„ II	47.69	56.36	49.68	50.32
„ III	14.62	32.97	41.49	42.48
„ IV	50	50	14.28	14.28
„ V	82.81	96.01	70.34	71.80
Total for Indian Penal Code Cases	54.20	76.14	55.94	57.48
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96.42	96.42	67.39	70.45
Grand Total	56.13	77.42	56.38	57.97

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 1898.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	
* 4,467	1,11,230	1,15,707	49,699	42.95	12	557	569	422	74.16	12,377	..

* The difference in the amount of the property entered in Column 11 of last year's memorandum and that in Column 1 of this year's memorandum is due to the property of the value of Rs. 3,236 involved in cases which were struck off as false this year, having been omitted.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Bijapur District, for the year 1897.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.								
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.												
	Pending from previous years, which are in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.		Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.		Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
			Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 2.	Column 3.																													Column 18.	Column 19.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
1. Murders ...	5	17	23	...	5	12	12	4	9	3	4	...	...	...	15	2	20	33	63	1	42	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	53	42	2	Details of excluded Cases. Column 5 (a). Column 5 (b). Column 5 (c). Column 5 (d). Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code. ... 11 ... 11 Compounded ... 2 ... 2 Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ... Turned out non-cognizable ... 2 ... 2 Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code ... 8 ... 8 Declared maliciously false ... 9 ... 9 Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ... 51 ... 51 Disposed of under Section 204, Criminal Procedure Code ... 4 ... 4 Total ... 64 ... 64			
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
3. Dacoities ...	(A) 46	34	80	11	7	27	53	18	37	23	9	2	1	1	54	23	(a) 264	255	519	6	436	137	77	...	10	10	10	...	...	...	...		...	...
4. Robberies ...	6	21	28	...	9	17	19	9	4	2	4	...	...	...	13	2	...	12	12	...	12	6	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...		...	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	32	224	256	10	49	175	164	107	67	52	33	...	...	...	164	52	9	165	174	2	155	103	17	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
6. Thefts ...	(B) 33	423	461	21	137	286	261	42	219	210	42	7	5	2	263	213	(b) 27	490	517	17	478	366	32	...	29	28	25	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
7. Receiving stolen property ...	(c) 2	24	26	1	10	14	12	...	12	12	3	...	...	...	12	12	(c) 16	37	53	1	50	22	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I ...	D) 4	24	29	...	18	6	10	3	7	6	...	...	...	...	11	7	(d) 11	42	43	...	41	6	...	...	26	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II ...	(E) 19	101	122	5	55	48	42	9	33	22	20	...	...	...	43	24	(e) 39	150	189	14	151	36	24	...	30	30	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class III ...	(F) 50	381	430	22	96	264	269	136	133	107	53	7	5	2	271	107	(f) 279	574	653	23	728	314	102	...	34	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class IV ...	2	20	22	1	18	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	(g) 54	26	26	13	14	4	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class V ...	(G) 62	492	554	36	177	315	288	51	237	223	53	39	24	15	303	238	(g) 54	571	625	19	579	408	27	...	135	135	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	167	999	1,168	64	364	635	612	199	413	366	126	69	35	24	11	636	377	373	1,363	1,736	67	1,513	768	155	...	221	221	215	31	1,957	1,728	799	...	...	...
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI ...	(H) 20	96	116	3	15	61	73†	2	70	67	25	25	...	25	19	98	76	9	147	156	17	128	85	20	...	65	65	65	54	221	193	139
Grand Total ...	187	1,095	1,282	67	379	716	685	201	483	423	151	84	35	49	30	734	453	382	1,510	1,892	74	1,641	858	175	...	286	286	280	85	2,178	1,921	938

* 1 accused died. † 1 case disposed of by the death of the accused.

(A) One case was decided as "Receiving stolen property" and one as "Theft."
 (B) Two cases were changed to Class II and two to Class III, and one to "receiving stolen property," and one came from "dacoity."
 (C) Vide Remarks A and B.
 (D) Two cases were transferred to Class II.
 (E) For the above reason and 2 cases of Class V were changed to this class.
 (F) Eight cases of Class V, were changed to this class.
 (G) Eight cases of Class V and F, one case of last year was detected in this year and 1 case of Class VI was changed to this class.
 (H) Vide remarks F and F, one case of last year which through mistake, were omitted last year have now been added.

(a) 7 persons under this head were changed to "Theft" and 16 to "Receiving stolen property."
 (b) Vide remark a.
 (c) Do.
 (d) 13 persons under this head were changed to Class II.
 (e) Vide remark d.
 (f) 33 persons under this head were changed to Class V.
 (g) Vide remark f and 2 persons were struck off the register as they were incorrectly shown in the previous year's statement

Percentages, Bijapur.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>auo 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	...	...	15.38	22.22	4.65	4.70
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.	Dacoities	...	...	43.33	62.16	30.93	31.42
4.	Robberies	...	...	15.38	50.	41.63	41.63
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	31.70	91.22	61.67	66.45
6.	Thefts	...	...	80.46	95.89	73.93	76.56
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	100.	100.	43.13	44.
Abetments—							
	Class I	...	...	60.	83.71	14.63	14.63
	„ II	...	...	52.38	68.66	21.81	23.84
	„ III	...	...	39.77	80.45	41.81	43.13
	„ IV	...	...	100.	100.	15.38	28.57
	„ V	...	...	73.16	96.20	68.22	70.49
	Total for I. P. C. Cases	...	...	59.80	88.62	48.57	50.76
	Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	...	...	78.08	81.42	62.50	66.40
	Grand Total	...	...	61.75	87.57	49.67	51.98

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 allowed to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property allowed to be stolen before the year 1900.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
*34,088	56,900	90,888	28,903	31.60	77	476	553	376	67.99	20,902	

*The difference is due to the omission of property to the value of Rs. 11,734 involved in certain pending cases of last year being brought in this year.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Dhárwár, for 1897.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.								
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total number of real Cognizable Cases disposed of.				Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .				Persons otherwise arrested.												
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.			
1. Murders ...	(a) 1	41	52	1	8	33	32	16	16	9	11	1	1	...	32	9	(1) 8	36	80	...	37	9	2	1	9	10	10	3	49	47	12					
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	(b) 5	8	13	1	2	6	7	3	4	2	3	...	...	...	7	2	(2) 4	5	9	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	2
3. Dacoities ...	(c) 12	26	64	2	8	43	46	31	12	8	13	...	...	...	44	8	(3) 3	12	15	...	14	10	1	...	4	4	4	...	150	127	16		
4. Robberies ...	(d) 7	51	58	4	23	28	23	16	7	6	8	...	...	...	23	6	(3) 3	12	15	...	14	10	1	...	4	4	4	...	19	18	10		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	(e) 32	345	377	13	51	294	266	223	43	41	47	2	1	1	207	42	(4) 3	116	110*	3	82	72	22	...	11	11	11	1	130	103	73					
6. Thefts ...	(f) 99	493	562	49	160	333	291	117	174	165	63	2	...	2	293	106	(5) 16	383	399	13	364	277	22	...	26	23	28	7	427	392	264					
7. Receiving stolen property ...	(g) 3	31	34	1	9	22	24	...	24	23	...	...	...	...	24	23	(6) 2	65	67	3	64	44	...	...	12	12	12	8	79	76	53
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Absentments			
Class I ...	(h) 43	163	206	17	75	89	89	30	59	42	25	22	13	9	98	50	7) 14	133	147	3	136	49	8	12	83	85	95	44	242	231	93					
Class II ...	(i) 28	246	274	11	60	188	169	121	43	41	34	3	2	1	170	41	(8) 32	183	215	7	183	82	25	...	49	49†	48	1	284	231	83					
Class III ...	(j) 21	37	40	3	26	11	5	...	5	3	6	10	8	2	7	5	...	33	33	...	24	8	9	...	29	29	2	62	54	10						
Class IV ...	(k) 121	1,013	1,134	69	254	759	690	437	253	339	121	22	16	6	696	243	(9) 24	586	610	23	546	399	42	90	90	90	17	700	635	416				
Class V ...	(l) 1	19	20	...	10	9	6	...	6	6	4	2	1	1	7	7	...	47	49	...	46	32	2	...	8	8	8	2	56	54	34					
Class VI ...	(m) 4	84	88	2	16	68	67	1	66	66	3	16	3	13	80	79	1	86	87	...	86	80	1	...	39	39	39	32	126	125	112					
Grand Total ...	(n) 121	1,563	1,762	100	435	1,121	1,026	589	437	307	193	75	43	32	1,058	425	72	1,068	1,140	33	1,020	650	87	12	208	271	270	66	1,324	1,204	636					
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI ...	(k) 4	84	88	2	16	68	67	1	66	66	3	16	3	13	80	79	1	86	87	...	86	80	1	...	39	39	39	32	126	125	112					
Grand Total ...	(k) 4	84	88	2	16	68	67	1	66	66	3	16	3	13	80	79	1	86	87	...	86	80	1	...	39	39	39	32	126	125	112					
Grand Total ...	(k) 4	84	88	2	16	68	67	1	66	66	3	16	3	13	80	79	1	86	87	...	86	80	1	...	39	39	39	32	126	125	112					

Details of excluded cases.

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.	...	6	...	6
2. Compounded...	1	8	1	8
3. Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code...	...	...	...	...
4. Turned out non-cognizable	5	15	5	15
5. Disposed of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code...	...	1	...	1
6. Declared maliciously false	7	30	7	30
7. Declared false owing to mistake of fact or law	85	331	87	347
8. Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code	2	34	2	34
Total ...	100	425	102	441

* 2 persons escaped from custody.

† 1 person concerned in a direct case is pending.

Percentages, Dháricár.

				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 24 on Column 23.
1.	Murders	...	...	28·12	56·25	24·32	24·32
2.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	28·57	50·	22·22	22·22
3.	Dacoities	...	...	17·39	66·66	15·68	16·16
4.	Robberies	...	...	26·08	85·71	71·42	71·42
5.	House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	15·41	95·31	74·22	78·26
6.	Thefts	...	...	56·70	94·82	73·47	76·00
7.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	95·83	95·83	65·67	65·75
Abetments—							
	Class I	...	...	100·	100·	69·56	69·56
	„ II	...	...	47·19	71·18	35·25	36·02
	„ III	...	...	24·26	85·41	43·15	44·50
	„ IV	...	...	60·	60·	33·33	33·33
	„ V	...	...	34·63	94·46	70·24	73·21
	Total for I. P. C. Cases	...	...	34·51	89·21	68·94	61·02
	Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	...	...	98·50	100·	93·02	93·02
	Grand Total	...	...	38·69	90·84	61·72	63·72

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen during the year 1927.
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.							Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
*6,498 0 0	1,70,909 0 0	1,77,406 0 0	93,732 0 0	52·55	67	527	604	309	51·16	21,162 0 0	11,700 0 0

* Rs. 9,62, which is the difference, appertains to cases which were excluded during the year 1927.

† Out of this, Rs. 1,504 worth of property was recovered during the year.

Explanation of the difference between the figures shown in Columns 2 and 18 of supplementary statement No. I of 1897 and those shown in columns 11 and 24 of that of 1896.

Cases.

- (a). One case was disposed of under Section 324, Indian Penal Code, and 1 under Section 304, Indian Penal Code.
- (b). One case of murder was disposed of as culpable homicide (*vide* remark (a)).
- (c). One case of theft and one of robbery with hurt were disposed of as dacoity. Hence the excess of two cases.
- (d). One case of robbery with hurt was transferred to head "Dacoity" (*vide* remark (c)).
- (e). One case of theft was transferred to head "House-breaking and theft" and two undetected cases of previous years were disposed of under this head. Hence the excess of three cases.
- (f). Two cases of theft were disposed of under Section 461 only and one of theft was classed as Dacoity. Two cases were transferred to head "Receiving stolen property," and one to "House-breaking and theft."
- (g). Two cases of theft transferred to this head (*vide* remark (f)).
- (h). One undetected case of previous year was disposed of during 1897.
- (i). Three cases were transferred to class V and 1 was received to this class from class V.
- (j). One case was transferred from class V to class III, three were received from class III, and three undetected cases of previous years were disposed of in 1897.
- (k). One undetected case of previous year was disposed of during 1897.

Persons.

- (1). Two persons were disposed of under Section 304, Indian Penal Code.
- (2). Two persons were received from head "Murder" (*vide* remark (1)).
- (3). One person was transferred to head "Theft."
- (4). One person was transferred to head "Receiving stolen property."
- (5). One person was transferred to this head from that of (Robbery), *vide* remark (3).
- (6). One person was transferred to this head from that of "House-breaking and theft", *vide* remark (4).
- (7). Three persons, otherwise arrested in 1896 and who ought to have been shown in column 26 of that year's return, had been treated as arrested by the Police *suo motu* and shown in column 24 through oversight; one of these was convicted of non-cognizable offence and remaining two have been removed and added to the figure in column 25.
- (8). Two persons were transferred to class V.
- (9). Two persons were transferred from class III to this class, *vide* remark (8).

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	40·	50·	42·85	46·15
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	36·66	100·	58·25	58·25
4. Robberies	50·	100·	28·57	28·57
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	23·80	95·23	61·19	61·19
6. Thefts	66·66	95·65	61·87	63·23
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	74·07	76·92
Abetments—				
Class I	75·	100·	66·66	75·
" II	62·5	83·33	41·93	48·14
" III	27·11	94·11	56·90	57·22
" IV	66·66	100·	55·55	55·55
" V	71·30	96·47	62·01	62·79
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	50·39	94·85	57·88	59·34
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	98·50	100·	83·14	85·05
Grand Total ...	60·37	96·53	62·42	63·97

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 1896.
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.							Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
*2,886 15 0	20,953 6 1	20,840 5 1	9,080 7 4	30·94	21	233	234	149	63·66	8,834 4 9	†35 1 6

*The difference between the property shown in Column 11 of last year's memorandum and that entered in this year, is due to the fact that property in pending cases of 1896, which were excluded in 1897, has not been taken into account.

† Out of this, Rs. 12-4-0 have been recovered.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Kolaba District, for the year 1897.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.								
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.		Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.			Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.															
	1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
1. Murders—	1	8	8	11	11	2	2	11	2	2	11	11	11	11	11	2	1	11	11	11	11	9	1	8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	1	8	8	11	11	2	2	11	2	2	11	11	11	11	11	2	1	11	11	11	11	9	1	8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11			
3. Insults	1	7	10	1	1	4	4	11	4	4	11	11	11	11	11	4	6	23	78	111	110	85	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11			
4. Kidnaps	1	10	17	1	1	7	7	11	7	7	11	11	11	11	11	7	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
5. House breaking with intent to commit theft	122	162	162	15	15	107	110	84	84	84	172	162	162	162	162	110	69	2	134	136	132	123	8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		
6. Thefts	642	627	627	45	45	204	264	84	84	172	162	162	162	162	162	271	162	8	257	306	312	252	24	10	128	134	127	61	60	479	294	11	7			
7. Receiving stolen property	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Of cases under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abetments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Class VI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	11	177	1,332	97	97	607	640	141	141	297	285	185	182	150	23	20	472	216	102	823	792	1	84	606	28	19	627	645	673	82	1,170	1,507	677			
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI	41	25	82	8	8	24	44	140	177	20	23	16	67	67	291	246	—	471	471	1	465	256	6	16	246	242	219	174	723	724	290					
Grand Total	12	1,972	1,414	105	105	731	784	187	187	627	608	194	189	167	53	57	763	262	102	1,294	1,293	2	1,248	862	44	34	873	917	992	256	2,292	2,231	1,217			

* One accused died.

† One accused died.

(1111111)

Description of Crime.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 127 (1), Criminal Procedure Code (unrecorded)	2	13	2	13
Investigated under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code (unrecorded)	4	12	4	12
Investigated under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code (unrecorded)	13	54	13	54
Investigated under Section 247 of the Indian Penal Code (unrecorded)	13	48	13	48
Investigated under Section 247 of the Indian Penal Code (unrecorded)	67	242	67	242
Investigated under Section 247 of the Indian Penal Code (unrecorded)	1	2	1	2
Total	97	672	97	672

Percentages, Kolúba.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable Cases ending in conviction to true Cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable Cases ending in conviction to true Cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	50·	50·	33·3	33·3
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50·	50·	58·3	58·3
3. Dacoities	83·3	83·3	76·57	77·27
4. Robberies	16·6	50·	37·5	37·5
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	53·63	98·3	92·48	93·18
6. Thefts	65·62	97·67	73·97	73·97
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	63·63	63·63
Abetments—	100·	100·	100·	100·
Class I	100·	100·	46·74	47·02
„ II	87·5	87·5	55·	55·
„ III	53·28	92·4	76·84	77·38
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	67·75	97·9	69·89	69·89
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	64·77	95·95	67·08	67·3
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	79·01	98·3	82·83	83·01
Grand Total ...	69·57	96·85	72·5	72·72

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1896.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	.....
7,515	31,453	38,968	20,466	52·57	47	441	485	837	73·15	8,208	.....

* This does not include property in cases pending at the close of the year 1896 and excluded during the year.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Ratnagiri District, for the year 1897.

Description of Crime.	CASES.											PERSONS.											REMARKS.										
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.						Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested.																
	Pending from previous year whether in the hands of or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year of 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. 2 minus 6 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
1. Murders...	(a)	4	4			4	3	1	1	1	3					3	1		3			1	1										(a) Two cases and five persons shown as pending and under trial against this head at the close of the previous year, have been transferred to the head of "attempts at murder and culpable homicide."
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	(b)	3	3			3	3				3					3	6		3			3	3									b) The figure one in column 2 refers to a case of 1891, in which one of the accused had absconded and was arrested during the year under report under a Magistrate's warrant. The case is still pending in a Magistrate's Court.	
3. Assaults	(c)	1	1			1	1				1					1			1													(c) One case and four accused shown as pending and under trial at the close of the previous year, have been transferred to head "Thefts" during the year under report.	
4. Robberies	(d)	30	21			21	22				22					22	14		22			14	14									(d) The same remark as against C and two persons under trial against this head at the close of the previous year, have not been shown in this statement this year as the case was classified as non-cognizable.	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	(e)	164	108			108	82				82					82	6		82			6	6									(e) One case shown as pending at the close of the previous year was transferred to Class II.	
6. Thefts	(f)	629	641			641	178				178					178	28		178			28	28									(f) One case shown as pending at the close of the previous year was transferred to Class II.	
7. Receiving stolen property	(g)	4	9			9	6				6					6	9		6			9	9									(g) Same remark against (f).	
Total C.		23	1,034	1,008	725	332	379	23	248	227	63	63	67	18	17	304	274	14	406	50	7	603	348	30		325	328	324	67	834	767	396	(h) One case shown as pending and four accused under trial at the close of the previous year were transferred to Class V. One of the accused in a case that occurred in 1891 had absconded and was arrested under a Magistrate's warrant during the year under report; consequently the case and the accused have been shown as pending and under trial at the beginning of the year.
Other Crimes.																																	(h) One case shown as pending and four accused under trial at the close of the previous year in Class III, were transferred to this class during the year under report.
Case VI.		1	67	68	1	66	67	66	3	62	61	3	113	111	111	166	123	1	63	6	2	61	60	1		154	154	154	134	229	217	183	(i) Two accused persons under trial at the close of the previous year have been omitted from this statement as the case was classified as non-cognizable during the year under report.
Grand Total.		24	1,101	1,076	726	339	446	26	251	228	66	66	78	19	18	470	397	15	469	56	9	664	397	31		479	472	458	181	1,064	1,004	479	

33

(a) Two cases and five persons shown as pending and under trial against this head at the close of the previous year, have been transferred to the head of "attempts at murder and culpable homicide."

(b) The figure one in column 2 refers to a case of 1891, in which one of the accused had absconded and was arrested during the year under report under a Magistrate's warrant. The case is still pending in a Magistrate's Court.

(c) One case and four accused shown as pending and under trial at the close of the previous year, have been transferred to head "Thefts" during the year under report.

(d) The same remark as against C and two persons under trial against this head at the close of the previous year, have not been shown in this statement this year as the case was classified as non-cognizable.

(e) One case shown as pending at the close of the previous year was transferred to Class II.

(f) One case shown as pending at the close of the previous year was transferred to Class II.

(g) Same remark against (f).

(h) One case shown as pending and four accused under trial at the close of the previous year were transferred to Class V. One of the accused in a case that occurred in 1891 had absconded and was arrested under a Magistrate's warrant during the year under report; consequently the case and the accused have been shown as pending and under trial at the beginning of the year.

(i) Two accused persons under trial at the close of the previous year have been omitted from this statement as the case was classified as non-cognizable during the year under report.

LXXXIX

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	1897	1896	1897	1896
Not reported under Section 177, C. P. Code	—	—	41	41
Case VI.	—	—	6	6
Under Section 177, C. P. Code	—	—	—	—
Under Section 177, C. P. Code	—	—	15	15
Under Section 177, C. P. Code	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	62	62

Of these cases 61 were classed under these heads after trial.

Percentages, Ratnagiri.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>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	100	100	100
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50	50	16·6	16·6
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	100	100	100	100
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	89·7	100	74·4	74·4
6. Thefts	94·28	96·40	79·13	80·88
7. Receiving stolen property	87·5	87·5	88·46	88·46
Abetments—				
Class I	100	100	47·05	47·05
" II	80	88·8	47·36	47·36
" III	88·8	100	71·71	72·44
" IV	100	100	.....	.....
" V	94·24	96·25	79·49	81·02
Total for I. P. C. Cases	92·44	96·98	77·04	75·16
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	93·18	97·61	75·38	77·7
Grand Total	92·54	97·06	74·20	75·47

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.	Percent-ages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percent-ages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1896.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
304	21,651	21,955	8,608	38·72	3	306	311	231	80·35	8,984	.....

Rs. 1,074 were recovered out of the property shown in Column 11.
The amount shown in Column 1 of this Memo. does not agree with that shown in Column 11 of the last year's Memo. as the property in cases shown as pending at the close of the last year and struck off as false during the year under report has been omitted.

Percentages, Karachi.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders *	30	42.86	36.36	44.41
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	100	100	55.55	100
4. Robberies	50	50	29.63	34.78
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	41.94	83.70	62.87	66.89
6. Thefts	71.71	95.17	82.17	83.37
7. Receiving stolen property ...	79.41	84.37	49.12	56
Abetments —				
Class I	73.91	85	36.95	38.64
„ II	73.44	78.33	56.88	62
„ III	43	80.18	58.69	64.43
„ IV	100	100	.....	.....
„ V	70.64	92.77	76.80	79.28
Total for I. F. C. Cases ...	63.20	88.17	64.95	68.47
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws... ..	98.53	99.11	93.79	94.67
Grand Total ...	74.42	92.46	73.54	76.54

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 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 1896.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
13,063	65,542	78,595	33,798	43	91	614	705	495	70.21	19,333	.....

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1; District Hyderabad, for 1897.

D-873-U

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.						
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> ,						Persons otherwise arrested.										
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 6 minus 5 (c)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested within the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
				Column 2.	Column 3.																													Column 16.
1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
1. Murders	4	18	22	1	4	18	18	13	5	10	11	1	1	1	16	8	2	56	59	12	41	14	18	1	2	2	2	2	62	43	16			
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	1	13	14	1	4	13	13	10	3	6	6	1	1	1	6	6	3	56	59	12	41	14	18	1	2	2	2	62	43	16				
3. Dacoity	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	1	1	1		
4. Robberies	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	1	1	1		
5. House breaking with intent to commit theft.	23	21	44	4	15	37	37	29	8	24	24	4	4	4	20	4	1	219	220	22	172	13	11	1	1	1	1	42	40	1	13			
6. Theft	138	96	234	72	66	162	162	144	18	111	111	191	1	1	191	1	3	674	712	14	566	300	64	1	1	1	1	26	24	2	13			
7. Recovering stolen property.	17	92	109	11	68	66	66	52	14	51	51	107	2	2	107	2	52	52	56	1	44	23	11	1	1	1	1	65	51	14	26			
<i>Of cases under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																		
<i>Abetments:</i>																																		
Class I	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	1	1	1	1	
Class II	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	1	1	1	1	
Class III	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	1	1	1	1	
Class IV	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	1	1	1	1	
Total	214	1,096	1,310	1,048	908	1,193	1,097	623	444	262	280	526	171	263	70	1,443	632	125,167	1,646	63	1,374	721	319	76	2,323	2,048	1,974	256	4,103	2,328	973			
<i>(Of the above, Class VI)</i>	11	173	184	3	19	128	123	—	151	164	14	13	2	11	10	164	156	26	236	20	174	218	110	1	13	13	6	3	266	270	211			
Grand Total	225	1,269	1,494	1,051	927	1,321	1,220	623	595	426	294	539	173	274	80	1,607	788	125,193	1,646	83	1,548	742	329	77	2,336	2,067	1,991	259	4,129	2,349	984			

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.
Not investigated under Section 177, Criminal Procedure Code	1	1	1	1
Not investigated under Section 177, Criminal Procedure Code	1	1	1	1
Not investigated under Section 177, Criminal Procedure Code	1	1	1	1
Not investigated under Section 177, Criminal Procedure Code	1	1	1	1
Not investigated under Section 177, Criminal Procedure Code	1	1	1	1
Total	5	5	5	5

1. *Deduct*—1 case with 1 man transferred to culpable homicide.
2. *Add*—1 case with 1 man transferred from murders.
3. *Deduct*—3 cases and 3 men transferred to attempt at and abetment of murder.
4. *Add*—1 unreported case of previous years detected and brought to trial during 1897.
5. *Deduct*—1 case with 2 men transferred to "Theft".
6. *Add*—1 case with 2 men transferred to recovering stolen property.
7. *Deduct*—1 case and 1 man transferred from burglary to house trespass or house-break.
8. *Add*—1 unreported case of previous years detected and brought to trial during 1897.
9. *Deduct*—1 case with 2 men transferred from house-breaking and theft.
10. *Add*—1 case with 2 men transferred from recovering stolen property.
11. *Deduct*—13 unreported cases of previous years detected and brought to trial during 1897.
12. *Deduct*—1 case transferred to "Theft".
13. *Add*—1 case transferred from house-breaking and theft.
14. *Deduct*—1 unreported case of previous years detected and brought to trial during 1897.

(111)

Percentages, Hyderabad.

				PERCENTAGE OF			
				Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	...	...	...	50·00	61·54	34·15	34·15
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	83·33	83·33	71·43	71·43
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	...	..	...	50·00	80·00	46·43	46·43
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	25·07	93·94	58·29	63·01
6. Thefts	...	...	...	64·85	90·03	60·37	64·04
7. Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	61·90	72·22	52·27	52·27
Abetments—							
Class I	...	...	...	46·67	66·67	19·77	20·12
„ II	...	...	...	60·81	71·43	38·40	39·51
„ III	...	...	...	28·04	90·40	54·20	57·26
„ IV	...	...	...	100·00	100·00	75·00	75·00
„ V	...	...	...	65·93	89·58	58·76	61·94
Total for I. P. Code Cases				51·23	87·27	49·83	52·10
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws				95·42	96·69	79·85	82·58
Grand Total				56·64	89·06	54·59	56·98

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
7,468	1,24,656	1,32,124	33,713	25·53	110	801	911	690	64·76	65,677	*1,293

The difference in amount shown in column 11 of the memorandum of property stolen and recovered for last year and that shown in column 12 of this memorandum is due to the omission of the property involved in pending cases of 1896, which were excluded in this year.

* Out of the property alleged to have been stolen before the year, Rs. 1,293, Rs. 769 were recovered during the year under report.

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	69.56	72.72	56.89	58.92
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	83.33	83.33	66.66	66.66
3. Dacoities	50.00	60.00	37.50	38.46
4. Robberies	61.53	61.53	28.94	32.35
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	27.24	89.52	57.99	59.90
6. Thefts... ..	54.57	91.25	61.42	62.66
7. Receiving stolen property ...	75.67	80.00	45.23	45.78
Abetments—				
Class I	75.00	81.81	43.50	45.57
„ II	76.28	84.09	47.24	48.75
„ III	32.48	85.81	48.87	50.73
„ IV	100.00	100.00	15.38	15.38
„ V	51.43	83.94	58.02	59.06
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	47.97	87.80	51.82	53.25
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	98.30	98.30	83.88	84.53
Grand Total ...	58.00	91.09	58.23	59.60

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1895.
Rs. 10,174 11 10	Rs. 49,790 4 7	Rs. 69,905 0 5	Rs. 21,102 2 6	35.29	126	905	1,031	635	61.59	Rs. 12,025 1 4	Rs. 83 8 0

Rs. 33-3-0 recovered in 2 cases, out of Rs. 85-8-0 involved in two cases and shown in column 12.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. III.—Escapes and Re-captures during the year 1897.

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 ... ..	...	6	2	2	10	10	100	
Broach ... ..	...	...	2	4	6	6	100	
Kaira ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	1	50	
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	5	1	6	4	66·66	
Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thána	1	2	3	1	7	6	85·71	
Total ...	1	8	13	9	31	27	87·09	
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	4	1	5	5	100	
Khándesh	1	1	2	2	6	5	83·33	
Násik ... ..	...	...	5	3	8	6	75	
Poona .. ..	...	1	6	4	11	* 13	100	*Two prisoners who had escaped from Jail in 1896, were recaptured during 1897.
Sátára... ..	...	1	8	4	13	†9	61·53	†Includes one escape of the previous year.
Sholápur	1	...	2	...	3	3	100	
Total ...	2	3	27	14	46	41	82·60	
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum ... ..	...	2	1	2	5	*7	100	*Two from last year.
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	3	2	5	5	100	
Dhárwár ... ..	...	1	6	1	8	6	75	
Kánara ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	1	100	
Kolába... ..	...	...	2	1	3	1	33·33	
Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	2	3	5	†5	80	† 1 Accused escaped last year was re-captured this year.
Total ...	...	4	14	9	27	25	41·48	
Grand Total for the Presidency Proper ...	3	15	54	32	104	†93	83·65	† 6 prisoners escaped in 1896 were re-captured this year.
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karáchi	2	2	6	...	10	6	60	
Hyderabad	3	2	9	...	14	* 11	78·57	* 3 still at large. In addition to these, 1 prisoner who had escaped in the previous year, was also recaptured this year.
Shikárpur	3	7	9	...	19	† 16	73·68	† Includes 2 prisoners who had escaped in 1896.
Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	6	...	6	‡ 5	83·33	‡ Two persons released on bail by Magistrates and not having appeared, have been shown as escaped in Supplementary Statement No. 1, but not in this statement.
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	...	...	3	...	3	|| 4	33·33	|| 1 prisoner escaped from the Shikárpur Jail in 1885, 1 escaped from Jacobabad lock-up in 1893, and 1 escaped from the Kandkhot lock-up in 1896, were recaptured in 1897 and are included in column 7. The percentage is, however, with reference to the recaptures for 1897 only, i.e., 1 prisoner.
Total ...	8	11	33	...	52	42	§ 71·15	§ Calculated on 37 recaptures only.
Grand Total of the Presidency, including Sind ...	11	26	87	32	156	135	79·48	

Note.—The percentages are drawn on the number of recaptures out of the number escaped during the year.

By order,

C. A. B. BEATTY,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

(civ)

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the Number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1897—concluded.

District.	LICENSES ISSUED AND RENEWED.				CASES.			REMARKS.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous Journeys, &c.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of Licenses shown in Columns 2-5	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Southern Division—continued.</i>								Rs. a. p.
Ratnágiri	27	3,919	37	40	...	...	.....	8 licenses cover both fire-arms and other arms. The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the second description is 3,917.
Total	90	8,088	725	111	16	13	178 0 0	
Grand Total for the Presidency Proper ...	312	14,743	5,012	392	144	90	1,204 4 0	
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karáchi... ..	27	652	85	692	...	* 19	134 0 0	* Conviction secured in 14 cases.
Hyderabad	11	573	182	2	...	† 11	232 0 0	† Do. do. in all cases. No imprisonment awarded.
Shikárpur	15	970	‡ 196	64	...	...	.....	‡ 184 of these cover both fire-arms and other arms.
Thar and Párker ...	2	295	• 143	20	...	...	.....	• Of these, 93 appertain to both fire-arms and other arms. Three of the gun licenses were cancelled.
Upper Sind Frontier...	8	§ 273	§ 2	8	...	...	.....	§ Of these, 93 were issued for both fire-arms and other arms, and 123 for fire-arms only. Sixty-one licenses were issued for possessing arms. 212 licenses were issued for carrying arms.
Total	58	2,763	488	786	...	30	366 0 0	
Grand Total for the Presidency, including Sind	370	17,506	5,500	1,178	144	120	1,570 4 0	

By order,

C. A. B. BEATTY,

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 the Bombay Presidency for the year 1897—continued.

District.	LICENSES ISSUED AND RENEWED.				CASES.			REMARKS.																								
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous, Journeys, &c.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of Licenses shown in Columns 2-5.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.																									
		Fire-arms.	Other Arms.																													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																								
<i>Central Division—continued.</i>																																
Nasik	16	373	348	Rs. a. p.	151 licenses appertain to both fire-arms and other arms and have been included in each of the respective sub-columns. The actual number of fire-arms covered by licenses of the second description is 393.																								
Poona	47	352	101	2	6	2	20 0 0	67 licenses cover both fire-arms and other arms. 388 fire-arms are covered by licenses of the second description.																								
Satara	23	209	84	22	20	8 * 1	55 0 0	There are 27 licenses covering fire and other arms, and are therefore included in the number of licenses shown in Columns 3 and 4. The number of fire-arms covered by the licenses is 319. * 1 accused was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.																								
Sholapur	32	(A) 1,065	(B) 265	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>(A)</td> <td>(B)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pertaining to each</td> <td>Fire-arms.</td> <td>Other arms.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>arm separately. {</td> <td>Issued ...</td> <td>... 341</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Renewed ...</td> <td>... 481</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pertaining to both</td> <td>Issued ...</td> <td>... 73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>fire-arms and {</td> <td>Renewed ...</td> <td>... 165</td> </tr> <tr> <td>other arms. {</td> <td>Renewed ...</td> <td>... 165</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>1,065</u></td> <td><u>265</u></td> </tr> </table>		(A)	(B)	Pertaining to each	Fire-arms.	Other arms.	arm separately. {	Issued 341	Renewed 481	12	Pertaining to both	Issued 73	fire-arms and {	Renewed 165	other arms. {	Renewed 165		<u>1,065</u>	<u>265</u>
	(A)	(B)																														
Pertaining to each	Fire-arms.	Other arms.																														
arm separately. {	Issued 341																														
Renewed 481	12																														
Pertaining to both	Issued 73																														
fire-arms and {	Renewed 165																														
other arms. {	Renewed 165																														
	<u>1,065</u>	<u>265</u>																														
Total ...	191	5,009	2,599	29	66	37	499 0 0	The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the second description was 1,240.																								
<i>Southern Division.</i>																																
Belgaum	20	642	198	10	* 1	1	5 0 0	The number of licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms is 25. 815 actual number of licenses. 398 licenses renewed during the year. 617 actual number of fire-arms and other arms. 83 licenses issued during the year. 336 licenses were granted for a period of 5 years, consequently were not renewed during the year.																								
Bijapur	9	384	144	1	2	1	15 0 0	Number of licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms is 61. The actual number of fire-arms covered by licenses of the second description is 323.																								
Dharwar	18	500	263	3	12	10	148 0 0	Number of fire arms 560—swords 327. Actual number of licenses 587 and they covered 560 fire-arms. The number of licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms is 176.																								
Kanara	11	1,813	37	(A) 57	The number of fire-arms covered by licenses of the second description is 1,819. 16 licenses are for fire-arms and other arms. (A) These are for fire works only.																								
Kolaba	5	530	46	...	1	1	10 0 0	In the number of licenses of the second description there were 43 licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms; 41 of these were renewed and one issued. The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the second description was 877. There was another case under the Arms Act in which a man was prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for possession of a revolver without a license.																								

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the Number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1897.

District.	LICENSES ISSUED AND RENEWED.				CASES.			REMARKS.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous, Journeys, &c.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of Licenses shown in Columns 2-5.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.	
		Fire-arms.	Other Arms.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Northern Division.</i>								Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabnd	5	(A) 195	(B) 619 (D)	190	(C) 38	24	196 4 0	231 is the actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses. (A) ... { 59 Guns. 5 Guns and Revolvers. 2 Revolvers and Swords. 123 Swords and Guns. 6 Revolvers and Pistols. (B) 123 licenses appertaining to both fire-arms and other arms, are also included in this column. (C) In 8 cases the accused were sentenced to imprisonment; in 5 cases they were discharged, and 1 case was pending at the close of the year. (D) These licenses covered 760 arms other than fire-arms.
Broach	3	116	171	10	8	2	70 0 0	112 Licenses to possess fire-arms were renewed, 4 licenses were newly granted, 162 licenses for edged weapons were renewed, 9 new licenses were granted. The actual number of fire-arms in possession is 116 and other arms 171. 41 licenses appertain to both fire-arms and other arms.
Kaira	4	(A) 84	483	9	9	7	120 0 0	Actual number of licenses issued under Class 2, amounted to 615, and the number of fire-arms covered by them to 118 (34 + 84). (A) 32 for fire-arms only. 52 for fire-arms and other arms.
Ranch Mahals	8	159	320	...	7	7	135 0 0	The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the second description is 159. 232 licenses were issued or renewed for swords only. 68 licenses were issued or renewed for guns only. 69 licenses appertain both to fire-arms and other arms. 2 licenses were issued or renewed for pistols only. 1 license was issued or renewed for revolver only.
Surat	3	207	69	12	...	...	.....	391 The actual number of licenses issued is 231, which are as follows:— 45 for fire-arms and other arms together. 162 for fire-arms only. 24 for other arms only.
Thana	13	885	26	31	...	...	.....	331 The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the second description is 237. * Include 13 licenses of both "fire-arms" and "other arms." Fire-arms: { Renewed 89 { Issued... .. 19 Other arms: { Renewed 25 { Issued... .. 1 Total number of licenses granted during 1897 is 825. The actual number of fire-arms is 520.
Total	31	1,616	1,688	234	62	40	527 4 0	
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar	39	675	187	4	...	...	.....	113 licenses appertaining to fire and other arms are shown in both columns 3 and 4. The actual number of licenses appertaining to fire-arms is 559. The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the second description is 711.
Khulnesh	34	2,330	1,614	1	40	26	424 0 0	1,534 is the number of licenses which are held (or renewed) in 1897 and which appertain to both fire-arms and other arms. The actual number of fire-arms covered by the licenses of the second description is 2,754, from 1897 to 1898.

Percentages, *Thar and Párkar.*

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	75·	75·	25·	33·33
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100·	100·	100·	100·
3. Dacoities	50·	100·	50·	55·56
4. Robberies	75·	100·	80·	100·
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	48·89	91·67	63·64	72·41
6. Thefts	67·04	96·	63·89	66·67
7. Receiving stolen property ...	63·64	70·	74·07	74·07
Abetments—				
Class I	87·50	100·	58·33	58·33
" II	80·	92·31	26·67	30·77
" III	52·54	39·94	64·81	74·47
" IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V	66·84	94·24	64·41	66·67
Total for Indian Penal Code Cases.	65·11	94·27	59·17	62·87
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	100·	100·	81·63	86·96
Grand Total ...	69·97	95·36	62·43	66·35

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending Cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1896 in cases dealt with in 1897.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
•1,453	27,409	28,862	12,412	43·00	25	276	301	175	58·14	5,729	...

* Last year property alleged to be stolen in 44 pending cases was Rs. 2,472, of which property to the value of Rs. 1,019 has been excluded owing to 19 cases having turned out false.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Thar and Parkar.

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.													
	1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		27	28	29	30	31	32
1. Murders ..	1	4	7	..	1	3	4	..	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	3	6	..	3	1	1	..	2	2	2	2	7	5	3	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1		
3. Dacoity ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1		
4. Robbery ..	..	10	10	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	10	10	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	5		
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ..	..	70	70	..	21	20	21	..	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	45	45	..	34	37	..	20	21	4	..	15	12	15	13	50	42	24	
6. Theft ..	4	127	234	10	..	120	170	..	120	120	..	..	..	..	11	150	120	A. 10	144	154	..	125	121	10	A. 1	112	112	110	73	265	245	164	
7. Receiving stolen property ..	..	10	10	1	2	10	11	..	10	7	1	4	1	3	..	14	7	B. 3	25	27	..	27	20	..	B. 1	10	11	10	3	28	27	22	
(If cases under the Indian Penal Code.)				20	20																												
Abetments				20	20																												
Class I ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. II ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. III ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. IV ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. V ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4	120	234	21	..	212	270	..	212	191	47	194	25	25	20	212	201	27	274	298	13	272	171	17	4	112	112	110	73	265	245	164	
Excluded Cases				318																													
Class VI ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	4	120	234	21	..	212	270	..	212	191	47	194	25	25	20	212	201	27	274	298	13	272	171	17	4	112	112	110	73	265	245	164	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ..	..	..	..	..
Compounded ..	2	5	2	5
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ..	7	90	7	90
Classed as non-cognizable ..	3	23	3	23
Declared maliciously false ..	..	..	..	..
Disposed of under Section 212, Criminal Procedure Code ..	1	20	1	20
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ..	11	120	11	120
Total ..	24	297	24	297

a. 1 died.
 b. 1 arrested.
 c. 1 case kept on Demand File.
 d. 1 case arrested owing to 1 arrested, arrested with case, having died.
 e. 1 case kept on Demand File, and 2 persons on the 2nd case to a case having been classed as non-cognizable.
 f. 1 case kept on Demand File, 1 arrested and 2 compound.
 g. 1 arrested.
 h. 1 case arrested and on the 1st case, 4 are arrested having died and 1 case kept on Demand File.
 i. 2 cases kept on Demand File.

(a) 1 case and 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 7; 1 case of previous year detected and brought to trial during the year.
 b. 1 case transferred from Serial No. 4, and 1 case of previous year detected and brought to trial during the year; 2 persons transferred from Serial No. 4.
 (c) 1 case transferred to Case II.
 (d) 1 case transferred from Case I.
 g. 2 cases of previous year detected and brought to trial during the year.

(0)

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	90·91	100·	43·66	43·66
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100·	100·	50·	50·
3. Dacoities	100·	100·	100·	100·
4. Robberies	100·	100·	100·	100·
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft... ..	34·48	80·	52·83	52·83
6. Thefts	64·29	94·19	68·51	69·66
7. Receiving stolen property	100·	100·	65·22	65·22
Abetments—				
Class I	87·5	100·	36·17	36·17
„ II	75·86	88·	33·52	33·52
„ III	38·71	82·76	57·97	56·52
„ IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	67·13	95·05	67·94	68·93
Total for I. P. C. Cases	61·57	91·97	51·20	51·50
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	99·21	99·21	95·30	95·95
Grand Total	74·53	95·16	61·29	61·67

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
1,665	16,102	17,767	7,407	41·69	30	220	250	172	68·8	2,128	...

NOTE.—The property referred to in column 11, refers to 39 cases. Column 1.—The discrepancy between the figures of column 11 of last year's statement and column 1 of this year's is due to the fact that during the year under report, the Magistrates declared, in some cases the property stolen as 430 more and in some cases Rs. 413 less (including property in 14 excluded cases) hence the entry in column 1 comes to Rs. 1,665.

Explanation of the differences between the figures of Column 11 of the Statement for 1896 and those of Column 2 of the Statement for 1897.

Specified Offences.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	Fluctuation of one case is due to the fact that one case of former years has been brought to trial this year.	.....	1	...
Thefts	Due to one case of previous year's brought to trial this year.	Two cases decided under Sections 411 and 303, Indian Penal Code, one under each Section.	...	1
Receiving stolen property.	The increase of one case is due to one case having been transferred from Section 379, Indian Penal Code, to this heading.	.....	1	...
Class I	Fluctuation of two cases is due to the fact that former years' cases came under trial this year.	.....	2	...
Class III	<i>Vide</i> remark against House-breaking, &c.	.....	1	...
Class VI	Do. ...	.....	1	...

Explanation of the differences between the figures of Column 21 of the Statement for 1896 and those of Column 13 of the Statement for 1897.

Specified Offences.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
House-breaking with intent to commit theft. Class III	The increase of one person under these headings is due to the fact that this person was shown in Statement A, Part I, of last year, but by an oversight it was omitted from the supplementary statement of that year; the same omission appeared in both these headings which has been supplied this year.	.....	1	...

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Upper Sind Frontier, for 1897.

11-8278 II

Description of Crime.	CASES.																	PERSONS.											Remarks.								
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.						Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.						Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .						Persons otherwise arrested.							
	1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		28	29	30	31	32	33		
1. Murders ...	1	17	18	...	2	14	11	1	10	10	4	...	...	...	...	11	10	...	80	60	...	71	31	9	...	...	...	...	...	80	71	31	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	1	7	8	...	3	4	3	...	3	3	2	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	6	7	...	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	7	6	3		
3. Duress ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4		
4. Robberies ...	...	8	8	...	5	3	2	...	2	2	1	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4		
5. Housebreakings with intent to commit theft ...	8	73	81	2	13	60	58	33	25	20	8	...	...	...	58	20	5	49	54	...	53	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Theft ...	22	288	310	13	149	139	126	40	84	81	22	15	9	6	5	132	86	4	*185	189	2	178	124	8	...	0	9	9	6	107	187	130	* One person escaped before appearance.				
7. Receiving stolen property ...	2	20	22	1	2	18	13	...	13	13	6	...	...	...	13	13	...	28	28	...	23	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	28	23	15		
<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i>																																					
<i>Abetments—</i>																																					
Class I ...	2	24	26	...	15	9	8	1	7	7	3	13	5	8	1	16	8	...	55	55	...	47	17	8	...	71	71	71	5	126	118	23					
Class II ...	8	75	83	6	39	37	29	4	25	22	10	12	7	5	3	34	25	1	192	193	...	176	59	17	...	28	28	28	7	219	202	66					
Class III ...	8	92	100	2	28	66	62	33	29	24	10	15	5	10	7	72	31	5	66	71	...	69	39	2	...	23	23	22	15	94	91	54					
Class IV ...	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Class V ...	25	323	348	14	169	161	143	42	101	96	29	31	19	12	4	155	100	4	*219	*223	2	206	142	14	2	56	58	57	47	280	263	189					
				22	245																																
Total ...	43	518	581	267	273	243	80	162	149	52	72	37	35	15	277	164	10	533	543	2	499	257	41	2	176	178	176	74	720	675	331						
<i>Other Offences.</i>																																					
Class VI ...	4	146	150	1	16	130	127	...	127	126	6	51	3	43	43	176	169	1	153	154	1	148	142	5	...	57	57	53	49	211	201	191					
GRAND TOTAL ...	47	664	711	284	403	369	80	289	275	58	123	40	83	68	452	333	11	*636	*637	3	647	399	46	2	233	235	229	123	931	876	522						

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).	Column 5 (a).	Column 5 (b).
Compounded ...	1	13	1	13
Turned out non-cognizable ...	2	22	2	30
Declared maliciously false ...	3	23	3	23
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	10	183	17	101
Disposed of under Section 203 of C. P. C. ...	...	4	...	4
Total ...	22	245	23	261

(XVII)